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#### VOLUME VIII.-No. 24.]

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# COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1844.

#### [WHOLE NUMBER, CCCLXXXVIII.

# Poetry.

A MOTHER'S LOVE. O is there in this world of woe, Where bitter tears so often flow,

Where pride and scorn the meek oppress, And anguish saddens loneliness? Is there of joy a golden ray, That night can brighten into day,-That can impart sweet rest and hope, And bid young joy with sorrow cope? There is, 'mid ills that peace destroy, For some, at least, a soothing joy, That oft can hours of anguish cheer, And wipe away each falling tear. There is for some an anxious eye, That marks with pain each bursting sigh, A heart that beats with love so pure, "Twould all another's woes endure.

Who can define a Mother's love? Ah! fonder than the nestling dove, She to her child with rapture clings, And o'er her young brow often flings The radiant joy of heart-felt bliss, Sealed by affection's purest kiss. There's not a sound can ever meet The ear, whose music's half so sweet As the mild accents of that voice Which bids her child rejoice! rejoice! The sweetest balm I ever knew, That, like the welcome morning dew Which gladdens all the flowers of earth, And gives their richest odours birth, Was when a kind, maternal smile, Could every painful thought beguile, And I, in turn, could soothe and cheer, And see that face beam bright as fair.

A Mother's love is one deep mine, Where gems of nameless brilliance shine, Reflecting all that's sacred—pure— A light that shines but to endure, All other joys too quickly fly; They bloom-we taste-they wither-die! But this, it is an ocean deep, Whose waves can never, never sleep-Restless but gentle, - quiet never! It flows, recedes, and flows for ever! Parliament Street, Nottingham. M. A. CARTER.

were passed away.

sors, when he died, and left the university to his suc-

cessor, with difficulties which (had he been spared)

It is due to Sir Charles Metcalfe to say, that he

appears to have entered with great patience into the

nature of these difficulties, and to have been willing

to take any personal trouble to remove them. It is

due to him, likewise, to acknowledge that he readily

authorised the steps which were necessary to the

opening of the university in the buildings formerly

occupied by the colonial legislature. But he did not

enter into the subject with the zeal of his predecessor;

he did not give the university his personal countenance

interesting matter, and contains much more, which we

duly solemnized in the college chapel, according to

his hand might easily have disentangled.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. (From the Christian Remembrancer for October.) [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

On the restoration of tranquillity, during the administration of Sir George Arthur, the college council resumed their operations, and the legislature, on its Part, again took up the subject of the University. A mittee of both houses was appointed, and the result was an act whereby it was expected that the university might be brought into immediate operation, but on a less extensive scale than was originally contemplated. A plan for carrying this into effect was suggested and all but adopted, by which the business of the institution would have been commenced on the Part, of the buildings of the college. It having, how- and support. The opening day however came, in ever, been strongly objected to by persons whose opi- June, 1843; the proceedings on which occasion are nion was supposed to be valuable, the plan remained in abeyance. The probability of the union of the ready mentioned; which has furnished us with much ovinces, and the consequent disuse of the legislative buildings at Toronto, which appeared admirably suited have not adverted to. There was then a gathering for the *temporary* opening of the university, caused from various parts of the province; divine service was the further postponement and ultimate abandonment of the design. Meanwhile, statutes were from time the rites of the Church of England. Then followed the institution whenever it might be brought into operation: the president became, as first Bishop of Tointo, a person of still greater weight in the colony; and there can be no doubt that, but for the operation great use. On the next day followed inaugural lec-Political causes, something decisive might have tures from the various professors. The days thus been effected.

was accomplished for its adversaries. The Presbyte-reer, by the members of the old universities, who of high ability, indicative of a thorough acquaintance possessed by any even of our own Universities. rian body not having succeeded in persuading the saw again the academic garb fluttering about the with his subject, and full of strong, clear, conclusive

his administration was to come to Toronto, and to lay excuse of having done it for peace' sake), but actually grounds, which it is intended to render available for a innovation, --we remember that we spoke out : and stone, found on the grave of a Christian with this the foundation-stone of the college on the site so long authorised the teaching of all the rival religious bodies system of domestic discipline,) yet supply a commo- we feel it our duty to speak out now. destined for it. All accounts agree that this was the in Upper Canada, and their erection of theological dious chapel, a spacious hall, a good library, and tolemost brilliant day ever seen by any town in Upper colleges on the grounds of the University? and all rable lecture-rooms. Divine service is performed in Canada.\* The troops, the societies of St. George, this on the ground of equity and harmony! Can the the chapel on week days at nine and five o'clock, --on St. Patrick, and St. Andrew, the Masonic society, the fanaticism of infidelity go further?

the institution as one destined to be the support and ance must doubtless be made for the circumstance music. stay of the Church in Canada. But there were by- that he has not, at any previous period of his life, been After morning service on week-days, attendance on to one or the other of these celebrated statues, that were others more friendly, who returned home sick at of its nature, or to be aware of the proper relation of three hours daily, on five days of the week. In the

the feelings generated by the festivity of the occasion lic body, with which the Governor was, of course, in The new Governor, however, watched over the in- body of what was intended. Still less can we under- occasional students. stitution, interested himself to obtain professors from stand how the deputy of the Sovereign, under a Con- We have already mentioned, that under the tempo-

lamented illness, would no doubt have brought it into degrees, - without that direct and explicit authority served daily, immediately after evening prayers. play early in 1843; but he had barely time to sign from the Sovereign, which even under a Whig admithe warrants for the appointment of the first profes- nistration was thought indispensable.

