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THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK. (By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

CHAPTER I.- (CONCLUDED.)

It was a distinguished maxim with the Reformers, that the Scriptures were the great repository, the storehouse of religious truth, and that all doctrines ssential to salvation were to be deduced from the Bible, and to be supported by its authority. It was always, therefore, their anxious wish that the people at large should have the power of reading and consulting the Scriptures in their vernacular or common tongue. With this view the Bible had been translated into English by Wickliffe, about the year 1380. This version was made from the Vulgate, the Latin translation in common use; Wickliffe not being sufficiently acquainted with the Hebrew and Greek languages to translate from the originals. Before the invention of printing, transcripts were obtained with difficulty, and copies were so rare, that in 1429 the price of one of Wickliffe's Testaments was not less than four marks and forty pence, or two pounds sixteen shillings and eight pence; a sum equivalent to more than forty pounds* at present. This translation was very instrumental in preparing the people for the reformation of the Church of England, which was carried into enect? about one hundred and fifty years afterwards. For the first printed English version of the Scrip-

tures, we are indebted to William Tindal, who, having formed the design of translating the New Testament from the original Greek into English, removed to Antwerp for the purpose. Here, with the assistance of the learned John Fry or Fryth, who was burnt on a charge of heresy in Smithfield in 1552, and a friar called William Roye, who suffered death on the same account in Portugal, he fivished it, and in the year 1526 it was printed, without a name, either at Antwerp or Hamburgh. Many copies of this translation found their way into England; and to prevent their dispersion among the people, and the more effectually to enforce the prohibition published in all dioceses against reading them, Tonstal, bishop of London, purchased all the remaining copies of this edition, and all which he could collect from private hands, and committed them to the flames at St. Paul's Cross. The first impression of Tindal's translation being thus disposed of, several other numerous editions were published in Holland, before the year 1530. These found a ready sale, but those which were imported into England were ordered to be burned. On one of these occasions, Sir Thomas More, who was then Chancellor, and who concurred with the Bishop in the execution of this measure, inquired of a person who stood accused of heresy, and to whom he promised indemnity on consideration of an explicit and satisfactory answer, "How Tindal subsisted abroad, and who were the persons in London that abetted and supported him." To which the heretical convert replied,-" It was the Bishop of London who maintained him, by sending a sum of money to buy up the impressions of his Testament." The Chancellor smiled, admitted the truth of the declaration, and suffered the accused person to escape. The people formed a very unfavourable opinion of those who ordered the Word of God to be burned, and concluded that there must be an obvious repugnance between the New Testament, and the doctrine of those who treated it with this indignity. Those who were suspected of importing and concealing any of these books, were adjudged by Sir Thomas More, in the Court of Star Chamber, to ride with their faces to the tails of their horses, with papers on their heads, and the New Testaments

ngs i**n** Manu and other books which they had dispersed hung about to be fined at the King's pleasure.† In the mean time Tindal was busily employed in translating into English the five Books of Moses, in and some parts of it altered, in successive reviews. which he was assisted by Miles Coverdale. He after- What the most important of these additions and altewards translated the rest of the historical books of the ust be Old Testament, and the prophet Jonas. Upon his return to Antwerp, in 1531, King Henry VIII. and his Council contrived means to have him seized and of the existing formularies as possible, only translaimprisoned. After long imprisonment, he was con- ting them from Latin into English. How excellently demned to death by the Emperor's decree in an assembly at Augsburgh; and in 1536, he was strangled at Villefort, near Brussels, the place of his imprisonment, after which his body was reduced to ashes .-He expired, praying repeatedly and earnestly, "Lord! open the King of England's eyes." Several editions of his Testament were printed in the year of his death. Tindal had little or no skill in Hebrew, and therefore Latin. † In 1535, the whole Bible, translated into English, was printed in folio, and dedicated to the King by Miles Coverdale, a man greatly esteemed for his piety, knowledge of the Scriptures, and diligent preaching; on account of which qualities, King Edward VI. advanced him to the see of Exeter. Soon after this Bible was finished, in 1536, Lord Cromwell, keeper of the privy seal, and the King's Vicar-general and vicegerent in ecclesiastical matters, published Injunc- freedom-of simplicity and majesty?\$\$ tions to the Clergy by the King's authority, the seventh of which was, that "every parson or proprietary of any parish-church within this realm, should, before the first of August, provide a book of the whole Bible, of the foreign Reformers had even arrived in England, both in Latin and in Euglish, and lay it in the choir, the new Liturgy was greatly indebted, whenever it defor every man that would to look and read therein." In 1537, another edition of the English Bible was printed by Grafton and Whitchurch in Germany. It bore the name of Thomas Matthewe, and it was set forth with the King's most gracious licence. The name of Matthewe is allowed to have been fictitious, for reasons of prudence. It may well be admitted, that John Rogers, a learned academic, and the first who was condemned to the flames in the reign of Queen Mary, was employed by Archbishop Cranmer to superintend this edition, and to furnish the few emendations and additions that were thought neces-"It was wonderful," says Strype, the ecclesiastical historian, "it was wonderful to see with what joy this book was received, not only among the more learned, and those who were noted lovers of the Reformation, but generally all over England, among all the common people; and with what avidity God's Word was read, and what resort there was to the places appointed for reading it. Every one that could, bought the book, and busily read it or heard it read, and many elderly persons learned to read on purpose." In 1538, it was resolved to revise Matthewe's Bible, and to print a correct edition of it. With this view Grafton went to France, where the workmen were more skilful, and the paper was both better and VIII." printed at Oxford in 1834, under the superintendence cheaper than in England, and obtained permission from Francis I., at the request of King Henry VIII., to print his Bible at Paris. But notwithstanding the royal licence, the inquisitors interposed, and the impression, consisting of 2500 copies, was seized, and condemned to the flames. Some chests, however, of their books, escaped the fire, being kept for the purpose of being sold as waste paper, and the English proprietors, who had fled on the first alarm, returned to Paris as soon as it subsided, and not only recovered some of these copies, but brought with them to London the presses, types, and printers, and, renewing the work, finished it in the following year. In April, Catechumens first, and then, of the whole assembly afterwards, work, finished it in the following year. In April, 1539, Grafton and Whitchurch printed the Bible, called the "Great Bible," in large folio. This impression for the large volume was revised by Coverdale, who compared the translation with the original,

taken. Some advances towards allowing the use of the are ignorant of any strange or foreign speech, may have what to pray in their own acquainted and famipraying throughout all our dominions." This Primer Ten Commandments, together with Prayer, Suffrages, and evening devotion. It gives also, in English, the Litany,-nearly the same with that which we now use, authorized by the ancient Church, were retained; as may be remarked also of the words, "Thanks be given -to be said alternately by the priest and people.- was the 95th Psalm in the Morning Service. the most part taken from the Scriptures, and from the tions, called Nocturns, yet of late they were not gone in the Scotch Liturgy.

A devout prayer unto Jesu Christ, called O bone be repeated over every month.

mass t into a communion, and requiring that the Sa- of holy Scripture used." crament of the Lord's Supper should be delivered to In the Breviary, the Creed of St. Athanasius was The Occasional Offices of our Church, when they he people, and under both kinds.§

completed; || but still a considerable portion of it found in the Breviary, were omitted. || completed; but sinh a consideration portion of the Collects for the day will be spoken of in con- the unclean spirit being solemnly commanded by the the prejudices of the Romanists. It was forthwith nection with the Communion Service. The second Prist, in the name of the blessed Trinity, to come published, with the King's Proclamation enjoining the Collect at Mattins was in the Breviary a prayer, "that out and depart from the infant about to be baptized ; use of it, and advising men "to content themselves we might receive blessings in this life and the next, the infant was anointed, then dipped, and had the with following authority, and not to run before it; through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary." chrysom †† put upon it. In Confirmation, the Bishop lest by their rashness they should become the great- A third for All Saints, "that the intercession of the was to cross the person in the forehead. In Matriest hinderers of such things, as they, more arrogantly holy Mother of God, of all the heavenly powers, of mony bracelets and jewels were to be given as a token than godly, would seem, by their own private autho- the blessed Patriarchs, Apostles, Evangelists, Martyrs, of spousals. In Visiting the Sick, unction on the rity, most hotly to set forward." **

joined to be used for all Divine Offices from the feast Grace, in the Evening for Aid against all Perils, the of Whit-Sunday following, and was published by Whit- last being taken from the Greek Liturgies. their cloaks, and at the Standard in Cheapside to of Whit-Sunday following, and was published by Whitthrow them into a fire prepared for that purpose, and church, on the 4th of May, 1549.^{††} This Prayer Book was substantially the same with that which we

be the edition, from which the Psalms, and the Epis- cer; and through them to the older Liturgy of Nu- them.* tles and Gospels, in Edward the Sixth's Liturgy were remberg, which those Reformers were instructed to In the old Common Prayer Books, the Epistles and branch of the existing Church, but on the views of evangelists have recorded from the twelfth to the

follow.* English language in the public service, were made by stances in which the Prayer Book, thus compiled, dif- mon Prayer was first compiled. But on account of 9. It is not Puseyism to maintain and inculcate given to our subjects a determinate form of praying in Service. The Reformers began, as did the Breviary, at the Savoy conference in 1662, it was determined ring use of the means of grace appointed by Christ, their own mother tongue, to the intent that such as with the Lord's Prayer, because in this the Breviary that the Epistles and Gospels should be used accor- and not by a system of revivals, protracted meetings, agreed with the primitive Church; but omitted the ding to the last translation.+ Ave Maria, in which the Virgin Mary was desired to In the Roman Liturgy, anciently, a Psalm was sung origin. liar language," &c. And again, "We have judged it pray for them; a practice unknown to the early Chris- after the Epistle, which was called the Gradual or 10. It is not Puseyism to hold and inculcate the to be of no small force for the avoiding of strife and tians, and not introduced till about the year of Christ Grail, and is still used in that Church. This was duty on the part of the clergy, of faith fully complycontention, to have one uniform manner or course of 470. This, in the Breviary, was followed by the omitted by our Reformers. Formerly, when the ing with the rubrics and canons of the Church, con-Hymns, and select passages of Scripture, for morning summary of truths collected from the Scriptures. remote antiquity, and still prevails in many churches to bring their congregations to the standard of the

books of Wisdom, and Ecclesiasticus.) on particular through with; a few of them only having been daily t occasions, for particular graces and blessings, and said, and the rest omitted. This was now so regu- Eucharist, our Reformers showed that cantion and in the avoid that the gates of Hell should not preagainst particular sins. And together with these are lated, as that reading a convenient portion every respect for antiquity, which they had evinced in the vail against it, and to expound faithfully and truly given, "A fruitful prayer to be used at all times," morning and evening, the whole book of Psalms might other parts of the Prayer Book. As to the Elements the nature, claims, rights, and prerogatives of the

and "A general confession of sins unto God." These tures was derived from the Jewish to the Christian with a crucifix. Our Reformers ordered, "that for value of the Liturgy in public worship, the validity prayers, however, are all evidently intended for private Church, in both which they were read in order, so as avoiding all matter and occasion of dissension, it is and spirituality of forms of prayer in the public offices levotion, not for congregational or public worship. to go through the Scriptures once a year. "But meet that the bread prepared for the communion be of the Church, as well as in private devotions, to As the holy Eucharist had, through the perverse- these many years past," say our Reformers, "this made through all this realm after one sort and fashion, ness of man, been unhappily made the occasion of the godly and decent order of the ancient fathers had that is to say, unleavened and round, as it was afore, fiercest dissension, and as resistance to the doctrine been so altered, broken, and neglected, by planting in but without all manner of print, and something more of the Church of Rome respecting this Sacrament, uncertain stories and legends, with multitude of re- large, and thicker than it was, that so it may be aptly had, during the late reign, brought so many persons sponses, verses, vain repetitions, commemorations, and divided in divers pieces." The wine in the Roman and through the press. of both sexes to the stake, it was an object of primary synodals, that commonly when any book of the Bible Church was to be mixed with a little water, which mportance to set the minds of the people at rest upon was begun, after three or four chapters were read out, practice was continued. The elevation by the Priest Protestants to the use of the cross as an emblem of this important subject, as soon as possible. In the all the rest were unread. And in this sort the Book of the Sacramental Elements, that they might be our holy faith, in the ornamenting of our churches, first year of the reign of Edward, the Convocation of Isaiah was begun in Advent, and the book of Ge- adored by the people, the use of incense, the many or our houses,* repudiating the superstitious use of naving unanimously approved of the measure, an Act nesis in Septuagesima; but they were only begun and crossings, T bowings, genuflexions, and the direction it, as we would the superstitious use of the blessed of Parliament was passed, (Dec. 1547,) converting the never read through. After such sort were other books to the Priest to kiss the paten and the altar, were Bible, and of the Church edifice itself.

In furtherance of this object, a commission was our Reformers appointed the Apostles' Creed, excep pally to have been derived from the Cologne Liturgy, divines above alluded to, requiring them to prepare an Ascension Day, Whitsur.day, and Trinity Sunday. already mentioned. In our Baptismal Service the of the table or altar, and the situation of the font, afterwards, on the 8th of March, 1548, the Office was by the minister and people alternately-which are tome ceremonies, which were afterwards omitted, may

It appears that a new Commission was now ad-It appears that a new Commission was now ad-dressed to the same divines—(the Commissioners for-dressed to the same divines—(the Commissioners for-the Commissi It appears that a new Commission was now ad- make us every where to rejoice, that while we cele- Buria Service, the Priest was to cast earth upon the of repudiating Socialianism in the recognition of the merly mentioned), directing them to prepare a com- There was a fourth Collect for the whole Church ; and Churching, the woman was to offer up her chrysom. plete collection of Divine Offices for public worship. the last for Peace, which was the same with our second These ceremonies, having much antiquity to plead This Commission met at Windsor in May, 1548, and Collect at Evening Prayer. Our Reformers omitted for them, and the people having been long habituated people drew up a Book of Common Prayer, which was ap- the three former of these Collects, and made their to them, our Reformers found it inconvenient, if not proved by Convocation, and finally ratified by an Act second Collect for Peace, both at Morning and Even- impracticable, at once and entirely to discontinue. of Parliament in the ensuing January. it was en- ing Prayer; - and their third was, in the Morning for

and corrected several places. And now, to make it work, indeed, they derived their materials from the on which we now use them for above twelve hundred 8. It is not Cuseyism to maintain that the autho less offensive, the notes were omitted, and a Preface early services of their own Church; but, in the Oc- years With what excellent judgment they have been rity of Holy Scripture is supreme, and that in the of Cranmer's added, which is probably the reason of casional Offices, it is clear, on examination, that they selected, with reference both to faith and to practice, interpretation of it, in regard to disputed passages, we its being called Cranmer's Bible.* This appears to were indebted to the labours of Melancthon and Bu- will be evident to any one who attentively peruses are to rely, not on views of modern commentators, or

> Gospels were taken out of the Great Bible, neither of the fathers of the first three centuries, as being near-It may be expedient to mention some of the in- the two last translations being extant when the Com- est the fountain of truth.

postles' Creed, which our Reformers introduced reader had given out the title of the Gospel, the peo- trolled in regard to deviations by the honest applica-The Versicles, Gloria Patri, and Allelujah, being in England, though not prescribed by the Rubric; as Church on these points.

to God" in some churches said by the congregation

In the Office for the actual celebration of the Holy themselves, the Romanists used unleavened wafers, of Church of Christ. Jesu," "A prayer to be said at the hour of death," The practice of reading Lessons from the Scrip- the shape and size of a small piece of money, § stamped

omitted.

here be mentioned. In Baptism, exorcism was used,

lars having ever prevailed in the Church. divine service as decent and appropriate garments, and to regard the former as more distinctly a church garment than the latter, which is derived from the English Universities.

Confessors, and Virgins, and of all God's Elect, might forehead and breast, if desired, was allowed. In the

WHAT IS NOT PUSEYISM.

[WHOLE NUMBER, CCCCXLVI.

FILIAL OBEDIENCE. (From the Lent Lectures of the Rev. H. Blunt.)