the Hon. W. H. Draper, formerly Attorney-General of these. duly chronicled in the publication which we have al-Lordship's memorial, in which he pointed out the vast almost universally accessible. quantity of land possessed by the Roman Catholic The Library is at present composed of collections,

ther of the judges-of the first of which we have made occupied were felt to be glad days by the inhabitants council of King's College of the desirableness of ap- streets, carrying their thoughts back to days long reasoning on the soundest principles of constitutional -so noble an effort of forensic eloquence, had never before been witnessed in the province, and that by Before the Professor of Law and Mr. Sherwood could bring up their forces, the ministry had resigned, on the professed grounds with which the public is albringing the Lower Canadians to vote for it, after all use the weakest term that can be applied) to adopt

the mother country. The first distinguished step in struction (which if it had done, it might have had the died by the erection of a building on the university and halls of Cambridge to advocate this pernicious Sundays at eleven and five, and is regularly attended

masters and scholars of the district grammar-school But the circumstance which we most regret to re- by those students who are members of the united and of Upper Canada College, the clergy and gentry mark is, that this bill (as we are credibly informed) Church of England and Ireland. The chief features from all parts of the upper province, with the council was introduced with the full knowledge of the Gover- in the arrangement of the collegiate chapels in this and visiters of King's College (the first men in the nor, the Chancellor of the University, without ascer- country have been carefully preserved; but some Romulus was believed to have been suckled by the province both in station and in talents), walked in taining the pleasure of the Sovereign as to so violent modifications have been introduced, rendered neces. wolf, there stands another little round temple, dediprocession before and behind the Governor-General, an inroad on the prerogative, and without any com- sary by the circumstance that it was the university cated to him in the early times of the republic, into who was supported on the right by the Bishop, and munication with the council of the college, which, on church as well as the college chapel. The chaste and which, for the present elevation of the soil without, we on the left by the Chief Justice. Latin and English every account, he was bound to aid and protect. We sombre character of its fittings, and the simple prospeeches and replies, public prayers and sermons, pub-are tempted to ask-Can this be the same Sir Charles priety of all its arrangements (made under the direclic dinners, Greek and Latin odes, gave all the cha- Metcalfe, of whom we have more recently heard so tion of the Vice-President), appear, from the accounts in his time there stood in it a brazen statute of antique racters, religious, scholastic, and festive which befitted honourably, as standing up for the prerogative of his which we have received, to have excited the admira- work, of the wolf giving such to the infant brothers;" the occasion. The presence of the Bishop and Clergy Sovereign against the very men who concocted this tion of every one who has visited it. Although an which is thought by many to be the same which is still in their robes, the use of the ancient bidding prayer atrocious bill? We would fain hope that the immense organ has not yet been provided, some of the students preserved and shown in the Capitol; though I take of the universities, the attendance of verger and be- accumulation of business, consequent on the long ill- have been formed into a choir, under the direction of this rather, which now remains, to have been another dels, the clause in the inscription on the plate placed ness of his predecessor, prevented him from taking the Rev. Dr. Beaven, who has hitherto acted as chap- of the same kind, that stood originally in the Capitol, under the stone-"Præstantissimum ad exemplar Bri- | that full interest in the subject which was necessary | lain, and have evinced not merely much interest, but | and is mentioned by Cicero to have been there struck tannicarum Universitatum;"-all appeared to stamp for comprehending its importance; and much allow- very creditable proficiency, in the singing of Church with lightning;<sup>2</sup> of which it retains to this day the

standers, who eyed the ecclesiastical character of the brought into such a connexion with an English uni- lectures begins. The period occupied in those which Virgil, as Servius assures us, alludes in that elegant proceedings with aversion and dismay; and there versity, as to have attained any adequate knowledge it is incumbent on all the students to attend, is about description:

heart, feeling from what they knew of the under-cur- its chancellor to it. But, with every allowance that afternoon those lectures are delivered on which atrent of opinion, that all the joy and enthusiasm of the can be made, we still cannot comprehend how, upon tendance is optional. The lectures in the School of day was but to be the forerunner of heart-burnings the most ordinary principles of justice and courtesy, Medicine, none of which at present are continued beand discord, to burst out more fiercely than ever, when such an attack should have been permitted on a pub- yond Easter, are conveniently arranged from ten to five. To every course of lectures strat.gers are admissiconstant official intercourse, without any notice to that ble, at the option of the professor, under the name of

England, transferred the principal of Upper Canada servative administration, could permit one of his coun- rary arrangements it has been found impracticable to College to the administration of King's College, un- cil of advice to bring in a bill to destroy a royal char- provide suitable apartments for the students in the der the title of vice-president, and pushed forward the ter, and usurp one of the peculiar functions of the buildings at present occupied by the university. As erection of a building for the reception of students on Sovereign, as the fountain of honour; viz. the confer- a commencement, however, of the system, they are at the university grounds; and, had it not been for his ring on a new body the power of granting academical present required to attend dinner in the hall, which is

At the end of each Term a college examination takes place in the subjects of lecture during that Term; Be this as it may, the council no sooner became and at the close of each year of the undergraduate aware of what was intended, than they vigorously re- course, a more formal and strict examination is held solved to stand on the defensive, and not to surrender on the subjects of the year, as a qualification for the their trust without a struggle. They took the proper degree. Those of our readers who are acquainted and dignified course of praying to be heard at the bar with the systems adopted in the university of Dublin of the House of Assembly, against the bill. They and that of Durham, (the only British universities reemployed (in addition to their own Professor of Law, sembling Oxford and Cambridge, and yet consisting, Mr. Blake, and the Hon. Henry Sherwood, formerly like that of Toronto, of only one college,) will per-Solicitor-General,) the first pleaders in the province, ceive that the latter has derived regulations from each

and now one of the Executive Council, but then a The terminal dues payable by undergraduates are member of the opposition in the Legislative Council. unusually low, being but 91. currency for every univer-In addition to this, the Bishop of Toronto, as Presi- sity charge, including dinner. It is scarcely necessary dent of the College, presented a most vigorous remon- to say that it is only by means of her endowment that strance to the House, in the shape of a memorial. the university is enabled to offer the excellent educa-We have heard that the effect of one passage in his tion she affords, at a rate which renders its advantages

seminaries in the lower province, and stated that with which are but as nuclei in the different departments, worship, that the change might be the less offensive, equal justice the whole of these possessions might be wher. compared with such as are found in the larger confiscated and applied to the endowment of colleges and older libraries of this country. The authors and open to all denominations-was like the explosion of editions have, however, been carefully chosen; and to time passed, which would facilitate the working of the ceremonies of the hall: six and twenty students the ceremonies of the hall the ceremonies of the hall: six and twenty students the ceremonies of the hall the ceremonies of the

present system and resources of the establishment, it that the profane name of that deity might be converted his heart nor made him desperate in guilt. His mind

position at the present moment?

ANCIENT AND MODERN ROME. (From Middleton's Letter from Rome.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

At the foot of Mount Palatin, in the way between the forum of Circus Maximus, on the very spot where now descend by a great number of steps. It is mentioned by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who says, that evident marks in one of its hinder legs : it is however

> Geminos huic ubera circum Ludere pendentes pueros et lambere matrem Impavidos: illam tereti cervice reflexam Mulcere alternos, et fingere corpora linguâ. Æn. viii. 631. - Geminos huic ubera circum

The martial twins beneath their mother lay, And hanging on her dugs, with wanton play, Securely suck'd; whilst she reclines her head To lick their tender limbs, and form them as they fed.

But to return to my story: from the tradition of place, when exposed in his infancy to perish in the Tiber; as soon as he came to be a god, he was looked upon as singularly propitious to the health and safety learned Bishop Usher has given good reasons to conof young children: from which notion, it became a practice for nurses and mothers to present their sickly infants before his shrine in this little temple, 3 in confitemple was converted afterwards into a church, lest any fit of such a protection for their children : care was persons usually wore in that age. taken to find out in the place of the heathen god, a Christian saint, who had been exposed too in his infancy, and found by chance like Romulus; and for the same reason, might be presumed to be just as fond of children as their old deity had been: thus the wor-ship paid to Romulus, being now transferred to Theo-dorus, the old superstition still subsists, and the cus-tom of presenting children at this shrine continues to the old superstition still subsists are the superstant of the superstant subsists and the cus-tom of presenting children at this shrine continues to the old superstition superstant of the superstant subsists are the superstant sup this day without intermission; of which I myself have been a witness, having seen, as oft as I looked into this church, ten or a dozen women, decently dressed, each with a child in her lap, sitting with silent reverence before the altar of the saint, in expectation of his miraculous influence on the health of the infant.

In consecrating these heathen temples to the popish and the old superstition as little shocked as possible, they generally observed some resemblance of quality

Mabillon gives a remarkable instance of it in an old inscription:1

IVLIA EVODIA FILIA FECIT MATRI.

And because in the same grave there was found likewise a glass vial, or lachrymatory vessel, tinged with a reddish colour, which they call blood, a and looked upon as a certain proof of martyrdom, this Julia Evodia, though undoubtedly a heathen, was presently adopted both for saint and martyr, on the authority of an inscription that appears evidently to have been one of those above-mentioned, and borrowed from a heathen sepulchre. But whatever the party there buried might have been, whether Heathen or Christian; it is certain however, that it could not be Evodia herself, but her mother only, whose name is not there signified.

The same author mentions some original papers, which he found in the Barbarine Library, giving a pleasant account of a negociation between the Spaniards and Pope Urhan the Eighth, in relation to this very subject.3 The Spaniards, it seems, have a saint, held in great reverence in some parts of Spain, called Viar; for the farther encouragement of whose worship, they solicited the pope, to grant some special indulgences to his altars; and upon the pope's desiring to be better acquainted first with his character, and the proofs which they had of his saintship, they produced a stone with these antique letters S. VIAR., which the antiquaries readily saw to be a small fragment of some old Roman inscription, in memory of one who had been PræfectuS VIARum, or overseer of the highways.

But we have in England an instance still more ridiculous, of a fictitious saintship, in the case of a certhe wonderful escape which Romulus had in this very tain saint, called Amphibolus; who, according to our monkish historians, was Bishop of the Isle of Man, and fellow-martyr and disciple of St. Alban: yet the vince us, that he owes the honour of his saintship to a mistaken passage in theold acts or legends of St. Alban;\* where the Amphibolus mentioned, and since reverenced dence of a cure or relief by his favour: now when this as a saint and martyr, was nothing more than the cloak which Alban happened to have at the time of his piece of superstition should be lost, or the people think execution: being a word derived from the Greek, and themselves sufferers by the change, in losing the bene- signifying a rough shaggy cloak, which ecclesiastical

#### <sup>1</sup> Vid. Mabill. Ibid.

<sup>2</sup> Si forte rubore quodam in imo tincta vitrea ampulla fuerit, pro argumento martyrii habetur. Mont. Diar. It. p. 118. <sup>3</sup> Alterum notatu dignum, quod Urbanus ab Hispanis