The fact of our Lord's subjection to his earthly our own private fancies, or the declarations of any parents, is the only circumstance which any of the thirtieth year of the life of Jesus; and what a lesson does it bequeath to us! Surely that Spirit who never indites one line to gratify curiosity, one word to satisfy encourage filial obedience under the new dispensation, by the example of our Lord, as it had been before encouraged under the old, by the promise of our God. "Honour thy Father and thy Mother, which is the

first commandment with promise." It is painful at the present day, to see, in all classes, how often both the command and the example are alike neglected.---Go into the cottage of the poor, and there behold the the harsh, unkind, and unholy word ; see them soon outgrowing the momentary effects of such poor substitutes for a high religious principle, looking and acting defiance, when there ought to be only obedience and courtesy can throw even over opposition the most determined, and insubordination the most complete .---We need not scruple to affirm, because every day is more entirely establishing the fact, that the habit of disobedience to all constituted authorities, which is so widely spreading in this country, and which will at no very distant period, unless God of his mercy interfere, not only loosen the bonds of society, but, as with an iron hand, break them into ten thousand fragments, mestic walls, and at our own fire-sides. Yes, it is the self-willed, disobedient child, never from earliest infancy subjected upon principle to a steady obedience to the parents' word and command, who becomes in authorities of man, and, not unfrequently, the rebellious subject of God, Think not then, my younger brethren, that you are advancing in religious knowledge, or in spiritual attainment, if you are refusing to render honour where honour is due, and where God commands you to pay it, even to your earthly parents; the undutiful child possesses but one sin; but that building, or the means of the parish, or the taste of spread and widened, and festered, and destroyed, until, from the top of the head to the sole of the foot, all the people: architectural variety in all these particu-

was disease, corruption and decay. And to you, Christian parents, I would offer an af-15. It is NOT Puseyism to use the surplice and gown in the celebration of the respective parts of fectionate admonition. If the tide which has now set in against the powers which are ordained of God for the preservation and comfort of society, can be stemmed, I believe, however paradoxical it may appear, that it must be stemmed in the nursery : that it is to be done by the early implantation of the most decided 16. It is not Puseyism to bow at the name of habits of obedience in the hearts of your children, an Jesus in the creed, that being a long-standing mode obedience founded in love, and regulated by filial fear, much more every head) should bow, and every tongue confess; though not obligatory upon the clergy or people. 17. It is not Puseyism to open the Church for a return to which, it requires no prophetic eye to see, 17. It is not Puseyism to open the Church for prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays, on Saints' days, minded, obedient, Christian nation, are numbered t or every day of the week, the Prayer-book having sup-plied us with a daily service for the whole year, as has ever seen, will be like the vine of Israel, trampled

the publication of Henry the Eighth's Primer, 1545. fered from the Breviary and Missal, which had been the defects which were observed in that version, and that the spiritual and eternal salvation of men is to even what we might imagine a natural inquiry, never In the Preface the King says, "We have set out and previously used in the daily Morning and Evening upon the petition of the Presbyterian Commissioners be promoted by the faithful and steady and perseve- would have mentioned this simple fact, were it not to and anxious seats, of man's devising, and modern

contains, in English, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and after reading the Scriptures,-a more suitable posi- ple with one voice exclaimed, "Glory be to Thee, O tion of the laws of necessity and mercy; and of self-willed children, unrestrained even by the appeartion, inasmuch as the Creed may be considered as a Lord." This custom appears to have prevailed from striving, by kind, judicious, and faithful instruction, ance of parental authority, beyond the hasty blow, or 11. It is NOT Puseyism to preach to the people that the Lord Jesus Christ established a Church here Towards the end are several excellent prayers, (for The Psalms had been divided into seven long por- after the Cospel. Both were afterwards prescribed on earth, ordained a mode of initiation, appointed a submission. Go into the mansion of the rich, and you ministry, supplied it with sacraments, enjoined the will find no change, except in the tinselled gloss, which maintenance of its unity, and declared its perpetuity 12. It is not Puseyism to maintain the superior show the scriptural origin of such forms, and the has been born, and bred, and nurtured within our dohigh antiquity and holy fervor, edifying character, and scriptural faithfulness of our own Book of Common Prayer, and to enforce such views from the pulpit 13. It is not Puseyism to assert the claim of after life the violent opponent to all the constituted 14. It is not Puseyism to make the interior arrangements of our church edifices, as to the number or if you are unkindly and ungratefully, I might add ordinarily appointed on Sundays; instead of which vary from the forms previously in use, seem princiomission of the one or the other, or both, the excluabout the same time issued to Cranmer, and the other on the Feasts of Christmas, the Epiphany, Easter, drawn up by Melancthon and Bucer, which has been sion of them from the chancel, the location and form one crime, for all others are but as virtues in him, so Office for the Holy Communion. Within four months Several of the Suffrages-the short petitions offered esemblance between the two is particularly striking.** comport with the convenience, size, and form of the one sin is like the one plague spot of antiquity, which

* Hartwell Horne, vol. ii. p. 234. + Hartwell Horne. ‡ Ibid,-Introduction to the Scriptures.

rations were, will be mentioned hereafter. It has already been observed, that it was the object this translation was made, must be apparent to every person of cultivated taste or of devotional feelings. It has been forcibly and justly said, in allusion to the use of the ancient liturgies, "These helps, which our Church." # In what other versions in our language "from the tyranny of the Bishop of Rome, and all his

Though the Commission for preparing the Book of who had completed their task before the most eminent viated from the ancient Breviaries and Missals, to the progress which had been made on the Continent in the reformation of religious worship. One of the most remarkable occurrences, which the eventful history of the times has recorded of the state of Germany, is the attempt made by Herman, Elector of Coogne, a Roman Catholic Archbishop, and sovereign prince, to establish within his electorate a purer system of doctrine and discipline. His attempt was ultimately unsuccessful; but the zeal and energy of the venerable Prelate, and the learning and prudence with which his measures were conducted, attracted the notice, and secured the respect and sympathy, of all thon and Bucer, containing his views of a "Christian

Collier, vol. ii. 183.

See "The Three Primers put forth in the Reign of Henry of the excellent and deeply learned Dr. Burton.

§ The word Mass is now generally applied to the Lord's supper, as administered by the Church of Rome, but, it should Cardwell. seem, most erroneously, if the origin and meaning of the term be taken into the account. The word is the same with the ancient Latin term missa, which was a general name for every part of divine service. One of the most learned liturgical riters of the Roman Church (Mabillon) judiciously remarks, that the word missa has at least three significations. It sometimes signifies the lessons, sometimes the collects or prayers, and sometimes the dismission of the people. Indeed the third ceason is the original meaning of the word : for missa is the It was the form used in the Latin Church. same as missio. at the end of their respective services .- Bingham, book xiii. chap. 1.

hap. 1. || Cardwell from Strype. ** Ridley's Life of Ridley, book iv. p. 222. ## Cardwell. ## Cardwell. ## Cardwell. §§ Le Bas, Life of Cranmer. See the instances given by those two writers-themselves such great masters of eloquent language.

The term Litany was, in the first ages, applied in general to all prayers and supplications; but, in the now have, though several additions were made to it, fourth century, belonged most especially to solemn offices, which were performed with processions of the Clergy and people. Such processions are still coninued by the Church of Rome. The Litany in Henry the Eighth's Primer, which is very nearly the same of Cranmer and his fellow-labourers to retain as much with that in the Prayer Book, is called "this common prayer of procession." It was principally taken from the Latin Litany, compiled by Pope Gregory from the postolical Constitutions, the Office of St. Ambrose, and other ancient Litanies. In this Litany, after the address to the Holy Trinity, are three distinct supplications to the Virgin Mary, and about fifty** to indi-Reformers did not disdain, they showed themselves vidual Angels and Saints by name, and collectively, able to improve, correcting what was objectionable in to "all holy Angels and Archangels, and all holy crdoctrine, removing what was offensive in taste, and ders of blessed Spirits, to all Patriarchs and Prophets, often communicating by some happy expression even all holy Apostles, Evangelists, and Disciples of the he probably translated the Old Testament from the an additional glow of devotion to passages in them- Lord, all holy Innocents, Martyrs, Pontiffs, Confesselves (it might have been thought) too beautiful to sors, Doctors, Priests and Levites, Monks and Herouch; for in the whole compass of English literature, mits, all holy Virgins and Widows," imploring the many as are the excellent versions of ancient writings benefit of their intercession. These supplications which it can boast, it would be in vain to look for any appear still to be retained in the Missal used by the specimens of translation (merely to put the case thus) Romanists in this country. They were, however, so vigorous, so simple, so close, and yet so free from struck out by our Reformers, who adopted from Henry all constraint, as are afforded by the Offices of our the Eighth's Primer a supplication for deliverance

> shall we seek for such a combination of fidelity and abominable enormities." In the then established Latin Liturgy, and in the first Prayer Book of Edward the Sixth, the Commu-Common Prayer consisted entirely of English Divines, nion Service began with a Psalm or portion of a Psalm, appropriate to the Service of the day, which, from its being sung or said while the Priest made his entrance within the rails of the altar, was called Introit.

are short, pious, and impressive prayers, so called, doctrine, that he is corporeally present by a change days received a signal check. either because the priest offers up in a comprehensive of the substance of the bread and wine into his body petition the collected prayers of the people, or because and blood. the substance of them is collected out of the holy Scriptures, generally from the Epistles and Gospels of Christ is real, though inexplicable, and hence dewas again corrected by Gregory the Great, in the year 6. It is NOT Puseyism to hold and to inculcate the 1547; but he had previously published a book, the thirty-six of those for Sundays-being taken from it. Church of Christ-Bishops, Priests and Deacons, the composition of which had been entrusted to Melanc-Nine other of our present Collects were altered to unvarying existence of which, the preface to the orditheir present form at the last review of the Liturgy, nal declares to be evident unto all men diligently rea-Reformation founded on God's Word." This book 1662. Twenty-four were composed anew, but still ding Holy Scripture and ancient authors. was translated into English, and published in the year not without attention to the formularies of the ancient 7. It is NOT Puseyism to maintain and to enforce, was translated into English, and pattern to the without attention to the formatives of the very small and to enforce, 1547. It cannot be doubted that the book of Her-Church ** Among these new Collects are twelve for as a truth of God's holy word, that the sinner is jusman was much employed by the Commissioners as- Saints' days; the Collects previously in use having tified meritoriously by the merits of Christ, instrumensembled at Windsor in the compilation of their new too frequently a reference to the *intercession*, or ex- tally by faith, conditionally by repentance, faith and

> selected by St. Jerome, and put into the Lectionary wards God) by the resurrection of Jesus Christ;" by him. It is certain that they were very anciently "In whom we have redemption through his blood, appropriated to the days on which we now read them; even the forgiveness of sins." since they are for the most part, not only of general use throughout the whole Western Church, but are also commented upon in the Homilies of several an-cient Fathers, which are said to have been preached cient Fathers, which are said to have been preached since they are for the most part, not only of general on those very days, to which these portions of Scrip- as Epistles in the Prayer Book. ture are now affixed. So that they have, most of them, belonged to the same Sundays and Holydays

* Cardwell, almost verbatim. + Preface to Prayer Book. ‡ Ridley's Life of Ridley. § Ibid.

|| Ibid. ** This number is taken from the Missal used by the Romanists in this country; thirty are to be omitted on Holy Sa-turday. The Missal of Pius V. gives about twenty separate addresses to Angels and Saints by name. tt Wheatly.

11 Bishop Mant from Cosins, Shepherd, &c.; but see particularly Palmer's Origines Liturgicæ.

(From the Gospel Messenger.)

Mr. Editor,-The indiscriminate and distorted views of the doctrines of the Church which the discussions about Puseyism have thrown before the public eye, have tended to confuse the minds of many pious persons in the Church disposed to be quiet, and mind their own business, and little inclined or qualified to investigate abstruse or nice questions in theogy and other subjects.

It will doubtless, therefore, be useful to state without much regard to order, a few of those doctrines and views and usages of our Church, long embedded. in the faith and judgment of churchmen, to which the offensive term in question does not apply.

1. It is NOT Puseyism to hold, and inculcate episopacy as a divine institution, obligatory on the conscience of Christian people, as well as eminently expedient and conservative.

octrine of an outward commission reaching us, in liberality. this day, through a succession of Bishops commencing with the apostles, and hence called the apostolic uccession.

and of the spirit," according to our Lord's declaration, which doctrine is denominated baptismal regeneration.

grace."

5. It is not Puseyism to hold and to inculcate that

And on the other hand, that this spiritual presence

sembled at windsor in the company of their pressing a reliance upon the merits, of the saint com-form of Common Prayer. In the great body of their pressing a reliance upon the merits, of the saint com-bedience, and sacramentally by baptism, which "also to-day, and forever." memorated; a reliance not warranted by Scripture. doth now save us (not the putting away the filth of The Epistles and Gospels are thought to have been the flesh, but the answer of a good conscience to-

4 Wheatly and Palmer.

t The Psalm, or verse of a Psalm, sung after the Epistle,

was always entitled Gradual, from being chanted on the steps (gradus) of the pulpit. When sung by one person, without interruption, it was called tractus; when chanted alternately by several singers, it was termed responsory.-Palmer, vol. in. terruptie

¶ Ridley's Life of Ridley. 46. § The Roman denarius. Ridley's Life of Ridley, and Collier. Two of the crossings were retained. ** Laurence's Bampton Lectures, (notes,) p. 440. ++ The anointed linen cloth.

11 Ridley's Life of Ridley, p. 245.

well as special services for holy days, to commemorate important events and characters in the Christian history.

18. It is not Puseyism to observe the seasons of private fasting and prayer during the year, and especially during Lent, as means of subduing the flesh | to the spirit, inasmuch as our blessed Lord has, in regard to both fasting and prayer, given us an example that we should follow his steps, and inasmuch as self-control, self-denial, and self-sacrifices, cannot well be effected without them.

20. It is NOT Puseyism, while we rejoice and glory numbers, but abating in zeal, the clergy communicated in the Reformation as having disenthralled the Church daily with their priest, while the people thought they from the superstitious idolatries and errors of the had done their duty, if they communicated every 3. It is nor Puseyism to hold and inculcate the Romanists, to admit that Henry the VIII. was a bru- Lord's day. But neither did they stop here: for, the doctrine that in baptism we are "born again of water tal and licentious despot, and that Luther's rejection people knowing no measure to their neglect, it was and abuse of the Epistle of St. James was a blot decreed in several Synods, that whoever did not comupon his character, as sacrificing God's word to his municate every third Lord's day at least, should be theological theory of justification, that Laud, with cut off from the church. At last matters came to 4. It is not Puseyism to hold and to inculcate that all his political blunders, evinced the fortitude and that pass, that the people scarce communicated on there is grace in the christian sacraments, they being devotion of a martyr at his death, and that the union any other days than the most solemn festivals; espeoutward visible signs of an inward and spiritual of Church and State in England has produced in all cially on the Easter Holy-days. Compare what we times since the Reformation a most perilous subser- have already quoted, sect. 7, from Honorius Augustovience of the former to the latter, and infected both danensis. This neglect of the common-people was Christ is spiritually present in the Holy Sacrament of clergy and laity in that country deeply with Erastian- frequently reprimanded with severity by the holy men

> nicating once a year, was so displeasing to Calvin, 22. Finally, it is NOT Puseyism for the ministry to ture is there at this day, from the sanctity and zeal of that august table of the Lord.

> > A QUIET FAITH. (From Bishop Patrick.)

We meet in this world with a faith more gallant, With her Liturgy, Articles, Offices, Creeds and Homi- fine, and delicate, than the plain and homely belief lies, maintained and sustained in their existing con- which I have described; a modish and courtly faith it formity to the Holy Scriptures, and in the spirit of is, which sits still, and yet sets you in the lap of Christ our Master, all fears of division may be dis- Christ. It passes under so many names that I cannot carded, and the quiet, steady and humble members of stop to number them all now. It is called a casting the fold still go on rejoicing in the daily expansion of ourselves upon Christ, a relying on his merits, a and progress of the Church in piety, numbers and shrouding ourselves under the robes of his righteousness: and though sometimes it is called a going to him for salvation, yet there is this mystery in the bu-* The doors, inner and outer, of one half of the houses siness, that you may go, and yet not go; you may go, throughout our country among all denominations, display in their construction the form of the Cross. Let the reader and yet stand still; you may cast yourself upon him, and not counce to himt, or if you take one little sten. and not come to him; or if you take one little step, + The union of Church and State does not necessarily pro- and be at the pains to come to him, the work is done, duce this effect; and the useful and scriptural nature of this and you need not follow him. It is indeed a resting, alliance is not to be disparaged because of its occasional abuse. The Church of England has been signally benefited by its es-tablishment as a National Church, and most of all the State.—

may lean on Christ, and approach no nearer than he

beneath the feet of the wild boar of the forest; we ourselves, with suicidal hand, having torn up her hedges, and levelled her walls, and encouraged the marauder to come in.

THE HOLY COMMUNION. (From Witsius on the Govenant.)

In the ancient church, the communion of the Lord's Supper was far more frequently celebrated than it is 19. It is NOT Puseyism, in seeking to promote the at this day. It is the advice of Basil to Cœsaria Paglory of God and the good of men, to su-tain by our tricia, Epist. 289, "Certainly, to communicate every patronage, our prayers, and our contributions, the day, and to partake of the holy body and blood of institutions of the Church in preference to amalgama- Christ, is a good and useful practice." Thus also ting with our brethren of surrounding sects in such Augustine relates in his former epistle to Januarius, enterprises of benevolence, as lead of necessity to a that some communicated every day. And to this surrender of principle or the promotion of schism, sense some people wrested the daily bread, mentioned division, and disputes, and hence that our own Mis- in the Lord's prayer: as Fortunatus; but the asking sions, Seminaries, Colleges, and Schools, and various our daily bread, seems to insinuate, that we should 2. It is not Puseyism to hold and inculcate the Church objects, pre-eminently claim our zeal and every day, if possible, reverently take the communion of his body. I fterwards the church increasing in

The Collects for the Sundays, and other Holydays, the Lord's Supper, in opposition to the Romanist ism, which we may well rejoice has, in these latter of God. But that custom, which enjoins the commu-21. It is NOT Puseyism to love the Church, to seek that he did not scruple to call it a most certain deher good In every way, to promote her unity, her vice of the devil; and thinks, we are by all means so peace and her prosperity, to stand by her when as- to order matters, "as that no meeting of the church Scriptures, generally from the physics and end of the series of the series of the series who would sink this sacrament into a mere me-to discontenance and quell dissentions among her the practice of the apostolical church ; when Luke Patriarch of Rome in the year of our Lord 492, ar- morial, without accompanying grace to the truly peni- members, and confidently and firmly to believe that says, that "the faithful continued stedfastly in the ranged the Collects, which were then used, into order, tent, in which Christ is present, only as we think of, God can preserve her truth and her integrity, without apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of the puny championship which rushes with hasty stride bread, and in prayers." He at least imagines, the was again corrected by dregory the cheat, and the scriptural authority, and the scriptural authority, and the controversy, as if she must fall, unless our feeble arm week at least it be set before the church.—See In-Crotestant Churches. He resigned his see in the year Crotestant Churches. He resigned

preach the word, to be instant in season and out of the ancients! yet as our Lord has determined noseason, to reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long-suf- thing as to the time, and in general only recommenfering and patience," and to "teach not as pleasing ded frequent communion, by that word, as off, 1 Cor. men but God who trieth our hearts;" and for the xi. 25, 26, a certain medium, especially amidst such people to "remember them who have the rule over a cortuption of manners, should seem to be observed t them, whose faith to follow, considering the end of least, either by the too frequent use, this sacred food their conversation, Jesus Christ the same yesterday, should be disesteemed, or we should slight or neglect

Long before Dr. Pusey was born, the Church held and practised as here stated, her Prayer-book embodied and sanctioned these views, and the ministry maintained and acted on them. The call to the

union is on the basis of the Bible and Praver-book. zeal D.

at the greatest distance from him. It will carry you til a further development of his plans assured them of to the end of your way before you are at the begin- the ambitious aims which had been conceived in his ning; the very first step of it is to stay yourself; the mind, and the entire selfishness which filled his heart.

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beginning of its motion is to be at rest. The multi- Could any combination be more indecent and distude goes in crowds in this wide road; the voice of tressing than that of the "martyred" monarch and the people cries up this as the only way to heaven .- his plebeian executioner standing in effigy side by side? All the wicked men in the world are well contented The idea of such a spectacle reminds us of the hardened to take this journey, which may be finished at one levity of the French Court, which had then attained step, and to run this race, which may be accomplished the zenith of its brilliancy and renown, when Louis in a breath, and for which the last breath in their XIV. arrayed his household in mourning for Cromwell body may as well serve as any else. There is no before the eyes of the Stuart's widowed Queen! man but he lays hold of Christ; and having heard that this is faith, do what you can, it is not possible great Regicide deserve the gratitude, or esteem, or

but it applies to itself his righteousness, and fancies He had no personal virtue and worth to compensate all its sins to be covered therewith. It is the sweet- for the absence of legitimacy. Few, indeed, it is to est thing in the world to cast themselves into his arms, be hoped, would purchase Cromwell's greatness at the and expect not to go, but to be carried to heaven .- expense of Cromwell's sins. One incident alone, They rest on him, and him only, for salvation. They amongst the vast accumulation of his crimes, proves rest on him so solely for it, that they are loth to stir that he could be,-where policy did not interfere,-a a foot to contribute any thing towards it. They man of gratuitous, and almost unexampled cruelty .would have him take all the honor of the business to The history of mankind-being a record which illushimself; and are desirous to do not so much as one trates by contrast the Redeemer's benediction on the good action, but leave him to do all, and impute his merciful-contains the enumeration of many harrowdoings to them. Thus they imagine themselves to ing deeds, the mere recital of which suffices to shake be the only advancers of free grace : and they think the nerves and to turn the soul sick with aversion and there are none but they that "set the crown upon disgust; but there are few of these which exemplify Christ's head." the agency of an unpitying temper more painfully than the scene which followed the death of the unhappy

Charles,-when Cromwell, unaffected by aught of the THE CHURCH. dismay and remorse which might well have been inspired by the consummation of his prodigious wicked-RG, FRIDAY, JANUATY 30, 1846. ness, sternly gazed upon the corpse as it lay in its narrow and unadorned coffin; and, after satisfying THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Original Poetry.—Hymn for the 30th January.—The Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.—The Presentation of Christ in the Presentation of Christ in the Cottfield; or, the little Hermit. Chaps. 1V. and V. The History of the Prayer Book. What is not Puseyism. Filial Obedience. The Holy Comm A Quiet Faith.

By the subordinate Committee, to whom was entrusted the office of compiling, from the records of ever held a sceptre, and brought him at last to a vio-British history, a catalogue of celebrated personages lent death. But the blemishes of his character were who should be entitled to the distinction of having failings, not iniquities; for he meditated the happiness statues erected to their memory in the New Houses of of his people, even whilst he was labouring to sustain Parliament, the name of OLIVER CROMWELL has been and fortify the amplitude of his prerogative; and the other characters whose names appeared lately in a list impeach his reputation as a scholar, a gentleman, and published in the English journals.

The proceedings of that Committee present altogether the very amount of singularity and contradic-Cromwell was consumed in profligacy, and his career tion, which might have been anticipated from the peculiar materials of which it was formed. The following brief review of their official researches, for which we are indebted to the St. James's Chronicle, will afford our readers a specimen of the discrimination and judgment which distinguish the prosecution of their is there, in the man himself, beyond his mere hardi-

"Among those unanimously admitted to the honour of We are willing to yield him all the credit which can a statue we find 'Napier,' 'Lord Clive,' 'Lord Heath-field,' 'Lord Mansfield,' 'Lord Erskine,' 'Earl of Surrey,' Richardson,' 'Boyle,' 'Hogarth,' 'Flaxman,' 'Jenner,' "Cavendish.

"Now, we shall not raise any particular objection to ceeding from a charitable and benevolent purpose, and we concede to the other the commendation which no event of the strange part of the affair is, that these just-named were preferred to the following:— "Wiclif, Cranmer, Usher, Roger Bacon, Lord Russell, General Wolfe, and Sir Ralph Abercromby. All these, and many more of similar rank, were only carried by a equitable indulgence, his personal character remains

ther part of the business is singular indeed - such as will admit of no relief by any panegyric which Queen Elizabeth is allowed a place, by unanimous vote, and so are Robert Bruce and Wallace. But Richard I. Edward I. and III. and Henry V., are admitted, after a division! and William III. and George III. also get in by a majority! The same majority, too, carries through

a majority! The same majority, too, carries through Cromwell, and Strafford, John Bunyan, and John Wesley! "Now this is passing strange. Why should there have been any question made as to any of the sovereigns.— They will all appear by right in another part of the build-innumer in which he made use of them, that as wise men ought not to have believed him at first, so no man was fool enough to believe him at last; neither did any man seem to do it, but those who thought they any man seem to do it, but those who thought they gained as much by their dissembling as he did by his. as King, but also find a place in the lobby, between John Bunyan and Inigo Jones? Most assuredly, if we had proposed, in that committee, to place Edward I. and Wil-liam III. on a level with 'Lord Clive' and 'Lord Heath-field ' we would never have submitted to the head of the same time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time time were seen by all the anged to re-berged at the same time time were seen by all the anged to re-terged to re-t

to beat off his hands. There is not a soul so wicked, respect of the British nation.

fight, which sent England's King to wander on foreign shores), 'the gloomy brewer's soul' left his body, worn out with perpetual fears and anxietics, which were so great, that we are told by an historian, '*if a stranger looked earnestly upon him, it made his heart to sink within him.*" SUNDAY, THE 22ND OF FERENCIAL ADDART SPENDART SPEND

rence to the throne was unwavering and irreproachable. But no one will trace the pen of the partizan in his character of the Protector,-manifesting, as it does, the admirable temper of a philosopher, and the rigid candour of the most disinterested historian. "He was one of those men," is the language of this great historian, "quos vituperare ne inimici quidem possunt, nisi ut simul laudent ; whom his very enemies could not condemn without commending him at the same time; for he could never have done half that mischief without great parts of courage, industry, and judgment. He must have had a wonderful understanding in the natures and humours of men, and as great a dexterity in applying them; who, from a private and obscure birth, (though of a good family), without interest or the members of the Church at large, that this amount of estate, alliance or friendship, could raise himself to such a height, and compound and knead such orposite sources; that we should be enabled, in some particular such a height, and compound and knead such opposite and contradictory tempers, humours, and interests into a consistence, that contributed to his designs and their own destruction; whilst himself grew insensibly powerful enough to cut off those by whom he had climbed, himself that the decapitation was complete, gave in the instant that they projected to demolish their utterance to the heartless sentiment, that a man who own building. What was said of Cinna may very justly be said of him; "ausum eum, quæ nemo auderet

us; perfecisse, quæ a nullo, nisi fortissimo, perfici possent;" he attempted those things which no good nan durst have ventured on, and achieved those in mities; his indiscretion betrayed him into serious miswhich none but a valiant and great man could have takes, was the cause of successive calamities which succeeded. Without doubt, no man with more wicked-ness ever attempted anything, or brought to pass what ness ever attempted anything, or brought to pass what he desired more wickedly, more in the face and con-from our local or other resources to apply, in order that tempt of religion and moral honesty; yet wickedness a record may be kept of them, and a due regard be had is great as his could never have accomplished those to their age, standing, and circumstances, in apportioning signs, without the assistance of a great spirit, an admirable circumspection and sagacity, and a most foul mouth of calumny itself has never professed to nagnanimous resolution. In a word, as cannot allow us to hope for much addition to our min he was guilty of many crimes against which damnation a Christian. Not so, however, with the military adventurer who hunted him to death. The youth of is denounced, and for which hell-fire is prepared, so he had some good qualities which have caused the nemory of some men in all ages to be celebrated, and in after-life, where it was not disgraced by acts of he will be looked upon by posterity as a brave wicked tive as those who, from early years, have been habituated physical coercion, presents little that is really commendable amid a tissue of dissimulation and intrigue.

Is it exactly in keeping with the national profession Remove the prestige of his success, with which so of Christianity; or is it likely to promote our accep- with the habits, feelings, and impressions of the people, tance in the sight of God, that the sculptor's art should upon which the success of their ministrations so much be tasked to fashion a statue in public honour of a hood, to afford gratification, or to command applause? brave wicked man ?"

Bishop Burnet,—whom no one will charge with uperstitious devotion to the ill-fated family whom Cromwell for a time deprived of their rights,—says of I remain, your affectionate Servant in the Gospel, be claimed for his patronage of Sir Matthew Hale and his protection of the Vaudois; without scrutinizing Cromwell for a time deprived of their rights,-says of motives, we are content to regard the one as prothe usurper, "The enthusiast and the dissembler mixed so equally in a great part of his deportment, that it was not easy to tell which was the prevailing character.

The opinions of illustrious foreigners are nearly dentical with those which have been expressed by our own historians.

"Cromwell," writes Chateaubriand, "had something of Hildebrand, Louis XI., and Buonaparte; he Previously announced, 134 collections, in am't 390 17 61 was priest, tyrant, and great man."

Bossuet, in his Oraison Funèbre on the occasion of the death of Henrietta Maria, the widow of Charles I., thus describes, without naming him :-- "A man arose, whose depth of mind was almost incredible, at once a consummate hypocrite and a skilful politician, capable of undertaking every thing and of concealing every undertaking, active and indefatigable equally in peace and in war; who left nothing to fortune of could be dispossessed by deliberation and foresight, and yet, withal, so vigilant and prompt that he never lost an opportunity which fortune presented ; one, in short, of those restless and presumptuous spirits, who seem to have been born that they might revolutionize the world. How hazardous is the destiny of such spirits, and how fatal to others their unrighteous ambition! And yet, when they become the instruments

was before; he may lay hold on him, and yet remain his service, and continued to co-operate with him un- Dutch during the Usurpation, it is an historical fact that "That the fourth Sermon this year be applied to form them. Our's is the very reverse of the history of bodies they were owing, in a great measure, to the improvements made in our navy by Charles I. If we must have a statue of Cromwell, as a warning in all ages to regides, blaced at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that pur-pose."

The Church.