#### OLIVER CROMWELL. (From his Life by Southey.)

So great was the reputation which Cromwell obtained abroad by his prodigious elevation, the lofty tone of his government, and the vigour of his arms, that an Asiatic Jew is said to have come to England for the purpose of investigating his pedigree, thinking to discover in him the lion of the tribe of Judah! Some of and character in the saint whom they substituted to his own most faithful adherents regarded him with litthe old deity: "If in converting the profane worship of the less veneration. Their warm attachment, and the that the question, which they fancied was purely Up- there are included most of the works which are most the gentiles," says the Describer of modern Rome, 4 more doubtful devotion of a set of enthusiastic preaper Canadian, was coming home to themselves in a practically useful in prosecuting the study of the dif- "to the pure and sacred worship of the Church, the chers, drugged the atmosphere in which he breathed; manner they little expected and saw not how to evade; ferent subjects. A museum of natural history has faithful used to follow some use and proportion, they and yet, while his bodily health continued, the natural and a sense of justice to themselves began to open their eyes to a perception of what was due to others. discussion of specimens already collected. In the apparatus discussion of the apparatus discussion of the strength of the strengt But whatever may have been the effect of the Bishop's requisite for the illustration of natural philosophy, the the bona dea, or good goddess." But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself But, if little was done for the university of Toronto But, when with the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully, as they were. Shakspeare himself the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully as they were and sorrowfully as they have more and sorrowfully as they were and sorrowfully as they were as the bond dea, or good goddess. But they have more and sorrowfully as they were and sorrowfully as they have more and and sorrowfully as they have more and the sorrowfully as they have a soft as the soft a in this interval, a great deal (in appearance, at least,) area deal (in appearance, at least,) and visitors, who with essent the data and in a speech in which Cromwell stood. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. The between the old and new idol. Thus in which Cromwell stood. in a place formerly sacred to Apollo, there now stands session of sovereign power, by means little less guilty From the short sketch which we have given of the the church of Apollinaris; built there, as they tell us, than Macbeth, but the process had neither hardened nust, we conceive, be evident to any university man, into the glorious name of this martyr: and where there had expanded with his fortune. is he advanced in had been in the principles upon which he had set out ; and after having effected the overthrow of the Church, the nobles, and the throne, he became convinced, by what experience (the surest of all teachers) had shown him that Episcopacy, nobility, and monarchy, were institutions good in themselves, and necessary for this nation in which they had so long been established. Fain would he have repaired the evil which he had done; fain would he have restored the monarchy, created a house of peers, and re-established the Episcopal Church. But he was thwarted and overruled by the very instruments which he had hitherto used ; men whom he had formerly possessed with his own passionate errors, and whom he was not able to dispossess: persons incapable of deriving wisdom from experience, and so short-sighted as not to see that their own lives and fortunes depended upon the establishment of his power by the only means which could render it stable and secure. Standing in fear of them, he dared not take the crown himself; and he could not confer it upon the rightful heir :- by the murder of Charles, he had incapacitated himself from making that reparation which would otherwise have been in his power. His wife who was not elated with prosperity, advised him to make terms with the exiled king, and restore him to the throne; his melancholy answer was, "Charles Stuart can never forgive me his father's death; and if he could, he is unworthy of the crown." He answered to the same effect, when the same thing was twice proposed to him, with the condition that Charles should marry one of his daughters. What would not Cromwell have given, whether he looked to popery; which abounds with instances of the grossest this world or the next, if his hands had been clear of Such was the state of Cromwell's mind during the union of sound-hearted men in support of Sir Charles posed for genuine on the poor ignorant people. It is latter years of his life, when he was lord of these three Metcalfe, and thus to facilitate the attempt of the certain, that in the earlier ages of Christianity, the kingdoms, and indisputably the most powerful poten-Christians often made free with the sepulchral stones tate in Europe, and as certainly the greatest man of an age in which the race of great men was not extinct hands, they converted to their own use; and turning in any country. No man was so worthy of the station downwards the side, on which the old epitaph was which he filled, had it not been for the means by which engraved, used either to inscribe a new one on the he reached it. He would have governed constitutionother side, or leave it perhaps without any inscription ally, mildly, mercifully, liberally, if he could have followed the impulses of his own heart, and the wishes of Rome.11 Now this one custom has frequently been his better mind; self-preservation compelled him to the occasion of ascribing martyrdom and saintship to a severe and suspicious system : he was reduced at last to govern without a Parliament, because, pack them and purge them as he might, all that he sumcouraged from sending them, from the fear that, before  $\pi a t \delta i o c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\mu a \sigma \tau \delta c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\mu a \sigma \tau \delta c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\mu a \sigma \tau \delta c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\mu a \sigma \tau \delta c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\mu a \sigma \tau \delta c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\mu a \sigma \tau \delta c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\mu a \sigma \tau \delta c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\mu a \sigma \tau \delta c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\mu a \sigma \tau \delta c$   $\delta v \sigma i$   $\tau \delta c$   $\pi a \delta u \delta c$   $\tau \delta c$   $\tau \delta c$   $\pi a \delta u \delta c$   $\tau \delta c$   $\tau$ saints in whose eyes he had been so precious, now called him an "ugly tyrant," and engaged against him inis inhiantem fuisse meministis. Orat, in Catil. iii. 4. A questo Tempio dedicato à Romolo portarano le Donne Romane ad offerir i loro figliuolini, quando pativano di qualche alists. He lived in perpetual danger and in perpetual infirmità; e perche questa usanza andavano seguitando l'istisse ancora fatte Christiane, &c. Rom. Moderna, Giornato 2da. his guards. It was never known which way he was Si nel revoltare il profano culto de Gentili nel sacro e going till he was in the coach; he seldom returned vero, osservarono i fedeli qualche proportione, qui la ritrovarono assai conveniente nel dedicare à Maria Vergine un Tempio, clothes, and hardly ever slept two nights successively clothes, and hardly ever slept two nights successively in one chamber. The latter days of Charles, while tinual interruption of other business, we should not be surprised at,) we feel sure, from the spirit shown by tito nel santo nome di questo glorioso Martire. Ibid. Gio. iii. 21. of Bradshaw and the inhuman aspersions of Cook, were enviable when compared to the close of Cromwell's life. Charles had that peace within which passeth all understanding; the one great sin which he had committed in sacrificing Strafford had been to him <sup>10</sup> Utinam hanc religionem imitarentur, qui sanctorum recens absque certis nominibus inventorum fictas historias com-he received his own death as a just punishment for he received his own death as a just punishment for that sin under the dispensations of a righteous and unerring Providence ; and feeling that it had been exand ster. Itsl. p. 220. was in full reliance upon the justice of posterity, and with a sure and certain trust in the mercy of his God.

pointing a professor of divinity of their communion in King's College, and wearied out, as they professed, by the repeated delays in bringing it into operation, -determined to try what might be done to obtain a university of their own. Having succeeded in obtaining extensive promises of pecuniary support and endowments in land, they carried through the legislature <sup>a</sup> bill for establishing a college at Kingston, under the hame of Queen's College, with the powers and privisent home for the royal assent, it was disallowed, as an interference with the prerogetive: but, instead thereof, a charter was sent out, carrying its provisions into effect; and it was hoped that this party, having now an institution of their own, and exclusively under their own control, would rest satisfied, and cease from their aggressions upon King's College. It was, probably, with some such view that some Churchmen sion could not dissipate from before their eyes. contributed towards its endowment. We have not an its projectors. But this is anticipating.