Earl of Clarendon is a master-piece. The truth of the portrait is not to be doubted. Clarendon, it is true, was a royalist; and a royalist, too, whose idhe-rence to the throne was unwavering and irrepropedable. of that excellent Institution, the Church Society. Small as our resources are, and little as we can hope that, amidst the pressure of local claims, they will be augmented from the Mother Country, it is not to be denied that the supply of labourers of which we have it in our power to avail ourselves, is not could to the interval to the interval to the supervalue of the super

power to avail ourselves, is not equal to the imm for employing them. The many vacancies which, in the Providence of God, have within the last few years occurred, and which it is my first duty to supply, have prevented me from complying with the desire which, in several quarters, has been expressed for the services of Travelling Missionaries, the support of whom has been tendered from the local resources of Branch Committees of the Church Secietz

of the Church Society. Candidates for the Ministry have much increased since the formation of an Institution at which their preparatory studies could be systematically pursued, and especially since the munificence of the Society for the Propagation

of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has enabled me to extend assistance to the amount of £40 Sterling per annum each to ten of such aspirants to Holy Orders. But I am auxious,-and I am joined I believe in that anxiety by instances, to add an occasional gratuity to the stipend thus allotted; and that we should have the means of enabling many pious and deserving young men, in every rask of life,—the sons especially of clergymen, retired officers, formore and other, there are builded by building the

farmers, and others,-to enter upon a high and holy vocation for which perhaps their hearts are yearning, but from which, by straitened circumstances, they are unhappily

In seeking, through the instrumentality of our excel-In seeking, through the instrumentanty of our exer-lent Church Society, to provide the means of thus adding efficiently to the number of our pious and devoted minis-ters, I must take occasion further to request of my bre-thren of the Clergy, that they would be kind enough to keep in view, and transmit to me from time to time the uch aid

The demand for clergymen, owing to the vast multiplication of churches of late years, in the Mother Country, rial strength from that quarter; so that we shall be obliged, in every particular relating to our ecclesiast ndition, to rely more and more upon our own local resources. At the same time, it must be conceded that no Missonaries for Colonial service can be deemed so effecto the peculiar circumstances, and often, it may be, to the privations, of a new country; and who possess that acntance, which only time and experience can give,

epends. Commending this good work to the zealous advocacy Bishop Burnet,—whom no one will charge with our brethren of the Clergy, and entreating for it from our brethren of the Laity that hearty and liberal co-ope-

(Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:— Charleston£1 5 85 Robinson's School House...... 0 18 15

136 Collections..... £393 1 41 of the Bishop. T. W. BIRCHALL, 28th Jan., 1846. Treusurer The Treasurer has also received, from

statue of Cromwell, as a warning in an ages to regulates, place it any where but amongst our long line of Kitgs— and surely his iffe and death are a warning. On the 3rd September, 1658, (*exactly seven short years after Worester fight*, which sent England's King to wander on foreign theres) the abarm berger's could left his hold were sure short years after Worester theres) the abarm berger's could left his hold were sure short years after wore sure short years after wore sure short years after Worester the several Churches and Stations of this Diocese, on Sunday, THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY NEXT, being Quinqua-

Report of mere local interest, to dwell upon such spiritand for them, or even to the means actually furnished employing them. The many vacancies which, in the

We meet the battle's angry tide; That sainted myriads from their throng Descend to combat at our side. Our's is no solitary choice, See here the seal of saints impress'd ; The prayer of millions swells our voi The mind of ages fills our breast. Long be our Father's temple our's, Woe to the hand by which it falls A thousand spirits watch its towers, A cloud of angels guard its walls. And be *their* shield by us possessed, Lord, rear around thy blest abode, The buttress of a holy breast, The rampart of a present God."

That we, in these once attarly unknown and deser parts of the world, are partakers of the blessedness of a true revival, as exhibited in our life-like energies, is borne witness to, in a late Report of one of those great borne witness to, in a late Report of one of those great and venerable Church Societies to which, under God, we have been, and still continue to be, so inexpressibly in-debted. "They open their account," we are told, "of their proceedings in the Diocese of Toronto, in the following words: 'All who desire to see the borders of Christ's kingdom extended, through the instrumentality of the reformed Church of England, will look with special interest to this great diocese." In another place they say: "In Canada, and the other Provinces of British say North America, the Church is yearly assuming a more organized form by educating her own Clergy, and making provision for their permanent maintenance. Fron having been exotic, so to speak, she is becoming indige nous; and though, in respect to the new burdens which are cast upon her by a poor emigrant population, she must still look to the mother country for pecuniary aid, it is a good sign that she even now scarcely requires our assistance in regard to men. Indeed, not only are the two Canadian Dioceses furnishing a due supply of per-sons fitly qualified to serve in the ministry of the settled parishes, but they are even sending out Missionaries among the scattered population of the forest." In this latter direction, has the chief tide of our ener-

gies, as a local Branch of the Church Society, been di-rected; but by the appointment in October last of the late excellent and zealous Missionary of the Association to be the stated resident Minister of a parish (we are happy to say within our own bounds), we have been lately left without a Travelling Missionary in these Districts. The appointments for Divine Service have, however, been supplied, as far as possible, partly by the zealous exer-tions of the resident Clergy, and partly by licensed Catechists. At the next Ordination we hope to supply this blessing, of adv want, and your Committee cannot but take this opportunity of repeating the statement of their conviction, not only that two Missionaries are required in these united Districts, but also, that, with a reasonable increase in the exertions of each and every Parochial Committee, aided by the Parent Society, two Missionaries could be main-tained, one to labour in the Eastern, the other in the Western parts of these Districts.

All the praiseworthy objects of the Church Society have been forwarded, during the year, by our Branch Association, not only, in our own locality, by the distri-aution of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and religious Books and Tracts, by the support of a Parochial School in Cobourg, and of Sunday Schools there, and in all the parishes, and of Parochial Lending Libraries, but also by

Newcastle and Colborne District Branch of the Incorpo-rated Church Society, in acct. with the Treasurer. Moved by MR. SHERIFF RUTTAN, seconded by the REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, and

12 10 0

In order that the Annual Report may present a more particular, and therefore more interesting view of the operations of this Branch Association, your Committee beg leave to renew the recommendation made by them last year, that, before the Annual Meeting, each Paro-chial Committee send in to the Secretary of the District Branch a report of its proceedings during the year, in order that the molecular of the course of the processing the year, in order that the substance of the several reports may be embodied in the General Report of the United Districts Branch of the Society, adopted at its Annual Meeting. We have satisfaction in extracting the following from a Report from the united parishes of Colborne and Graf-

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service.

"There are two Sunday Schools in active operation, one at Colborne, the other at Grafton, -strictly conducted upon sound Church principles. During the past year, by the Divine blessing, much has been effected, and we may reasonably hope that this is only an earnest of what is yet to be accomplished. In the village of Colborne, the frame of a very handsome and commodious church has been erected, enclosed, with windows in, the tower completed, spire neatly tinned, and the whole exterior neatly painted. It is the intention to have this building ready for Divine Service early in the summer. The heady for Divide Service early in the summer. The church at Grafton has for some time been completed, and may be said to be a model for village churches. It is well fitted up inside, and neatly furnished; a set of com-munion plate and linen was procured last summer out of the Offertory collections; the church-yard has recently been enclosed, through the zeal and activity of the Church-wardens with a year neat force the force of the line in the wardens, with a very neat fence, the front, which is semi-circular, being painted by the liberality of a single indi-vidual. In short, a healthy tone is beginning to pervade the mass of the vidual. In short, a healthy tone is beginning to pervade the mass of the community; the congregations are stea-dily increasing; many are dropping in from other deno-minations; and, notwithstanding much opposition, — more, it is to be believed, from ignorance than ill-will, — an opi-nion seems to be gaining ground, that after all, there is in the quiet spirit of the Church of England something superior to what can be found in the various systems and combinations of Dissent. Thus God is evidently raising up friends for his poor oppressed Church. in quarters

combinations of Dissent. Thus God is evidently raising up friends for his poor oppressed Church, in quarters where we least expect it; and the truth is forcing its way in spite of men's prejudices and ignorances." And now your Committee would adopt, in conclusion, the words of this Parochial report, and say, "From all these indications, it surely becomes us to 'thank God, and take courage." and take courage. All which is respectfully submitted.

JONATHAE SHORTT, Secretary.

The following Resolutions were then unanimously adopted :--

Moved by GEO. S. BOULTON, ESQ., seconded by the REV. R. J. C. TAYLOR, and

Resolved. 1 .- That the Report which has been read by the Secretary be adopted, and that the Managing Committee do take the necessary steps for its dissemination amongst the members and friends of the Society in these Districts.

Moved by the REV. S. ARMOUR, seconded by WM. GRAVELEY Esq., and

Resolved, 2 .- That this Branch of the Church Society feel it to be their duty to express their devout thankfulness to Alhighty God for the measure of success with which their humble exertions have hitherto been crowned, and to offer their earnest prayers that He may still continue to vouchsafe to them His blessing

Moved by R. D. CHATTERTON Esq., seconded by JAS. CALCUTT Esq., and

Resolved, 3 .- That this Branch of the Church Society have to express their congratulations that Committees, in further-ance of its important objects, have now been formed in all the Parishes within the same in which a resident Clergyman is placed; and that they hail the formation of such Committees and their efficient working as the best means, with the Divine blessing, of advancing and maintaining the permanent interests

Moved by the REV. JONATHAN SHORTT, seconded by the REV. S. ARMOUR, and

Resolved, 4 .- That it be earnestly recommended that the several Parochial Committees be furnished with a local Secre-tary and Treasurer, and that Annual Meetings of the same be held early in the month of January in each year, in order that the substance of their several Reports may be embodied in the General Report of the united District Branch of the Society, adopted at its Annual Meetings.

Moved by G. M. Boswell Esq., seconded by the REV. R. HARDING, and

Resolved, 5 .- That whereas the Accounts of the Parent Society are closed on the 31st day of March in each year, the transmission of funds in aid of the general purposes of the Parent Society, and by the collections after ser-mons preached for specific purposes by the appointment of the Didne discussion of the District Branch do take place not later than the 20th day of February in each year, and that the next General Annual Meeting be held in the town of Port

1845. DR. £ s. d. Resolved, 6. - That this Branch of the Church Society do Jap. 24 - To paid for Books for Depository at Cobourg

field,' we would never have submitted to the shame of beard at the same time were seen by all the spectators. The whole affair reminds us of the reduction of an

election committee under the old system. This process used to be called 'knocking out the brains of the com-mittee.' Each party was naturally anxious, if possible, to exclude the best men on the opposite side; and thus the result naturally was, to produce a batch of decent dulness. And so in the present case; if we would seek for the greatest names in British history, we must look for them in the second list-the 'not unanimously chosen, for them in the second list—the 'not unanimously chosen,' —not in the first. Think of the respectable merchant, Sir Thomas Gresham, taken by acclamation, and the martyr Cranmer doubtfully admitted by a majority!— Lord Clive is exalted by general consent, while John Wielif is demurred to! The defender of Gibraltar, he obtains a unanimous vote, but the Black Prince is scarcely Well, it is satisfactory to remember, that this mittee's report is but a proposition. We trust,

In a sphere so spacious as that which these gentlemen were required to embrace, no reasonable objection and even contrariety of character. Men have become illustrious and memorable in various ways; for repucase, however, the judgment of the Committee seems to have been exercised with remarkable inconsistency and wildness, and the result of their deliberations and wildness, and the result of then active and the processes beyond doubt, the credit "In like manner, in the New Houses of Parliament, we "In like manner, in the New Houses of Parliament, we cernment, and will doubtless fall short of that moral and religious influence which ought to be chiefly aimed at in the composition of an epitaph, the construction of a monument, or the erection of a statue.

During the controversy which prevailed not long since, amongst the conductors and correspondents of the British Press, in relation to the subject of placing a statue of Cromwell in the New Houses of Parliament, it was proposed that it should be included in the succession of the British Kings. The unfitness of this position was very clearly pointed out by a writer who viewed the proposition with the repugnance and aversion which, when duly reflected apon, it was calculated so generally to provoke. The writer in question appealed to the circumstance that the law of the land recognized no ruler intervening between the First and Second Charles; alleging, in defence of this affirmation, the fact, that Parliamentary statutes enacted after the demise of Charles I. borrowed their style and title from the reign of Charles II., as if he had succeeded immediately upon his father's execution, and imply no reference whatever to the Protectorate.

From this peculiarity of Parliamentary usage, it is argued that Oliver Cromwell acquired by his usurpation no legal nor constitutional right to the appellation of a British Sovereign. He is treated in this matter as being King neither de jure nor de facto : the royal prerogative was certainly not his by inheritance, nor did even his occupation of the throne, -or his concentration, rather, in his own person of the regal power,--amount to investiture with the regal character; for his government was administered upon principles professedly hostile to monarchy; though it became, in the end, far more oppressive and more absolute even than the Stuart's sway; and its dictatorial insolence, when the usurper had at last entrenched himself in the fastnesses of his military despotism, was most severely felt by those honest, though precipitate and misguided men, who, in ignorance of their leader's with any feelings of pride? His iron rule of Ireland, which made the name of Englishman stink in the land, the fastnesses of his military despotism, was most

carrying such a proposition by a majority. If the commit- If you ask me why they did not hiss and explode him tee were not unanimous, there ought to have been no vote off the stage, I can only answer, that they durst not do so, because the actors and the door-keepers were too strong for the company."

Is it meet and seemly that the virtuous population of the British Isles should perpetuate the memory of such a man as this, by placing his statue in the Halls of Legislation? We do not desire, by any means, that the name of Oliver Cromwell should be forgotten: the patrons of revolution may read an improving lesson in the annals of his military despotism: that age of iron, when the "bayonets of Cromwell" were applied alike to menace the Court of Justice and eject the Parliament, has its admonition for the turbulent and discontented of every age. No! we would not that the name carried! Well, it is satisfactory to remember, that this sub-committee's report is but a proposition. We trust, nay, we feel assured, that the Commission itself will greatly modify the whole scheme. Let the crowned heads be wholly removed, and let the men who have changed the character of the nation,—the Wiclifs, Cranmers, Ushers, Leightons,—take their rightful precedence over a successful Indian commander, like Lord Clive, or a cle-ver Whig barrister, like Lord Erskine."

of God,-as an active and indomitable, though not the less, a bad man, whose voluntary crimes were overcould be made to the comprehension of much diversity, ruled and directed to the accomplishment of God's counsels and the infliction of divine retribution upon the nation at large. The following extract from the tation and honour belong not as an exclusive heritage columns of a Colonial contemporary embodies a strong, to any one class or profession. As regards the present but, to our mind, a justifiable representation :---

"In the Great Hall of the Ducal Palace, at Venice, are the portraits of all the Doges except Marino Fali

of variety, though it evinces but little accuracy of dis-cernment, and will doubtless fall short of that moral ver Cromwell might have been had he deserved it."-Quebec Mercury.

It is very manifest that the memory of Oliver who have undertaken his defence in a political view, and have expressed themselves in approbation of his ment to this effect has appeared in the Edinburgh Review. From that periodical several Provincial papers the seed of evil-doers shall never be renowned. have copied this confident assertion :--- "No sovereign ever carried to the throne so large a portion of the best qualities of the middle order, so strong a sympathy with the feelings and interest of the people." We believe this declaration to be completely erroneous. We are not aware that Cromwell was the author of a single measure calculated to extend the liberty of the subject; whilst we do know that his intimidation of British juries, and his interference with the free elec-

tions and debates of British Parliaments were not surpassed even by the subsequent aggressions and outrages, the encroachments and invasions, of that member of the Stuart family who lost his kingdom, by surrendering his counsels and abandoning his conscience to the management of an Italian faction. We know, too, that he supported an overpaid soldiery by confiscations and taxes; and, in this manner, contrived to make war a gainful trade at the expense of the industrious and pacific. Over and above isolated allotments of land in Ireland, a large portion of one entire province (Connaught) became the property of the men who fought his battles, either by way of donation, or purchased at a nominal value. In regard to the acts of his government generally, we may adopt the language of a correspondent of the John Bull ;--

of God, he turneth them which way he will." On this THIRTIETH OF JANUARY, one hundred and inety-seven years have passed since the "life of King Charles the First was taken away by the hands of cruel and bloody men." Since the fatal day which witnessed that tragical event the civilized world at large, uninfluenced by the prejudice of party feeling, have arrived, we apprehend, at nearly an unanimou udgment upon it; and though there may be some who ould gaze with pride and satisfaction upon the statue of Oliver Cromwell, there are thousands, we trust, who would be shocked at such a national tribute to his memory, so long at least as the Book of Common

Prayer contains this solemn deprecation of divine wrath in regard to the execution of the "martyred" king :- " O gracious God, when thou makest inquisiion for blood, iay not the guilt of this innocent blood, (the shedding whereof nothing but the blood of thy Son can expiate), lay it not to the charge of the people of this land; nor let it ever be required of us or our posterity."

But Cromwell, it will be said, was a great man .-True! and so was he, the King of Babylon, whose boast it was,-"I will ascend into heaven; I will whose place is occupied by a frame, enclosing a black curtain, inscribed—' *Hic locus est Marino Faliero*, *decapi*-above the heights of the clouds, I will be like the Most above the heights of the clouds, I will be like the Most High !" The Babylonish monarch, however, found not merely in outward unity, but in the true "unity of the Spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of that his schemes were made, by a power whom he could not resist, to issue in disgrace and death; and life. the destiny of both,-the scourge of England and the at the same time more hopefully, patiently, and perse-veringly than ever, which proceeds from the success gra-

scourge of Judea,-may be described in exactly the same language :-- " All the kings of the nations, even Cromwell is not entitled to a statue on the presump-all of them, lie in glory, every one in his own house. tion that he was a good man. Those writers, however, But thou art cast out of thy grave like an abominable branch, and as the raiment of those that are slain, are accustomed to style him the friend of the people, thrust through with a sword, that go down to the stones of the pit; as a carcase trodden under feet .-alleged partiality for popular institutions. A state- Thou shalt not be joined with them in burial, because thou hast destroyed thy land, and slain thy people :

the seed of evit-doers shall never be renowned. a deep sleep seemed to have failed upon them. The sa-cred desk and chancel spoke language which, too gene-rally, the pulpit failed to re-echo, and which the people seemed unable to appreciate. An awakening took place; but, with much that was good, there was also much, very Newburgh, Camden East; as much inconvenience much, that directly tended to bereave the Church of her has been caused by misdirection, especially in the transmission of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* from Eng-land.

Mr. Thomas Ryall is appointed Travelling Agent for this journal; and he will shortly proceed on a collecting tour eastwards from this office.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence. CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Toronto, January 17th 1846

Dearly Beloved Brethren.

I beg to call your attention to the following Resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Church Society on the 7th instant :---

"That whereas by the 19th Article of the Constitution, four Sermons are to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, misginded mee, who, in ignorance of their leader's ambition, and supposing all the while that he himself was thoroughly imbued with the fanaticism of the de-mocracy whom he was only moulding and fashioning to his own imperious will, had devoted themselves to

The Mission of St. Vincent - per Rev. Geo. Bourne, for Travelling Missions £2 10 Streetsville Parochial Association-per Rev. R. J. Macgeorge Niagara District Branch-For general purposes......£ The Widows and Orphans' .. £65 2 10 Fund-from Grimsby Widows and Orphans' Fund 1 3 9 -from S:. Catharines 4 18 0 ______ 71 4 19 17 Midland District Branch Salary Dec. 20-To paid Parent Society on acct. one-CHURCH SOCIETY.

fourth for 1845 " 31—To paid on acct. Travelling Mission-ary duty from 1st Oct. to date..... NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH. The Annual Meeting of this Branch of the Church lociety was held in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the " 31—To paid Cobourg Parochial Commitevening of Thursday the 8th instant, After the usua Evening Prayer, the chair was taken by the Rev. A. N Bethune, the senior clergyman in the District Branch tee on acct. 1845..... 16 3 1 " 31-To paid Cobourg do. balance of 1845 9 2 9 " 31-To paid Rev. R. Harding balance of and after a few preliminary observations, the Secretary having been called upon, read the following REPORT. In presenting their third Annual Report, your Committee take renewed occasion to record their unfeigned thanksgiving to the Great Head of the Church, for the access which He has vouchsafed to the humble effort

of His servants in this portion of His vineyard; and to acknowledge with sincere gratitude that their past expe-CR.

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 Jan'y 6—By Balance in Treasurer's hands
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 Mar 26—By Emily Parochial Branch for 1844, per Rev. W. M. Shaw
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 May 30—By do. do. on acct. of 1845
 1 5 0

 rience has enabled them to bear witness to the truth of the promises which lead us to expect, that, in proportion to our active exertions in the cause of the Savi be our willingness and ability to increase our efforts.— He that hath given us a good will, increasingly works July 3-By Colborne and Grafton Committee on acct. 1845 with us when we have that good will. Should not this consideration induce all to resolve, that, by the grace of God, their endeavours to extend the Redeemer's king-dom,-His holy Apostolic Church,-shall be renewed, and redoubled in a greater degree than ever, keepin

and reduction in a greater acgree tability; and that no limit shall be set to the scope of their hopes, prayers, expectations and efforts, short of the accomplishment of the aviour's petition, "That they all may be one;" and that, " 31-By Peterboro' do.

" 31-By Emily Committee for 1845...... 3 15 0 £188 16 6

£188 15 6

1846.

Jan. 8-By Balance in Treasurer's hands £50 8 3 Since presenting their last Report, your. Committee have sustained the loss of one of its members, the Rev. Wm. M. Shaw, whose delicate health obliged him to return to England; and your Committee feel it their duty to record their deep sense of his conscientious devotedness, and of his many excellent qualities. The donation (in his circumstances, munificent) of a Parsonage house and several adjoining acres of land, in the township of Emily, has already called forth the thanks of the Church Society, but it should not, by the Branch Association of which he was lately a member, be left unnoticed.

Since our last Annual Meeting, which was held in the town of Peterboro', meetings have been held with great satisfaction and enjoyment to those present at them, and much prospect of good to our holy cause, in both churches in Cavan, in Emily, in the parish of Clarke and Darlington, in Colborne, in Cobourg, and in Port Hope. The only parish in the united Districts in which a Pa-

rochial Committee has not been organized, is that of Fenelon Falls, and there, circumstances are such as to release the possibility of forming one. In fact it may, of late, almost be termed more the head-quarters of a Travelling Missionary than a regular Parish. The Cler-gyman reports:—" The large landed proprietors are now all gone; the population of the town, exclusive of my own family, amounts to three families; one, consisting of two adults, belongs to the Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one of no relaxing the town. Catholic, and one of no religion. To make up for my very limited degree of usefulness about home, I have been, of late, a Travelling Missionary for the Western half of the Colborne District, comprising Fenelon, which extends seventeen miles south-west of my place of residence, literally through 'the bush,' and over the most perilous roads, Verulam, Eldon, Mariposa and Ops, with two or three visits a year to Bexley, and a chance time to Thorah. My second Service on Sundays is fifteen piles from the place of the first in Filance Marines Marines and a sincerity with which I participate in those feelings of the sincerity with which Verulam and Service on Sundays is fifteen piles from the place of the first in Filance Marines Marines and Place Service on Sundays is fifteen to Thorah. My second Service on Sundays is fifteen to Thorah. My second Service on Sundays is fifteen to Thorah. My second Service on Sundays is fifteen to Thorah. My second Service on Sundays is fifteen the second service on Service on Sundays is fifteen to Thorah. My second Service on Sundays is fifteen the second service on two or three visits a year to Bexley, and a chance time to Thorah. My second Service on Sundays is fifteen miles from the place of the first in Eldon or Mariposa; generally I return the same night, but when prevented by inclement weather, my place of shelter is but a remove from an Indian wigwam." But even this remote corner of the spiritual vineyard is not without its witness to the munificent generosity which, in an increasing ratio, cha-racterizes the members of the Church at home and abroad. Of an aged and infirm parishioner the minister of Fend munificent generosity which, in an increasing ratio, cha-racterizes the members of the Church at home and abroad. Of an aged and infirm parishioner the minister of Fene-Ion Falls states that "she not only contributes regularly to every quarterly collection, but besides has done much for the Church, in collecting funds at home for the en- of the utmost kindness and good-will. And if I mention

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Resolved, 7 .- That the thanks of this Branch Association be given to the Secretary, Treasurer, and other officers of the same; and that they be requested to continue their obliging services until the period of the next General Annual Meeting. 12 10 0

On the motion of G. M. Boswell Esq., seconded by the Rev. R. J. C. TAYLOR, the thanks of the Meeting 1 10 0 were voted to the Chairman.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CHURCH SOCIETY,

By the members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury, A.D. 1845.

	Contraction of the second s	1000						
	Capt. Lee	£0	10	0	Col. Osborne	£0	5	0
	Mrs. Lee	0	.5	0	J. Trent	0	2	6
	Miss Lee	0	2	6	Mr. Corbett	0	5	0
	Miss C. Lee	0	2	6	G. Evans	0	2	6
	Miss A. Lee	ő	2	6	S. Evans	0	2	6
	Miss Alice	0	õ	6	H. Stennett	0	5	0
	Mr. Comer	0	0	6	B. Armstrong	0	2	6
	Mr. and Mrs. Park	0	0	6	S. McLean	0	ĩ.,	3
	Miss Park	0	1	3	Lieut. Goode	0	20	0
	Miles Park	0	1	3	Mrs. Goode	0	K	0
	Mr. A. C. Lawson	0	1	3	Master H. W. Goode	0	1	3
	J. Donnell, Sen'r	0	0	6	" E. A.W. Goode	0	1	3
1	Miss Donnell	0	2	6		0	0	7
1	I Donnall I	0	2		" Cephas Goode	0	1	3
	J. Donnell, Jr.	0	5	0	Miss Cecilia Goode	0	0	7
1	John Donnel	0	2	6	" Mary J. Goode	0	0	6
1	Thomas Donnell	0	2	6	D. Dawson	0	2	0
	J. Graham	0	2	9	G. Sherlock	1	5	0
1	J. Thornber	0	2	6	D. Sprague, Sen'r	0	9	6
l	Mr. Preston	0	2	6	D. Sprague	0	Z	6
1	Joseph Kay	0	5	0	S. Morton	0	Z	6
1	John Kay	0	2	6	J. Morton	0	2	
1	or scondru sesses as as	0	2	6	Mrs. Fellowes	0	10	0
1	W. Bourchier	0	2	6	Mr. Fellowes	0	10	0
	Miss Bourchier	0	2	6	Rev. J. Gibson	0	10	0
1	C. Jones	0	2	6	PLANTIN STAL TOTAL	200		-
	Mrs. Anderson	0	2	6	TOTAL	£9	2	6
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RECTORY OF CORNWALL.

Resolutions passed at a Special Vestry Meeting held in do. 3 15 0 Trinity Church, Cornwall, January 20th, 1846:

1. Resolved-That the Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, Cornwall, on this the first occasion of their meeting together in Vestry since the death of their late well-beloved and still deeply lamented Pastor, the Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, while labouring in submissive resignation to the will of Almighty God, desire at the same time to record the deep sense they entertain of the great loss which they, in common with his family, his friends and the Church, have sustained in the early re-

moval of one so eminently qualified to occupy and adorn the station to which in the providence of God he had been called, as the Rector of this parish. 2. Resolved—That as a further expression of their grateful sense of his unwearied diligence in the faithful discharge of the duties of his sacred profession, and as a an additional the university affording the Courter an additional token of their sincere affection, the gation shall erect to his memory in this church a Mural Tablet of marble, with a suitable inscription, and that in order to carry this resolution into effect, a Committee be appointed to open subscription lists; said Committee to consist of the Rector and Churchwardens, together with Messrs. James Edgar, — Putnam, William Dusler, George McDonnel, Solomon Y. Chesley, James Robert - The MacCilleron Link Chesley, James Robert son, Hugh McCallum and John Carter, with power to add

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CHURCHES OF ENGLAND AND ROME.

to their number .- Communicated.

(From the Guelph Advertiser.)

To MR. SHERIFF GRANGE.

Guelph, January 20, 1846. My dear Sir,-I am happy to think that it is unnecessary for me to preface the remarks which I am about to make upon your recent letter to the Roman Catholics of Guelph, by any expressions of the regard and friendship

in your public and private capacity. And I would hope that it is equally unnecessary for me cannot compromise my principles to please them, or any man, no more than I could ask them to compromise theirs to please me, I yet entertain towards them feelings however inadequate both yet are, for those abroad. God seems, now, especially, to be putting into men's hearts to conceive large plans to His glory, and grace to execute determined beautiful silver communion service." downent, in assisting largely towards building the church beautiful silver communion service."

tion, and Church was con Montreal -----TWENT The ar brought Peel's Mi signation The re Ministry transpired The ne of Sir Ro

the Quee gard to the ing accept was please National when the London, a Cabinet in the re

ence of th had its du this preci sension an of this re new Mini part in the to the F Spectator "Lord in regard ly have n should have choice was jection, h

personal t the Hous to placing cause suc powers, ar

becoming alienated in a great degree from the Church, to which the law still unites it; and admitting to the balls of legislation and to the councils of Government parties who own no allegiance to the Church, and, in direct con-sequence, the latter inevitably suffering as a temporal establishment,—her ministers and faithful members are,

children, and to enrich Dissent with the spoils. Good,

nowever, in the dispensations of the Supreme Sovereign

The encouragement to work more energetically, and

isly given to what efforts we have already made, re-

of necessity, put upon the consideration of her claims and privileges as a Divine Institution, and upon the evidences of her rights and authority as emanating from her Divine Head. From the time that this course has been pursued, the Church has gone on "conquering and to conquer." In proportion as she has been made to feel that Christ's kingdom is not of this world, has she made those exertions, and been crowned with that success, which encouragingly testifies the presence of the Saviour, in fulfilment

of his gracious promise, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." Surely we may be permitted to adopt the words of a late writer, and say with him that

ours "has been a long probation, as it were through fire and water, trying and purifying us, letting us feel the effect of what was evil in us, yet bringing out thereby what is good; chastening us, not destroying us, God's mod Parajide the state of the good Providence accompanying us throughout. What a stirring of minds there has been within to remove the reproach of our Church, the religious neglect of her poor members at home! What a drawing to a more devoted life, in order to relieve them ! And then too, the anxiety, however inadequate both yet are, for those abroad. God

ceives additional force when we observe, how, on every ide, the Church "lengthens her cords, and strengthen her stakes." Church principles, in doctrine and disciher starts. Control principles, in doctrine and disci-pline,—the genuine Apostolic doctrine and fellowship,— have never been without witness in our national Esta-blishment. From the beginning, a chain of writers bear continuous testimony to that true interpretation of the Holy Bible with which we are furnished by our invaluable Liturgy and Homilies. But there was a time when a deep sleep seemed to have fallen upon them. The sa-

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Substitution and the Church of Rome there is only what he considers "slight difference in religious opinion," and when further on he represents himself as speaking not only for himself but "for the Protestants of the District," I feel bound to state that he does not speak the senti-ments of the Church of which he is a member; and secondly, that as a clergyman of that Church and as one of the Protestants of the District, I cannot concur in the sentiments which he has memory.

¹⁴ the Protestants of the District, I cannot concur in the sentiments which he has expressed. In order then, my dear Sir, to shew you that between the Church of England and the Church of Rome "the difference in religious opinion," instead of being "slight" is wide indeed, I must request your attention to the fol-lowing considerations: In the first place, the Church of Rome rejects the compliment which you wish to pay her at the expense of our Protestant Church. She will tell you at zero the the interview of method will tell you at zero the the interview of method will tell the expense of our Protestant Church. She will tell you at zero the the interview of method will tell you at zero the the interview of method will tell the expense of the place, the showed the utmost disposition to account of the series of the showed the utmost disposition to account of the place the the interview of the showed the utmost disposition to account of the series of the showed the utmost disposition to account of the place the the interview of the series of the serie you at once that there is a serious and marked difference tween us; she will tell you that she does not acknow-dge the Church of England to be a true Church at all; she will refuse to admit the validity of our baptism; she will not recognize our orders; she will not even admit that our marriages, are any marriages at all, in the eye of the Church, so that the fruit of a Protestant marriage is in her view illegitimate; and finally, all things contrary to her own doctrine she "condemns, rejects, and anathe-

I think you will admit that this constitutes something more than a "slight difference in religious opinion."

You will observe I am not here entering into any controversial discussion. I am not saying one word by way of proving whether the distinguishing doctrines of the Church of Rome are true or false. All I am now con-cerned. The will be observed that the only changes in the place of Lord but directly opposed to the principles of the Church of England. And the fairest way of exhibiting this oppo-sition is to place the doctrines of the two Churches in juxta-position, as we find them set forth in their authori-sed standards. sed standards.

I shall then take some of the doctrines of the Church I shall then take some of the doctrines of the Church of Rome as they are contained in the creed of Pope Pius the Fourth, which is the creed of every Roman Catho-lic, and I shall set down opposite to these the statements of the Church of England as contained in her 39 Articles.