bearing the title of Upper Canada Academy, in order within offer no obstacle to those liberal persons of the the ancient tongues. But this is a digression.

scholar and a member of the university of Oxford, he

passed,-and by the youth themselves, who were the law, and of appeals to the s first of their province admitted, without changing their monstrated the utter illegality, injustice, and folly of native air, within the ranks of candidates for academic the measure they were contemplating, he was heard distinction. But the slight sentence in the President's for two hours with the most earnest attention. Inaddress-"if the college be hereafter let alone"-was deed, we have been informed that so striking a scene painfully amplified in the conclusion of that of the Chief Justice: and when he foreboded as possibly, and not improbably, to arise in future days within the those who were present it will not easily be forgotten. university, from the future operation of that spirit leges of a university. When, however, the bill was which destroyed religious unity in its amended charter, "a state of things, which, if it had been proposed in the first instance, or could have been anticipated as ready familiar: but those who undertake to explain the probable result, would have been desired by no the hidden springs and motives of political doings tell one, but condemned by all,"-there were a few who us that the real ultimate cause of the break-up was sympathized in all the fear and misgiving he expressed, and felt that a cloud hung over the opening of King's College, which all the other bright shows of the occa- they had heard.

The College immediately went into operation. It intimate acquaintance with its concerns; but we are had for its acting superintendent the Vice-President, informed, that, although there is a respectable boy's Dr. M'Caul, who is also Professor of Classics, and with school in connexion with it, the collegiate department him three gentlemen from England, as Professors of does not appear to have answered the expectations of Divinity, Mathematics, and Chemistry; the two former of whom, Dr. Beaven, and Mr. Potter, had been The Presbyterians were not the only body who advantageously known in England. The number of made trial both of the facility of a Whig administra- students entered was greater than had been anticition and of their own ability in constructing a univer- pated; chapel, lecture, and hall, were duly attended, sity. There had for some time existed at Cobourg,- amidst all the noise and turmoil of political agitation. a little town between Toronto and Kingston, -a school First difficulties were surmounted; everything was connexion with the Wesleyan community; esta- gradually falling into order; and there can be no blished, no doubt, from the very proper feeling that doubt that the institution would have rapidly risen that education must be defective, if not positively per- into public favour, by the efficiency with which every alcious, which does not train up youth in religious department was filled, had it not been for the working principles, and that it is our duty to instruct our chil- of political causes, which, by threatening its very exdren in such principles as we ourselves believe,-but istence, prevented many persons from sending their

Within a few months the cloud which had been Church or of other denominations who might be willing to entrust their children to their care. Encouraged by the success of the Presbyterians, they likewise applied for and obtained a charter, erecting the newspapers; then a memorial from the trustees of scheme applied for and obtained a charter, erecting the newspapers; then a memorial from the trustees of school into a university, by the title of Victoria College. If, however, we may judge by the printed prospectus of its second public examination, which has der the auspices of dissenting teachers; and, at length, Just come to our knowledge, it will be a long time before it produces any pupils on whom it will be even ney-General of Canada West (the Hon. Robert Baldproduces any pupils on whom it will be even win), by the consent of the Governor-General, had intange of subjects for examination shows that there troduced into the provincial parliament a bill for an- lege; but in a very short time, should so wicked a thing be are hundreds of private boys' schools in England far nulling the charter of the university, for taking away its beyond Victoria College in attainment: and, indeed, endowment, and for establishing on its ruins another inthe knowledge of Latin and Greek exhibited by the stitution, open, in the fullest sense, to all sects and conductor, in the headings of two of the subjects of parties, and restricted to none: a bill drawn with a cially since the temptation will be much greater. The endowrecitation, suggests the idea that they were first writ-ten in the headings of two of the subjects of parties, and restricted to hone: a bill drawn with a ment of the University of King's College amounts only to ten in the headings of two of the subjects of parties, and restricted to hone: a bill drawn with a ment of the University of King's College amounts only to ten in the headings of two of the subjects of parties, and restricted to hone: a bill drawn with a ment of the University of King's College amounts only to 225,000 acres, whereas the property belonging to the collegiste ten in English, and then the first word the dictionary all experience in similar institutions, of religious prinby chance turned up taken to represent their force in ciple of the very barest kind, of the most ordinary of acres, as appears from the following table: workings of human nature, of the very nature and These two institutions, then, were set on foot du- genius of a university. Will our readers believe us the dormancy of King's College; and although when we say, that one of its least faults was, that it the their pretensions to the character of universities appeared in the highest degree absord, and every soberminded man must have regretted that this venerable coutive Council, who again must be the creatures of hame, and the dignity of a royal charter, should be so the House of Assembly? that it proposed to place degraded,—yet many hoped that when the little great the working administration in the hands of a Babel of men who originated them had each an arena of his professors, who must, necessarily, be of all various own : own in which to expatiate, and (what is better) a useoccupation in which to employ and exhaust his in it? that it placed these again under the check of thoughts and faculties, they would quietly attend to an "Extra-mural Board," composed of clerical repre-of from a dozen to twenty laymen, who must, necessa-

Matters were in this condition at the arrival of Sir rily, owe their place in it to purely political party harles p Charles Bagot in 1842. Being himself an elegant causes? that it did not exclude doctrinal religious in-

\* We take our account of the proceedings from the public took the warmest interest in an institution which (as he fondly hoped) was to tread in the footsteps of ho-nour and usefulness of the time-proved universities of

Thus, then, has the university escaped another threatened danger.