OHOREH OF ROME.	CHURCH OF ENGLAND.
I profess likewise that in the ss there is offered a true, pro- and propulitatory sacrifice, for living and the dead."	"The offering of Christ ou made is that perfect redemptic propitation and satisfaction it the sins of the whole world, ho original and actual, and there none other satisfaction for sin t that alone. Wherefore, the sac face of Masses in which it was co monly said that the Priest did of Christ for the quick and the de to have remission of pain or gu
and the for the Manness	gerous deceits."
And that in the Holy Sacra-	" Transubstantiation or t

And that in the Holy Sacra-ment of the Eucharist there is truly, really and substantially, the and wine in the substance of bread truly, really and substantially, the and wine in the subper of the body and blood together with the Lord, cannot be proved by holy soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus with, but is repugnant to the plain Christ, and that there is made a words of Scripture, and hath given conversion of the whole substance occasion to many superstitions." of the bread into the body and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood, which change the Catholic Church calls transub-

stantiation	"	calls	transub-

"I constantly hold that there is "The Romish doctrime con-tained therein are helped by the adoration, as well as of images as "T do likewise firmly believe saints, is a fond thing vainly in-that the saints reigning together vented founded on no warrantly of and praye to God for us, and that they do the word of God."

"I do most stedfastly assert that the images of Christ and the mo-ther of God, always a virgin, and of the other saints, also are to be had and retained, and that due hooor and veneration is to be paid to them."

The space which I may occupy in a news paper prevents me from specifying all the points of difference between our Church and that of Rome. Above I have given but a few of them. There is, however, one point to which all others are second in importance. I mean that which relates to the grand question of the justification of the sight of God. In reference to this vital point the Creed of Pope Pius declares "I do stedfastly embrace and receive ali and every thing that hat been defined or declared in the holy Council of Trent, concerning original sin and justification." What then does the Council of Trent declare on this subject? It teaches that justification is a divine quality infused increase The space which I may occupy in a newspaper preteaches that justification is a divine quality infused into the soul in baptism and capable of subsequent increase by good works, or of being diminished by "venial sin," We should like to have presented our readers with these ar-ticles, as they are considered in this country to be able, if not unanswerable expositions of the subject, but as they appeared good works, or of being diminished by "venial sin," masswerable expositions of the subject, but as they appeared of being wholly lost by "mortal sin." That the guilt only a day or two preceding the sailing of the steamer, when of those who so lose their justification is done away by "the Sacrament of penance," but that there remains a temporal punishment to be borne by the sinner by way of satisfaction to divine justice, and that this punishment, if not endured in this world, must be sustained in the World te area.

istry. "At the same time, Lord Grey distinctly declared that he should be most happy to have Lord Palmerston as a colleague in any other department; and in order to such an arrangement, he offered to yield the colonial office and the leadership of the House of Lords, if it were thought advisable to raise Viscount Palmerston to the British Peerage for the purpose. Lord Grey, therefore, so far from evincing personal dislike, expres-sed perfect willingness to act not only with, but in some degree under Lord Palmerston; and so far from being dictatorial or 'impracticable,' he showed the utmost disposition to accommo-odate his own pretensions, or to waise them altorether, if he date his own pretensions, or to waive them altogether, if he

Secretary for the Home Department-Sir James Graham. Lord Chancellor-Lord Lyndhurst. President of the Council—Duke of Buccleugh. Commander-in-chief—Duke of Wellington. Commander-in-chief-Duke of Welflogton. Secretary for Foreign Affairs-Lord Aberdeen. Lord Privy Seal-Lord Haddington. President of the Board of Control-Earl of Ripon. Chancellor of the Exchequer-Right Hon. H. Goulburn. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster-Lord G. Somerset. Commissioner of Land Revenues-Earl Lincoln. Secretary of War-Right Hon. S. Herbert.

The following are the new members of the Cabinet : President of the Board of Trade-Earl Dalhousie. First Lord of the Admiralty-Lord Ellenborough. Postmaster-General-Earl of St. Germains. Secretary for the Colonies-W. E. Gladstone. It will be observed that the only changes of importance are

The interest attaching to domestic transactions was engrossing the largest share of public attention.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The first Message of President Polk to Congress, has created, as may be readily supposed, a greater amount of attention in England than any similar document from the head of the American Union has done for years. Public feeling was directed to the Message long before it arrived; its tone, hostile or otherwise, formed abundant scope for conjectures in the or otherwise, formed abundant scope for conjectures in the press, and even during the exciting time of the ministerial ci-isis, journalists, overwhelmed by the importance of our relations with the United States, stepped aside to discuss the question, even in the absence of the President's views. Well, the Meswhich made an excellent passage. It was generally understood, we may state in this place, that the steamer which left Boston

we may state in this place, that the steamer which left Boston on the 1st of December, conveyed a copy of the Message to Mr. M'Lane, the American Minister, but if the fact were so, care was successfully taken that neither the spirit nor the sub-stance of the Message transpired. Our transatlantic readers will be struck by the absence of all irritation in the remarks of the great organs of opinion in this country, relative to the Message; and this reluctance, to avoid offence, arises altogether from the praise-worthy desire to heal rather than to foment the cause of difference between us and the United States, respecting the Oregon. Some of the artithe United States, respecting the Oregon. Some of the articles we have given are able and comprehensive views of the question at issue, argued of course with an allowable amount

misfortune of such documents is, that they are too voluminous for the perusal of the great world. The London Times has de-

We need hardly trouble our readers with the thousand-and-one rumors which prevail respecting the future policy of the Premier. Some assert that the re-construction of his Cabinet involved a compromise with his colleagues; that instead of a total repeal of the Corn Laws, which the Whigs showed their incapacity to carry, Sir Robert is to propose a fixed duty of 12s. or 6s. per quarter—the figures have a wide margin in the mouth of Madam Rumour—to be decreased by a shilling or 2s. per annum, until it expires in the course of six or ten years, as the case may be. Others say that a permanent duty of 3s. a quarter with compensation to the land owners, enters into the new policy. All this is so purely conjectural, that we mention it as a proof of the absence of correct information, and of the diversity of opinion that prevails. Nothing definite will, in all diversity of opinion that prevails. Nothing definite will, in all probability be known until the meeting of Parliament.

Accounts from Sweden and Norway represent that the ag-gregate supply of food is much short of what it has been in ears past, even when the population was much less than it is

now. The French Chamber of Deputies met on the 20th of De-cember, The King delivered a speech which we will publish in our next. All was quiet in France. The President's Message excited little interest either in

France or Belgium. The Spanish Cortes assembled on the 15th December. The

Queen's speech gives assurance of tranquility. American Flour, in bond, was quoted at 30s. and 30s. 6d. Large supplies of provisions had poured in from the conti

The Emperor of Russia was in Rome.

The foreign news of the last two or three weeks possesses more than ordinary interest. The intelligence by the Overland Mail; the opening of the Spanish Cortes and French Chambers; the interview between the Pope and the Czar, are all points of more or less interest.

COMMERCIAL.

The past year has been one of extraordinary vicissitudes, in

The past year has been one of extraordinary vicissitudes, in its commercial not less than its social and political phases. It opened auspiciously. There was plenty of food, employment was abundant, capital abounded, confidence prevailed, and the machinery of society worked harmonious and beautiful. The state of the corn trade is very peculiar at the present moment. When it first transpired through the London Times that Peel intended to abandon the corn laws, the immediate effect was to depress the price. When he resigned, business concerding and the corn is market asmongt others, because starally, and the grain market amongst others, became stagnant; but when he returned to office, the value of every description of food rose. This has been followed by subsequent reaction, arising however from causes irrespective of politics or parties. The recent heavy shipments from America have commanded attention, without much influencing the market. The speculation which has taken place in bread stuffs on the other side of the Atlantic has been erroneous, and the judicious here seem to think that many will burn their fingers with it. The recent events in England have paralyzed speculation or the Continent, and the result is, that the great markets are dull, and prices stationary. The alarm respecting the deficiency in the potato crop is on

the decrease, and the present dull period of the year is not duller in the manufacturing districts of Lancasbire and Yorkshire that usual—perhaps less so. The Share market is look-ing up: the value of many of the old and some of the new speculations, is increasing. The funds have risen at least three per cent. from the point at which they stood before the question at issue, argued of course with an allowable amount of national feeling and prejudice, but presenting, on the whole, a just and generous standard of reason and logic. One cause, perhaps, why the Message has agreeably disap-pointed expectation here, is, the well-timed observations in which it indulges respecting a liberal tariff. If the Oregon is the bane, the proposed reduction of the Tariff is the antidote in the new President's missive to Congress. Since the Message came to hand, another arrival has brought us the correspondence laid before Congress between the British and American Ministers on the subject of the Oregon. The misfortane of such documents is, that they are too voluminous

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, TORONTO .- At the annual meeting of the St. George's Society, of Toronto, held on Wednesday evening, at their Rooms, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and other business, a Report was read, and unanimously adopted. After which the election of officers took place, which resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: President-G. P. Ridout, Esq. Vice-Presidents-1st, W. B. Jarvis, Esq.; 2nd, G. D. Wells, Esq.; 3rd, W. Wakefield, Esq.

Secretary-W. Rowsell, Esq.

Treasurer-H. Rowsell, Esq. Chaplains-Rev. H. Scadding, Rev. C. Winstanley.

The redict of this seems to be given to you, but to show that whenever it lies in my power I am ready to do that service.
The way have to show you for the District, whose official to the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church and as one of the Church and so the there of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church of the Church and as one of the Church and so the church of the Church and as one of the Church and so the there the Church of the Church and as one of the Church and as one of the Church and as one of

Reverend Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Pakenham Mills, February 18th and 19th, 1846.

Your faithful brother, HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, Jan. 5th, 1846.

REGISTER BOOKS OR BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES.

BURIALS, For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Discesse of Toronto, 144, King Street.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the COBOURG HARBOUR will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday, the second day of February next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing that date.

By order of the President, W. H. KITTSON, Harbour Company's Office, Cobourg, 27th Dec., 1845.

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TO LET, THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-modious and yery convenient Dwelling House, with Store un-derneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or treather

let separately or together. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber.

PETER MORGAN. Cobourg, January, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. H. & W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particu-lar Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

ANNUALS FOR 1846. TISHER'S Drawing-Room Scrap Book £1 15 0 The Keepsake, edited by the Countess of 1 16 ; Heaft's Book of Beauty, edited by the Countess of 1 16 3 The Rose 0 7 ALSO: A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Rose-wood and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour

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greatest exactness. In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to un-dertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He will hold a

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H. & W. ROWSELL,

PORTRAIT

Nov. 6, 1845.

King Street, Toronte

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righteous before God only for the merit of our Lord Jesus Christ, by faith, and not for our works or deservings, there-fore that we are justified by faith only is a most whole-some doctain the chart of the second seco

enough to Reformance enough to prove to you that the principles which our Reformers asserted, and which our Bishops and Clergy and Laity sealed with their blood, are not "slight dif-ferences" ferences in religious opinion," but doctrines essentially opposed to those of the Church of Rome, -- and it is because we so consider them that we bear the name of Pro-testants. Would that these differences were less, and that we were all united in one holy fellowship, built on the only foundation that will avail us in death or in judgment—the all-senficient merit of Loren Mercalfe.—Lord Metcalfe, who, we are happy to say, continues to improve in his health, and is now much bet-ter than be has been for some time past, under the able pro-fessional skill and advice of Sir Benjamin Brodie and Dr. all-sufficient merit of Jesus Christ our Lord. But we shall ill promote this end by glossing over differences on fundamental principles of religion, by asserting an agree-ment which does not exist, and by aiding (either from an Casy good nature of form differences of the staff arrived at Mivart's Hotel yesterday, from easy good nature, or from indifferentism, or false liberali- Canada. ty) in disseminating principles the opposite of our own. This is indeed a course which may gain us a momentary This is indeed a course which may gain us a momentary applause in these days when religious consistency is so little valued, but which cannot commend itself to our own consciences, and which if generally pursued must end at consciences, and which if generally pursued must end at

Always your's very sincerely,

ARTHUR PALMER.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CHRIST CHURCH.—At the Confirmation held in this of Church on Thursday last, the solemn rite was conferred upon 325 persons from the various Episcopal Churches in this parish. Morning Service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, and the Rev. W. A. Adamson, the former reading the prayers and the latter the lessons for the day. The Rev. Mr. Dawes, of St. Johns, assisted the Lord Bishop in the Confirmation Service, acting as Chap-lain to his Lordship. At the close of this Service the Bishop delivered an extempore address to the newly con-Bishop delivered an extempore address to the newly con-firmed, pointing out in clear and forcible language, the nature of the rite just administered, and the obligations assumed by its recipients, after which his Lordship preached a sermon, on the rites of Baptism and Confirma-tion, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The Church was crowded to excess, and the whole service was conducted in a most solemn and imposing munpet.firmed, pointing out in clear and forcible language, the nature of the rite just administered, and the obligation assumed by its recipients, after which his Lordship tion, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The was conducted in a most solemn and imposing manner.— Montreal Courier, January 24.

Arrival of the Hibernia. TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the Mail Steamer Hibernia at Boston, has

if not endured in this world, must be sustained in the world to come in Purgatory. Now hear the Church of England. "We are accounted "ighteous before Course of Acoustic destruction of the provide the provided in the second state."

Loss OF THE "ST. DAVID" STEAMER .- During the late some doctrine, and very full of comfort, as is more large-ly expressed in the Homily of Justification." And now, my dear Sir, I think I have said more than enough to the said more than the said more tha upwards in 50 vesters nave been ward, being hard at east 100 human beings have perished. The most distressing loss is that of the St. David steamer, trading with passengers and goods between Havre, Plymouth and Liverpool. She sailed from Havre on the 13th December, and there is now no doubt that she has foundered, and that every soul on board has perished. Portions of her cargo have been found off the coast of Fechamp.

Upwards of 1000 men are now employed in the dockyards at

We take from Willmer's European Times (with some abridgment and modification) the following detailed narrative of the whole transaction.

Since the sailing of the Acadia, on the 4th ult., a series of CHRIST CHURCH.—At the Confirmation held in this the most extraordinary events have been witnessed in England of which its constitutional history affords any parallel. The intry has been astounded by the sudden resignation of the Peel Ministry—one of the strongest exexutive governments that ever swayed its destiny—by the assumption of power on the part of Lord John Russell and the principal members of the late Whig cabinet-followed, almost immediately by its abandonment, and by the re-instalment of Sir Robert Peel, minus two or three of his former colleagues-the whole forming the strangest anomaly in the punctilio of "cabinet-making" that has occurred in England during the present or, indeed, any

receding month or six weeks, had baffled speculation. That dissent existed was very probable; the disease amongst the potatoes progressed; the cry for opening the ports had been disregarded, and with the public mind in this state of alarm Peel's Ministry, which succeeded almost immediately their re-signation.

Moore, F. Lewis, S. Thomson, T. Branskill, J. G. Beard. Standard Bearers-Messrs. F. W. Coates, T. Armstrong A. Wasnidge, A. Laing .- Colonist. SHAKSPEAR CLUB.-At a General Meeting of the Shaks-

er club, held on Tuesday evening, the following gentleme ere elected Office-Bearers for the year 1846 :---President-Christopher Dunkin, Esq. First Vice-President-Wm. Kingsford, Esq. Second Vice-President—Alex. Cross, Esq. Secretary—Joseph S. Lee, Esq., (re-elected.) Treasurer—A. H. Lavicount, Esq., do.

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MEMBERS	OF COUNCIL.
drew Robertson, seph Walker,	W. H. Fleet, J. B. Turner, Esqrs.
	COMMITTEE.
nry Driscoll, M'Iver,	Edmund Meredith, Robt. Abraham, Esqrs.
LIBRARY	COMMITTEE.

J. B. Turner, Chas. S. Burroughs, George Elder, Jr., Montreal Herald. A. Urquhart, Esgrs.

LIEUT. WILLOUGHEY .- We omitted to state in our last number that Mr. Willoughby, of the Royal Navy, who was one of our most active defenders during the late Rebellion, has re-turned on service to Kingston, and is Lieut. of the Mohawh. The regret experienced at the departure of Lieut. Davis, than whom there breathes not in Her Majesty's Naval service a more noble minded Tar, will be lessened by the return of Mr. Willoughby, who, since his departure in 1841, has been employed on particular service in the Warspite Frigate .- Argus FORTIFICATIONS AT KINGSTON .- Ground and Ice have n broken in front of the market building for the erection of an impregnable Battery on the land, and a Martello Tower on the shoal. "Stuart's Point" has been marked out for a Tower similar to, but more extensive than the one in front of the mar ket building ; also a battery on a very extensive scale, mounting artillery which we predict will bid defiance to any hostile vesse lions in preventing war than one in carrying it on. Contracts will be declared by the 13th of the month for the erection of the above works.---*Ibid*. coming within three miles of Kingston. Better spend ten mil-

TORONTO DISPENSARY .--- It is with much satisfaction we learn that, through the exertions of a few of the professional gentlemen of Toronto, a Dispensary for the relief of the indi-gent sick has been established in Adelaide-street (East). It will be open daily, Sundays excepted, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, A.M. The want of such an institution has en long felt in this city. It is true that there is an excellent spital to which cases are sent from all parts of the country t there are numbers of poor persons who would much prefer ing under medical care at their own homes, and who shrinkosed in hospital practice, and not having the means of obtain ing proper advice and medicines, struggle with disease in penury and obscurity. To people of this description, the Dis-pensary will prove a comfort; and it is to be hoped, that neipire by surprise. In the comment of announce newspaper press, we never remember an article of announce newspaper press, we never remember an article of announce ment which caused so much stir—so deep and wide-spread a sensation. The frequent meeting of the Cabinet during the neceding month or six weeks, had baffled speculation. The disease amongst interval of the disease amongst in the supported in their laudable object by the bounty will be supported in their laudable object by the bounty of the supported in their laudable object by the bounty of the support of the sup needy .- British Canadian.

Feel's Ministry, which succeeded almost immediately their re-signation as reported by the Liberty.
The retirement and speedy restoration of the Conservative Ministry is one of the most singular occurrences which have The news by the Liberty was to the effect, that the members of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet had tendered their resignations to the Queen, in consequence, as it is said, of disagreement in re-grad to the policy of the Prime Minister. Her Majesty, hav-was pleased to summon Lord John Russell to preside over the When stie
Councils. His Lordship, who was in Edinburgh
FIRE IN TORONTO. —On Thursday, about one o'clock, P.M., the wind blowing fresh from the North-west, a fire broke out in the coach factory of Messrs. Owen, Miller and Mills, King-street, dariages of various descriptions, together with the different in during and Evening exponents of the Government were bold-ing accepted the resignations of the Prime Minister. Her Majesty, hav-was pleased to summon Lord John Russell to preside over the National Councils. His Lordship, who was in Edinburgh
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1	wood and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour	Do. Do.	do,
1	Boxes, &c. &c.	Do.	do. do.
1	H. & W. ROWSELL,	Do.	do.
1	King Street.	Do. Midland	do. Kingston.
1	Toronto, January 14, 1846. 445-tf	Do.	do.
	MDIG OD MICO METVIN	Do. Do.	do. do.
	MRS. OR MISS MELVIN.	Do.	do.
	F either of the abovementioned Ladies will call at the Office	Johnstown	Leeds
	d of Henry E. Nicolls, Notary, Toronto City, Canada West,	Western	Moore
1	they will hear of something to their advantage. If the family with whom they resided in Toronto, or any person will give any	Newcastle	Murray
1	information as to the residence of either of the abovementioned	Do. Do.	do.
	Ladies, they will receive a reward.	Do,	do.
	HENRY E. NICOLLS.	Johnstown	North Cro
	Toronto, January, 1846.	Simcoe	Notawass:
	Editors of papers in Canada, generally, will do an act	Do. Prince Edward	Orillia So
1	of kindness by copying the above.	Midland	Pittsburgh
		Do. Western	Portland
	TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS.	Do.	do.
	REQUIRED by the undersigned, Plans and Specifications	Do. Do.	do.
1	R for the erection of a BRICK CHURCH in this City.	Victoria	do. Rawdon
	Twenty Pounds will be paid for the Plan approved of	Do.	do.
1	Plans to be delivered by the first day of March next. Further particulars may be learned on application to	Do. Do.	do. do.
1	J. M. STRACHAN,	Do.	do.
	Albany Chambers,	Midland l	do.
	King Street West.	Do.	do.
	Toronto, 8th January, 1846. 444	Do. Victoria	do. Sidnor
	TT T MICHOLLS will make up OPDERS 41- 001	Prince Edward	Sonhiashu
	H. E. NICHOLLS will make up ORDERS on the 22d February next, for BOOKS, PAPERS, &c., to be	Western	sombra
	imported by the early Spring Vessels from Britain. Any		City of the
	works on Law, Medicine, Architecture, Philosophy, and gene-	and the second second	
	ral Literature, can be supplied by his Agents either in London.	Do.	do.
1	Paris, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and which will always be sent by	Olmon .	
	the Express here direct from Boston.	Simcoe	Thurlow
	BANK STOCK AND LAND SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD.	Do.	do.
	HENRY E. NICHOLLS,	Simcoe' Do.	Tiny do.
	Agent for Livingston, Wells & Co., New York;	Do.	do.
	and Willmer & Smith, Liverpool.	Home	Uxbridge
	Toronto, January 2, 1846. 443-4	Do. Western	Vaughan Warwick
	EDUCATION.	Western	Wolford
		For Terms of	sale and
	MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL wishes to receive into her	of postage, to	
	family a few young Ladies as Pupils, whom she will	Kingston, 1st	Decembe
2	instruct with her children, and to whose health and comfort her care and attention will be unremitting.	Contraction Total	
	A competent Assistant will be engaged.		ND
	For Terms, &c. address Mrs. T. D. Campbell, Brockville,-	THE FOLLO	WING 1
	post paid. 434-3m	L in England	and Cana
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THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

WILL leave TORONTO, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock,

P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at 9 o'clock, Toronto, November 20, 1845. 437-tf

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FRANCIS M. HILL, 439-tf r, 1845.

SELLS' DIARY,

MERCIAL REMEMBRANCER. Price-7s. 6d.

ED, a work with the above title, and ntention of the Publishers to continue size of letter paper, and contains a sepa-y in the year, with the days of the week the head of the respective spaces. The y of other useful information is prefixed. 443-4 In England such Diaries for registering appointments, business to be attended to on particular days, &c., are in general use, and the Publishers having frequently had demands for a similar

orders immediately to the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Dec. 4, 1845.

OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto. 200
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At St. George's Church, Guelph, by the Rev. Arthur Pal-mer, on the 18th inst., William H. Marsh, Esq., fourth son of the Rev. George Peirce Marsh, of Boughton, in Kent, Engthe Rev. George Peirce Marsh, of Boughton, in Kent, Eng-land, to Helen, sixth daughter of George Davis, Esq., Abling-ton Grove, Guelph, and formerly of Taynton, in Oxfordshire. At the Protestant Church, Nicolet, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. H. Burges, B.A., Thomas Heathy Hughes, Esq., fourth son of H. F. Hughes, Esq., Three Rivers, to Mary Ma-tilda, youngest daughter of Major J. T. Weyland, Royal Ca-nadian Rifles.

DIED.

At his residence in Burford, on Friday the 23rd instant, the Rev. Thomas Whitehead, Wesleyan Minister, father of M. F. Whitehead, Esq., of Port Hope.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 29, An and the Publishers having frequently had demands for a similar description of work, have been induced to attempt the publica-tion. It is printed on good paper, and substantially half-bound. As only a very limited number of copies is printed for 1846, parties desires of having them, afé requested to forward their orders immediately to the Publishers. Esq., add. sub.

> Letters communicating marriages, births, &c., should unis formly be post paid.

489-tf H. C. C. is received.

120

Original Poetry.

Carmina Liturgica; OR,

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH. being of the of David."

HYMN

FOR THE SECOND OF THE FOUR "PARTICULAR SERVICE DAYS, TO WIT: "THE THIRTIETH OF JANUARY; BEING THE DAY OF THE MARTYRDOM OF THE BLESSED KING CHARLES THE FIRST." (L. M. AS PSALM LVII.)

T.

Dread Heav'n ! We own the Judgment just That hambled Zion's heart in dust : A NATION'S stN, a long-suff'ring God! Aroused Thy Wrath,—provoked the Rod.

For THIS, did Heav'n allow a Crime Bewail'd throughout succeeding Time,-Did suffer Faction's rebel Horde To rise and slay their Sov'reign Lord.

No saints were they :-- For sake of Thee b "Thy Saints" revere "the Pow'rs that be ;" Because their Lord and God they fear, "The Lord's anointed" they revere." c

IV. With FAST, and TEARS, d Most holy God! We deprecate "that sucred blood :" Lord, charge not us, nor yet our seed, With guilt of that most heinous Deed!

Y. "The Blessed King," in mem'ry borne,---The Martyr Prince, whose Death we mourn, For TRUTH stood firm and undismay'd; And, like the Lord, for murd'rers e pray'd!

VI. If call'd, for truth and conscience sake, To yield our life at Block or Stake, May we, Great God, all humbly try To follow CHRIST ;-like HIM to die.

a See First of the two Collects appointed instead of First Collect at Morning Prayer.
b Epistle proper—(1 Peter II. 13 to 23.)
c In Communion Service, Arsis Collect after Prayer for the Church Militant—(" Thine anointed blessed King Charles the First;" and Arst Morning Lesson-(2 Sam. 1. 41 6).
d Title of this " particular Service:"—" Form or PRAYER WITH FASTING: "—and also, the third Collect introduced in the end of the Litany.
e Second special Collect at Morning Prayer.

XXIIL-THE FOURTH* SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY. P. M.

The Collect.

O Gon, who knowest us to be set in the midst of so many and great dangers, that by reason of the frailty of our nature we cannot always stand upright; Grant to us such strength and protection, as may sup-port us in all dangers, and carry us through all temptations; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

I. Without Thine aid, like some frail bark, THE CHURCH, O God, Thy storm-tossed Ark, a Must sink beneath the boiling Deep: Alas! She rides a raging sea; The rushing winds howl dismally; Yet THOU the while dost seem to sleep ! b

II. The whirling waves yawn wide, and swell; O God, our Strength! their fury quell; Still bear Thy Church above the World! That "troubled ses," that "cannot rest," c Hath ever, Lord, Thy Church distress'd, And all its storms against her hurl'd1

III. Help, Lord 1 or-lo 1 Thine Ark is lost :--O God, protect d the tempest-toss'd 1 Around our path wild Passions sweep : Wake, Lord, awake ! the Storm is high ; Arise and save, or-lo ! we die !-Rebuke the winds, and calm the Deep. e

VI. " Increase our faith :"-Thou Mighty God, That sittest o'er the water-flood ! f O; Be it ours, to trust Thy Name! "Tis Thine to still the World's wild wrath-o

GOTTFRIED; OR, THE LITTLE HERMIT. possible: he took his knife, and cut his bread into CHAP. IV. THE EXCURSION.

Gottfried being very tired, slept all night long as could eat it. He counted over his walnuts with more soundly on his hard bed as he would have done on a care than a miser would his gold; and he ate very bed of down. It is true that at first he was troubled few a day. He never ate enough to satisfy himself, N B. __These Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," eing of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms" the bread and nuts diminished visibly day by the pealing of the thunder and the roaring of the sea, day. At last the day came, on which he was forced and felt as if he was tumbling about in his boat. At to eat his last nut and his last bit of bread. That times he thought he was being engulphed in the roar- night he went to sleep in tears, and awoke the next ing waves. Again he thought he saw his boat break- morning suffering from hunger. ing against the points of the rocks; while he vainly endeavoured to save himself from destruction, by climb- and herbs fitted for satisfying his hunger; but, as the ing up the steep shore. But towards day-break he had soil was rocky, he found but few; only near the spring a very agreeable dream. He fancied he was returning he found a little water-cress. He eagerly eat up the to his father's house. His parents, his brothers and green leaves and the juicy stalks, and gathered all of sisters, were in the garden. The trees were adorned it that he could find, from the head of the spring to with tender foliage, with rosy-cheeked apples, and the sea; but the whole was insufficient to appease his golden pears, more lovely than any he had ever seen. hunger. Exhausted from want of food, he sat down His father was sitting on the branch of an apple-tree, on a rock by the sea-shore, and looked across towards busy in shaking it. The apples while falling from the main land. "O God," exclaimed he, "how the tree shone like burning coals. His mother and many blessings did I receive from thee on that shore, the children were carefully collecting them into pretty without being grateful for them, without thanking baskets : as soon as they saw Gottfried they received thee for them from the bottom of my heart! There him with inexpressible joy. His father descended hastily from the tree, and folded him in his arms with the greatest tenderness ; his mother offered him the branches, laden with dainty apples and delicious pears,

finest of the apples that were heaped up in the bas- offering themselves, as it were, to our reach. There, kets. Just as Gottfried in his pleasant dream, stretched if I have not thanked thee as I ought to have done ! out his hand to take an apple, he awoke, the scream Alas, we do not feel the value of our blessings until of the sea-birds flying round the high rocks, as day we have lost them!" approached, roused him from his slumber. When he Whilst he thus spoke, he perceived, through the opened his eyes and saw the rocks hanging in a threat- transparent sea-water, a number of small fish, with

ening manner over his head, when he cast his eyes red scales and black eyes, swimming gaily. "Ah," over the boundless expanse of ocean, where nothing said he, "how I wish I could catch some of these, to was to be seen but the sea and sky, he shuddered, and appease the hunger which forments me! but I have was so deeply affected that he began to cry bitterly. got no nets, and it is impossible to catch them in my A flock of sea-birds flew off towards the main land, hand." It was a great grief to Gottfried to see these with shrill but joyful cries. "You dear birds," fish so close to him without being able to catch them, thought Gottfried; "how I wish I could send a greet- as he only knew how to fish with nets. ing to my parents through you! If you could but At this very moment a little bird alighted on a fir tell them that I am still alive, and that I am here, tree, which grew out of the rock near the spot, and surrounded with the sea, my kind father and godfather was reflected in the sea. This little bird had a small

would, in spite of danger, hazard their own lives to worm in his beak. "Heavenly Father," cried Gottcome and seek me out.' However, he summoned up courage, and said his Son hath said, and as I see now with my own eyes.morning prayer with great earnestness, then ate a few O do not let me, a poor helpless child, die of hunger.'

walnuts and a bit of bread, for breakfast; after which The little bird stuck the writhing worm against the he resolved to examine minutely the island on which branch of the tree, but the worm fell into the sea: the he was cast. "Perhaps," said he "I shall find some fruit-trees, or some bushes, by the help of which I them devoured it. "Well," said Gottfried, "if a may be able to live till God pleases to send me help. worm were fastened to a thread, and a fish swallow it, Nor is it impossible that there may be some men I might, perhaps, by means of the thread draw the here; they may be acquainted with sailing too, and fish out of the water." His straw hat was lying by would perhaps, be compassionate enough to carry me his side : Gottfried unravelled the riband that his sisback to my home.'