likely to require a university education ; --- because they niversity is calmly and steadily moving on in its had sufficient spirit and firmness, when the colonial Meanwhile, amidst the pelting of this storm, the course of usefulness. Taking the time-proved sys- administration attempted by an unconstitutional, initems of the British universities as its model, it has quitous, and impracticable scheme, for getting up an incorporated from each (as the peculiarities of its infidel university on the ruins of theirs, to resist the charter and statutes permitted) whatever seemed ad- attempt, and dared to discharge their duty as trustees, vantageous and applicable to the circumstances of the by protesting against this outrage on justice; -- because they have had sufficient ability and knowledge of their colony: and the result has been the formation of a system, which, although as yet but imperfectly deve- business to organize and carry on an extensive establishment in efficient operation :-- they are daily vililoped, is even already in efficient and successful operation, despite the open and covert attempts which fied in the newspapers in the sectarian interest; agents have been and still are industriously made to produce are employed for meanly prying into, and grossly misinternal confusion and strife; and holds out the fair- representing, the minutest details of their manageest promise that the University of King's College, if ment; and all the vehement and virulent invective, which an anonymous writer can pour through the coit continues to be conducted upon sound principles, lumns of a low and venal journal, is thrown upon them: will prove both an honour and a blessing to the colony. and with no other object than to force into union with The buildings in which the business is at present conthem, in the conduct of their university, those who had ducted, although unfortunately incapable of affording sufficient accommodation for the residence of the students, (an evil which is even now prospectively reme-

\* The following is the passage referred to :-- "The Univerity of King's College holds its property by direct grant from the Crown, and its title to the same is equally, if not more clean than that by which the religious and collegiate institutions of Lower Canada in general hold theirs, though very inferior in value and extent; but if it is to be confiscated without reason, and applied at the will of the Legislature, it is only the commencement of an evil that all good men must deplore. There may be a majority found (though I do not believe it) willing to confiscate the endowment of the University of King's Col-tors are not permitted any repose : they are compelled, whether they will or not, to be mixed up with political consummated, another majority will be found, fortified by so unprincipled a precedent, to confiscate the like endowments in Lower Canada; for it is not to be supposed that when confis-cation once commences, it will be permitted to stop, more espemay be wholly subverted. We hear that the Profes-225,000 acres, whereas the property belonging to the collegiate and religious institutions of Lower Canada exceeds 2,000,000 sor of Mathematics, disgusted with the state of things,

The Ursuline Convent of Quebec	164,616	acres.
The Ursulines of Three Rivers		
Récolets	945	66
Bishop and Seminary of Quebec	693,324	
Jesuits	891,845	44
St. Sulpicians, Montreal	250,191	66
General Hospital, Quebec	28,497	
Do. do. Montreal		**
Hotel Dieu, Quebec		
Sœurs Grises	42,336	
	2,125,179	

"Your memorialist deprecates touching one single acre of these endowments: they are all dedicated to sacred purposes, and should be held sacred. What he contends for is, that the endowment of the University of King's College is equally sa-cred, and that, if it be taken away (which God forbid!) the time will contend to the University of King's college is equally sa-cred, and that, if it be taken away (which God forbid!) the consideration of its merits; and not being without a time will come, sooner or later, when so destructive a precedent will be applied to their confiscation. Your memorialist there- hope that our voice may be heard even in the colony re prays that the endowment of the University of King's itself. When, in the excitement of the Reform period, College may remain as it is, undisturbed; and he feels assured a strong effort was made to throw open the English that no one who honestly wishes to preserve the endowments in Lower Canada, can, with any consistency, vote for its con-fiscation."

that it is at present faithfully and ably discharging the anciently stood a temple of Mars, they have erected a his career, he gradually discovered how mistaken he important duties confided to it; and it must be abun- church to Martina, with this inscription: dantly plain that every step has been taken which

Martyrii gestans virgo Martina coronam, Ejecto hine Martis numine, Templa tenet. ought to extend the success of such an Institution, and Mars hence expell'd; Martina, martyr'd maid, enlist in its favour the sympathy and co-operation of Claims now the worship which to him was paid. all the intelligence of the colony: but yet what is its In another place, I have taken notice of an altar erected to St. Baccho; 6 and in their stories of their Because its conductors have sufficient religious prinsaints, have observed the names of Quirinus, Romula ciple to introduce the performance of divine service, and Redempta, Concordia, Nympha, Mercurius: (and that too conformably with a clause in the charter which, though they may, for any thing that I know, which is still in force) ;-because they have had suffihave been the genuine names of Christian martyrs, yet cient sense to perceive that they must select some one this University Bill, and the utter impossibility of form of Christian worship, and sufficient propriety (to cannot but give occasion to suspect, that some of them old names; and that the adding of a modern terminathat form to which the sovereign, to whom they were tion, or Italianizing the old name of a deity, has given indebted for the charter, adhered, which is likewise that of the majority of those in the colony who are existence to some of their present saints: thus the corruption of the word Soracte (the old name of a mountain mentioned by Horace<sup>8</sup> in sight of Rome) has, according to Mr. Addison, added one saint to the Roman calendar; being now softened," because it begins with an S, into St. Oraste; in whose honour a monastery is founded on the place: a change very natural, if we consider that the title of saint is never written by the Italians at length, but expressed commonly by the single letter S. as S. Oracte: and thus this holy mountain stands now under the protection of a patron, whose being and power is just as imaginary as that of its old guardian Apollo :

ardian Apollo. Sancti custos Soractis Apollo. Virg. Æn. ix.

No suspicion of this kind will appear extravagant to those who are at all acquainted with the history of forgeries both of saints and relics, which, to the scan- the king's blood. dal of many even among themselves, 10 have been imof heathen monuments, which being ready cut to their at all, as they are often found in the catacombs of

#### persons and names of mere pagans.

broils and dissensions : persons in the colony, who have sons to educate, inquire anxiously, but many are dis-<sup>1</sup> Καί τέμενός έστιν ένθα είκών κεῖται τẽ πάθες, λύκαινα they have finished their education, the institution itself <sup>2</sup> Tactus est etiam ille, qui bane urbem condidit, Romulus quem inauratum in Capitolio parvum atque lactantem, uberibus is coming home; and until matters assume a more stable aspect, we fear it will be difficult to prevail upon any person of high standing to go out to supply his place. But if the subject should be again ripped up. c. xxxvi. Rione di Ripa.

ch'era della bona dea.-Rom. Mod. Giorn. ii. Rione di Ripa, x. Rom. Mod. Giorn. vi. 37

Aringh. Rom. Subter. 1. ii. 21. 1. iii. 12. 1. iv. 16, 22. desirous of ventilating the matter a little,---of doing 1. v. 4.

8 Carm, 1, i, 9,

Addison's Travels from Pesaro, &c. to Rome. miniscuntur ad confusionem verarum historiarum, imo et qui paganorum inscriptiones aliquando pro Christianis vulgant, &c. Mabill. Iter. Ital. p. 225.

constructionibus atque sepulchris ad suos obtegendos tumulos Christiani lapides non raro auferre consueverant. Aringh.

failed in advancing their own,-to prevent the hearty members of his late administration to re-establish themselves in the power of doing wrong. Another attack is therefore meditated against it in the ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament. And thus the institution, which should be the abode of learned, quiet, and undisturbed industry, is kept in a

and a Bill affecting the University should be passed,

(which, from the desire of seeing some settlement of

the question, and from sheer impatience of its con-

the President and Council on a former occasion, that

the business will be brought home. We therefore feel

and pious work.

HUMBLY SHEWETH ;--

School-master :-

of the Church of England ;-

render the Church wholly FREE at Evening Service.

trust his reception will be every where satisfactory.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION.

believe such systems to be, almost without precedent, in

any nation, which has embraced the Faith of Jesus Christ;--

That your Petitioners would represent to your Honour-

able House, that though the laws for regulating and establishing Common Schools in Upper Canada, from

1816 to 1841, were in some respects unsatisfactory to the

members of the Church of England, and embarrassing

throughout the Province,"-of which Act your Petition-

ers feel they have a right to complain, inasmuch as it compelled them, by stringent enactments, to contribute

towards a system of education which excludes even the

very mention of religion ;-That in consequence of this Act, and the Act since

passed, altering some of its provisions, your petitioners are placed in a situation of peculiar hardship, because,

although convinced that religion is the very groundwork of all sound education, and feeling it to be a sacred duty

to train up their children as members of the Church o

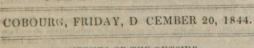
England, they are yet virtually prevented from doing

at his death he "seemed, above all, concerned for biger to occupy and to subdue." (Loud applause.) the reproaches, he said, men would cast upon his name, in trampling on his ashes when dead !" And the last sane feeling of religion which he expressed implied a like misgiving, concerning his condition in the world on which he was about to enter-it was a question to one of his fanatical preachers,\* "if the doctrine were true, that the elect could never finally fall?" Upon receiving a reply, that nothing could be more certain, "Then am I safe," he said, "for I am sure that once I was in a state of grace." The spiritual dreams which were then administered to him in strong doses, acted powerfully upon a mind debilitated by long disease, and disposed by the nature of that disease to delitium. He assured his physicians, as the presumptions fanatics by whom he was surrounded assured him, that he should not die, whatever they might think from the symptoms of his disorder, for God was far above nature, and Cod had promised his recovery. Thanks were publicly given for the undoubted pledges of his recovery, which God had vouchsafed ! and some of his last words were those of a mediator rather than a sinner, praying for the people, as if his own merits entitled him to be an intercessor. Even his death did not dissipate the delusion. When that news was brought to those who were met together to pray for him, "Mr. Sterry stood up and desired them not to be troubled : for," said he, "this is good news! because, if he was of great use to the people of God when he was among us, now he will be much more so, being ascended to heaven to sit at the right hand of Jesus Christ, there to intercede for us, and to be mindful of us on all occasions !"+

The life of this most fortunate and least flagitious of usurpers might hold out a salutary lesson for men possessed with a like ambition, if such men were capapossessed with a like ambition, if such men were capable of learning good as well as evil lessons from the experience of others. He gained three kingdoms; to the Society's appeal recently transmitted to their the price which he paid for them was innocence and Lordships by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York. pcace of mind. He left an imperishable name, so stained with reproach, that, notwithstanding the redeeming virtues which adorned him, it were better for guineas; fourteen to ten guineas, or pounds; three to siz him to be forgotten than to be so remembered. And guineas; twenty-eight to five guineas, and 111 under five in the world to come-but it is not for us to anticipate the judgments, still less to limit the mercy of the All-merciful.

#### \* John Goodwin,

4 Grouwell died in a whirlwind, on the 3d September, 1658. On the 23d November, he was buried in Henry VIP's Chapel with more than regal solemnity. As the restoration his body Dryden allades to the storm in which the protector died in a letter to his consin, Mrs Stewart. Many of the large trees in t. James's Park were torn up by the roots. He was taken ill at Hampton Court, and died at Whitehall.



THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Fourth Page, Henry Howard—Chap. xviil, Pastoral Visitation of the Lord Bishop—(Concluded.) A Mother's Love. Iniversity of Toronto, at and Modern Rome.