He put some bits of bread in his pocket, and placed looked about for a worm, fied it to the line, and threw them carefully so as to turn the buttered side inwards, it into the water; but the fish were not in too great a and added to them as many nuts as his pocket would hurry to seize upon it. He then fastened it to his hold, taking care to get rid of the rind, in order that stick, and let the worm down into the water: a fsh he might carry the more. After which, he chose a darted forward immediately, and swallowed it; but strong willow branch, cut it to a proper length with Gottfried pulled back the line without either worm or his hatchet, and began his journey, with his stick and fish. "I see this will not do," said he: "I must put provisions

It was a dangerous and toilsome journey: he had a hook to the line, and then perhaps the fish will come up hanging to it." He took a pin with which the to scale many a deep rock and often to descend into riband had been fastened to his straw hat, bent it, deep gullies. The whole island indeed, was composed tied the string tightly round its head, put a small of enormous blocks of a blackish rock, which rose out worm on the hook, and then threw it into the sea.--of the sea, and became steeper and steeper, as they A little fish swallowed it directly. Gottfried pulled approached the centre of the island: their fearful it out quickly; and what was his joy at seeing a little aspect made his heart beat. He was oftentimes at silver fish struggling at the hook! He took this one the bottom of a ravine, without being able to imagine off, and tried again, but without always succeeding; the bottom of a ravine, without being acte to imagine how he should get out, and at last, found himself obliged to retrace his steps. Often, in attempting to climb the rocks, he found them so perpendicular that he could not mount higher; and he ran the greatest box, a flint and tinder: he collected some dry sticks he could not mount higher; and he ran the greatest risks in getting down again. No traces of human footsteps were to be seen, nor even the marks of any risks in getting down again. No traces of human footsteps were to be seen, nor even the marks of any animal's feet. He looked in vain for fruit trees and bushes: nothing was to be found but moss, with which many of the rocks were carpeted. Every here and

The Church.

slices; one of which was to be his daily portion .--

He began to search all over the island for roots

fried, "thou feedest the birds of the air, even as thy

ter had fastened round it, formed a long line of it,

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. JOHN HOLMAN.

Each piece he ate was stale, and hard as a stone; and TAILOR AND DRAPER, he was obliged to soak it in the stream before he RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings in great variety ; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of VESTINGS. J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of

SMALL WARES:

Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspen-ders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. the whole of which he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can e purchased at in Cobourg. ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the

very best style, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 16th October, 1845. 431-tf

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS. TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assort-Just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assort-ment 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 Cler-gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Ma-jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe rivers of milk and honey flowed for me. Forgive me, making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, merit a share of public patronage and support.

also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and an inderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,

AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

23" An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

	PH	YSICIAN:	s'	PRESCRIPTIONS	CAREFULLY	PREPAR.ED
Toron	to.	July.	18	45		

JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he ha

LESPECTFULT returns thanks for the kind supporthe has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his ends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-ed by Mr. PorpLewell, io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. wwell's, wherehe intends carrying on the above business, and asts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continu-

ince of public patronag Horonto. 25th May, 1842.

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and the public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of

DAVIES & PEARSON.

LAND SCRIP	LANDS TO LEASE,
FOR SALE BY	
A. B. TOWNLEY,	ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Land and House Agent,	District. Township. Lot. Cor
130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423t	the area in the former of the
BANK STOCK	Lansdowne
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Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf	Do
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No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,	DoS. half 212
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COACH BUILDERS,	Orillia South 16 1 Do. 15 2
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AT Mr. ELLIOT'S,	GoreNelson (New Survey)W. half 26 7 .
KING STREET, COBOURG.	Puslinch 14 S.
Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired;	WeningtonGarrafraxa 16 1.
Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car- pets cut and made to order. 391-1v	Do 17 1
pets cut and made to order. 391-1y	Do
FOR SALE,	DoE. half 7 5 AmaranthW. half 28 6 .
BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.	Do
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BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,	Eramosa E half 29 6
CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.	Drock
	Talbot Townsend S. half 20 5 Western Moore 15 6
" Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as	Western Moore
rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.	Dawn
January, 1844. 339-tf	Raleigh 19 A
	Do
NOTICE.	Sarnia
LANDS FOR SALE.	Harwich
THE Subscriber offers Lands for Sale in the following	Brooke
I Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on	DoE. half 13 4 SombraN. half 1410
idvantageous terms, on receiving one-third or one-fourth of the	
purchase money down, and the remainder in annual instalments. The prices and numbers can be ascertained at his Office :	Dover 44 & 45
	Salary) and the second se
Manvers, District of Newcastle 10,000 acres. Mariposa, " " 1000 "	WarwickE. half 20 1
Hamilton, " " 1200 "	For further particulars, application may be ma
Cramahe, " " 600 "	THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Se
Percy, " " 800 "	of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,- letter, post-paid.)
Murray, " " 2000 "	iercer, post- paid.)
Seymour, " " 1100 " Hope, " " 200 "	WOOL.
Hope, " " 200 " Clarke, " " 300 "	THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WO
Darlington, " " 100 "	at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, b
Cartwright, " " 150 "	Subscriber.
Cavan, " " 410 "	S. E. MACKECHNI
Emily, District of Colborne, 500 "	Cobourg, June 12, 1845.
Ops, " " 800 "	N. B Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will ha
Verulam, " " 600 " Ennismore, " " 700 "	opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Woo
Ennismore, " " 700 " Smith, " " 550 "	Cloth. 413
Otonibee, " " 700 "	BRITISH AMERICA
The Subscriber has also Lands in the Eastern, Johnstown,	TIDE & LIDE & MINING
Sathurst, Midland, Victoria, Home, Simcoe, Gore, London,	and a manufing appointing comme
Calbot, and Western Districts, which he would sell on the like	(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)
erms as the first mentioned.	AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, E
He has several fine Farms for Sale, with extensive improve-	November, 1844. 31
nents thereon, in the Townships of Hamilton, Haldimand, Iurray, Cramahe, Hope, Otonibee, Smith, Emily, and Ops	Home District Mutual Fire Company
le has likewise for Sale several hundred	OFFICE-NEW STREET,
TOWNIOTE	OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

factories, &c. G. S. BOULTON.

in Cash for WOOL ory, Cobourg, by the MACKECHNIE. efer it, will have an of their Wool f RICA RANCE COMPANY, LIAMENT) T HENRY, Esq. re Company. EET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Baildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu DIRECTORS. John Doel, Charles Thompson,

100 100 100 200 See yon Ever liv Disregar 14 ... 3 . . 200 16 ... 1 .. 17 ... 1 .. you There an 100 half 6 ... 5 half 7 ... 5 Parents 100 100 100 Where t half 29 ... 6 . 200 Think of 14 ... 8 half 32 ... 6 . kin We show Me. 33 . half 20 ... 5 . 200 Gaze, ye half 16 10 Is there half 29 ... 4 . 19 ... A ... 150 half 25 ... 9 ... 50 Let your Therefor to-c 17 ... 4 ... 18 ... 3 ... 17 ... 4 ... 00 18 ... 3 ... 200 half 11 ...11 ... 100 half 13 ... 4 ... 100 half 14 ...10 ... 100 Now you They wil Maidens, 000 Street. And with Weep,half 20 ... 1 ... 100 While sw ion may be made to tong Silentf the Church Society reet, Toronto,-(if by 408 Praying-still Slowly in And whi brea When tr rise ----M This learned nor assi Stevens regarde faith wh It is

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which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

RICHARD SCORE.

NO. 1, CHEWETT'S BUILDING

KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders;

The Waters, foul with miry h froth-Waves, "foaming out" their depth of "shame."

Securely still, through dangers dark, A PRESENT GOD sustains the Ark! His word rebukes both wind and wave! The Church's HOPE i shall never fail; It "ent'reth" in, "within the Vail," "An Anchor,"-" sure," and strong to save.

a " May he be received into the Ark of Christ's Church."-(Baptismal Office.) b The Gospei-(allusion to.) c First Morning Lesson-(Isalah Ivii, former part of v. 20.)

i Hebrews vi. 18, 19, 20.

LXXXIII.-THE PRESENTATION * OF CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE,

(COMMONLY CALLED, THE PURIFICATION OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.) D. S. M.

The Collect.

The Virgin's " first-born Son,"____ "The Virgin's "thereform Son, "-"The Christ,"—the Holy Seed, Was once "presented," Lord, to THEE; a Was once by Rausom freed 1 "The parents" paid the price, b Though God's own Child was free, c For Christ doth rule His Father's House : d The Temple's LORD is He. e

With joy that holy Pair Did own the Paschal grace, Presenting Christ-the first-born Son, Within the Holy place. To THEE, O God, the Church Would now present, in faith, The souls by "blood of sprinkling" saved, Redeem'd from Si 1 and Death.

The Church of Heav'n's first-born, f Redeem'd through God's "dear Son." Her BOUNDEN THANKS to HIM doth give,-Her OBLIGATIONS own! May saints devote to God. Of all His gifts the best, Like Mary—" Mother of our Lord,"— The Virgin ever bless'd. IV.g

Both "day and night," let ALL Bow down before Thy throne! "In fastings oft,"-in watch,-in prayer,-Let saints await the Son Like them of old, may we Frequent the Holy Place THY PEOPLE'S GLORY hail in heart! THE NATIONS' LIGHT embrace !

May Jesus now present To Thee, the only God, Our ransom'd hearts, made " pure and clean,"-Made white in precious Blood ! Then we, when Jesu comes To claim His own Elect, Shall all, like purest molten Gold, The FINER's h face reflect.

v

a Collect and Gospel-(Luke ii. 22, 23) b Luke ii. 27, with Numbers xviii. 16. A Shekel was worth about 2s. 6d. sterling. c Matthew xvii. 26. For the Epistl -(Malachi iii. 1.) Hebrews xii. 23. g The Gospel-(Anna and Simeon.) h For the Epistle-(Mal. iii. 2, 3.)

out doubt I shall die of hunger."

towards it immediately. The spring was scanty, but a large fish.

and found a small wood, whose trees were fresh and lost a fish he had once hooked. in good leaf: it was there, out of a rock, that the Many defects remained, however, to be avoided: it clear spring issued. The rock rose to a great height was very inconvenient for the little fisherman to keep and it took Gottfried, a good half hour to reach the his line always at the same height, and to give all his top of it; and, when he had accomplished the ascent, attention to see whether the fish took the bait, and he found that he was on the highest part of the island. then to withdraw the line immediately. One day it He shuddered at seeing an immense extent of sharp-so happened that a bit of wood got under his line, and pointed rocks at his feet, varied only by patches of Gottfried saw that he was not then obliged to hold his fir-trees, and entirely surrounded by water. "I am, arm up at the same height, because the bit of wood then, quite alone here," said he, "separated from all prevented the hook from touching the ground; and men by these waves, which spread themselves out he also saw that the wood made known to him, by its farther than I can see. I am, so to speak, an exile motion, the very moment that the fish bit, and he on this wild and barren island; but I will not despair. could then withdraw his line at the proper moment; The God who snatched me from the sea, which the so he tied a little bit of wood to his line, and, from tempest raised, is able to save me now. I will make this time, fishing became a real amusement to him.my bed down there by the spring, and I will carry Experience and reflection taught him many other my provisions and my tools thither; but every day I will come and sit on the top of this rock, and will to men such intelligence as to make them capable of Athome for con-ultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. lock out for a vessel which chance may bring this inventing such useful things. way, and which may carry me back to the main land." Nevertheless, Gottfried again suffered from want, The setting sun lit up the distant horizon. Gottfried and was greatly tormented with hunger for several thought he saw the mountains of his native land, shi- days. The sea became so stormy that it was imposning like gold and purple. He gazed at the prospect, sible for him to angle. The waves rose into the air with his eyes filled with tears, and said, "Thou my with such a noise that he was even afraid of coming heavenly father, who hast cast me on this island, far down to the shore : he then began to consider how from my own country; thou who in spite of the storm he might guard against such scarcity in future, and it hast conducted my boat hither, thou canst easily came into his head to make a little enclosure for his direct the course of the largest ship in such a manner fish. He found, at no great distance from the spring, that the crew would come to my relief, even though a hollow, formed by the rocks, into which he caused they know not of my existence, and carry me back to the stream to flow; and the pool was soon full of wamy own dear land. To thee nothing is impossible. ter: he put the fish that he caught into it; and he I put my confidence in thy mercy."

CHAP. V. THE SCARCITY.

Gottfried supported himself upon the small quantity of bread that he still had, together with his walnuts. Day after day, seated on the top of his rock, * Being born under the Law, it became that Saviour to fulfil all righteomess, who came not to destroy the Law but to fulfil lat. Christ was presented in the Temple in conformity with the Law requiring very first-born son among the Israelites to be set apart for God's Lamediate service, in commemoration of His merciful exemption tion of the first-born of the Hervers when those of the Egyptians were destroyed. God himself atter wards wards substituted the tribe of Lew in their stand, and the paramets were obliged to redeem their first-born the rest of the Almighty.—See Numbers viii. 16, 17, 18, and xviii. 16.

which hardly grew on this stony soil. "O God!" some larger fish swimming in the water. "O," said said he, shuddering, and looking sorrowfully up to he, "if I could catch one of those, I might live upon it heaven, "If I stay longer in this frightful desert, with- several days." He was quite aware that such fish Nevertheless, he continued his laborious exertion, a hook as his, and he pondered on the means of getcould not be caught with so weak a line and so small hoping that things would improve. The sun darted ting a stronger book. After a little while he recolits rays upon the rocks with great force : the perspir- lected there were a great many long nails sticking in ation ran down from his brow, and he began to be the planks of the boat. So he ran down to the retormented with thirst; while the dry and barren rock mains of the boat, drew a nail from one of the planks, seemed scorched with fire. "Ah," exclaimed he, sharpened it carefully on a stone, bent it into a hook, c First Morrang Lesson-c (stata ivit, former part of 1.2.1) a Collect of the day. c Gaspel-(Matt, viii, 23-27.) f Psalm xxix. 9, (Prayer Book Translation.) g " Mays o pass the waves of this troublesome world."-(Baptismat g ". Mays o pass the waves of this troublesome world."-(Baptismat Office.) A First Morning Lesson-(Isalah Ivil., latter part of v. 20,) and further on he heard the murmur of a stream, and ran the hook, and, to his great joy, succeeded in catching

* Nore.—As there are no more "Sundays after Epiphany" in this publication, if God will, in the HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.—The Author. The Author. the water was pure and as clear as a crystal. He sat But Gottfried soon saw that his invention was far few nuts, and then took another draught: he had ne- cessfully as to get back into it again. Having from ver thought before that water was so great a blessing his infancy been eager to learn, and observant of -water, of which we think so little, because we are things around, he remembered that he had once seen so abundantly provided with it. "Great God," said an arrow in the hands of a sportsman, and that he he, "how good thou art! how I thank thee for this asked him why it was provided with a barb; and the delicious drink! However long I may be here, I sportsman had told him that it was for the purpose of ALMOSTY and everifying God, we humbly beseech Thy Majesty, that, as Thy only-begotten Son was this day presented in the temple in substance of our flesh, so we may be presented unto Thee with pure and clean hearts, by the same Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. allowed that I should die of thirst, will keep me from of his hooks : his two hatchets served him for hamdying of hunger. All the helps thou hast hitherto mer, anvil, and pincers. It cost him infinite pains given me are, as my mother used to say, an earnest and labor to fashion his barbed hook : but, having at of fresh blessing." He then walked up the stream last succeeded in so doing, it rarely happened that he

He left the rock with a calm mind, entered the feared being short of food. "O how happy I am," soon made considerable store, so that he no longer thicket, lay down among the fir-bushes, on some soft said he, "now that I am not afraid of dying with hunand tender moss; and his eyes were soon closed in ger. How I thank thee, most merciful God! I shall now remain willingly in this island as long as thou dost order it; when thou in thine own good time, wilt use the proper means of delivering me from my

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47-tf

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ow in price as any house in the Province GOODEVE & CORRIGAL.

King-Street. Cobourg, 4th Nov., 1845. 435-1 DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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

COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. 388-tf 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. 282-1y MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-11 DR. J. A. COWLES,

SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG. J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. HYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14. 1842. 262-tf EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Wotary Public,

CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO: 332-tf

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,	No.
ACCOUNTANT,	
NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,	
TORONTO. oronto, June, 1844.	36
T. & M. BURGESS,	
MERCHANT TAILORS,	
(LATE G. BILTON)	
No. 128, KING STREET,	

TORONTO.

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

TERMS :- Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder 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 terms than any for how onered for sare. In the selving at adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B. — Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage. It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the

holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York Toronto, May, 1844. 357-tf

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoc, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-CHIER, R.N.

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be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent con 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, Sc., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

April, 1844. 353-tf

BUILDING LOST.

ELEVEN splendid BUILDING Lors for sale, containing about h an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the Riv On, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for he erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the ots 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. 277-tf

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

NOTICE

424-tf

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will b recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. 398 tf

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343 Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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July 21, 1845.

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