. In the Churchman's Newspaper of the 1.5th of November, we have an interesting account of a public meeting held in the ancient city of York, in England, in behalf of the Sceiety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Amongst other distinguished alleviated; and the appeal to the country on behalf of individuals present, was Lord MORPETH; who, upon being called upon to preside at the meeting, and having taken the chair, expressed himself as follows :----

"Ladies and gentlemen, perhaps I may here remark, as a circumstance which ought in fairness to be stated that although I may be saved from being formally disentitled to the distinguished post which you have con ted that I should occupy, by my having been enrolled for a considerable number of years among the contributors to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, yet it so happens that this is the very first occasion when I have had the advantage of being present at any of its deliberations or at any meeting connected with it. most lotty that can engage human effort-that its princithe within the sphere of its operation, seems to me to be free from exception—and, above all, in the vast field of room-there is more than verge for united efforts in every common object—for diversity of operation in all the details of application and of action. (Applause.)— You introduce the knowledge of the Bible—the pure and If you did not do this I do not know that I could have taken a place in your ranks. You connect with the in-troduction of the Bible the establishment of the worship and the discipline of the Church of England, and I do not see how I could object to establish abroad what I ap prove of and revere at home. (Loud applause.) I an tempted to trespass upon your indulgence for a very short time longer, because it so happens that compara-tively inexperienced as I have admitted myself to be in the details of the general operations of this society, ye manner sufficiently striking in itself, and calculated to impress me most forcibly with the beneficial results of which I chanced to make among the great western lakes their relief. which divide Canada from the United States of North America; and I feel the more warranted in making allusion to it on such an occasion as this, because some mention of it has already been made in a most interesting and circulated with the sanction of this S ciety. (Ap-plause.) The tour to which I have referred was conducted under the superintendence of the Indian department guidance of that admirable public officer who represents that department. Our party was dignified by the pre-sence of the Bishop of Toronto, and was mainly compo-sed of the young officers of the army, and such an id e traveller as myself. Our progress was not interpolated by many picturesque and interesting accompaniments. We lived, for the space of six weeks and upwards, in cances by day and in tents by night, and our little en-component took its ground in the evening upon one of the innumerable little rocky islands with which Lake Huron is lined and situated. And it was thus, after our meal was finished, which we took upon some flatter ledge of the rock, there to rest under the dry warm at mosphere of that country, when the scattered fires which the different boats' crews lighted had begun to flickerwhen the silence which we had shortly before disturbed, and which there was probably no other living being within a hundred miles to break, and which probably no human being had ever broken before-had resumed its sway upon those still shores and wide waters-there arose from one of the creeks, on the night air, over the silent expanse of Lake Huron, an evening hymn. (Ap-) be but proper, after a general explanation of the whole planse.) Many of the crews of our cances were entirely heathen. The hymn came not from them. Any chorus which might have proceeded from ourselves, I hope in the presence of the Bishop, was not of an unseemly character, but was of a more loyal character than that to which I have alluded. There were crews of Canadian Should Mr. Scott consider himself aggrieved I Frenchmen, and though their lives were spent in singing, no strains to the Virgin arose from them. But those statement of Mr. Pyne, he ought to avail himself of tonebing accents proceeded from a boats' crew of native the journal in which he originally commenced his at-Indian Protestants, connected with our entropy of ted to and trained by the Society for the Propagation of Parts (Loud applause.) I am not Indian Protestants, connected with our Church, conver- tacks upon that gentleman; and no doubt it would be Gospel in Foreign Parts. (Loud applause.) T am not going to give you a prolonged account of our travels, but I may further mention that these poor sons of the wilderness were not dismissed to their evening rest without receiving the Episcopal benediction uttered by the Bishop; and translated by one of our own interpreters. And I had further the satisfaction of seeing, as I advanced among more civilized settlements, not only the general display of the Bishop of Toronto's intellectual zeal and it should be found absolutely necessary to continue active energy, but such particular exhibitions of it as in the consecration of a church in the depths of a primeval celebration of our Church services at the flourishing Missionary station of this Society, in the very centre of Lake Huron-the administration of the rites of Baptism and Confirmation, and a participation in the Sucrament of the Lord's Supper, together with fifty con verted Indians, all rescued from ignorance, superstition, and heathenism by the parental and baneficent efforts of Parts. (Loud applause.) I feel that I ought to apologise for having, at this length, given you one of my own experiences. But, having had brought before me inciexperiences. But, having had brought before me inci-dentally, and as it might appear, casually, even under ance with Christian courtesy and wholly unsuited to torily carried out the plan and specifications. my own eyes, such palpable tokens of the exertions and the columns of this journal. For however plainly and But its highly ornamental character is not the most

It will be seen from the eloquent remarks of this ccomplished nobleman, that he has not forgotten the mpressions awakened by his late visit to this country, ut that he is causing them to bear upon the most mportant interests by which we can be affected,-the propagation of sound Christianity in this too destitute land. Lord Morpeth, as he states in his address, was for some time a travelling companion of the Bishop of Coronto, and an observer of the duties and labours of this zealous and able prelate: he was qualified, thereore, to bear his testimony to the services of our revered Diocesan, and there are thousands who will espond to the justice, if they cannot all express hemselves with the eloquence, of the remarks of the oble lord.

It is most gratifying to learn, by the recent intellience from England, that the late appeals on behalf of the venerable Society above referred to, are reaping their harvest of fruit. Public meetings are being held in every quarter; District Committees are forming; and the recommendation, which, if universally acted upon, would be practically more effectual than all the rest,-namely, that one annual collection at the least should be made in each Church in the United Kingdom in its behalf,-appears to be obtaining advocates in every quarter. But the progress in the improvement of the funds of the Society is best explained in the following announcement issued by its own officers: "79, Pall Mall, Nov. 2, 1844.

The Society is happy to state that during the last two months the clergy have been organizing plans for the systematic formation of parochial associations in several of the Archdeaconries and Rural Deaneries of the Dio-These steps have been taken in compliance with the ur gent request of their Diocesans to the Clergy to respond -Within the last few months several subscriptions have have been increased as follows :- One subscription has been raised to thirty guineas per annum; one to twenty guineas; with donations to the amount of  $\pounds 6,762$  6s. 3d.; including one donation of  $\pounds 2,000$  and another of  $\pounds 1,000$ . The Society has been requested to find Clergy, or duly qualified candidates for Ordination, to occupy several vacant Curacies in the Dioceses of Barbadoes and Guiana. All these inconsistencies,—this transm All applications are to be addressed to the Secretary, 79, Pail Mall."

This is gratifying intelligence to the Colonies generally, and to our Province in particular; which must, ministrations of the Church, mainly upon the benevolent agency of this excellent Society. This apprehenion is not a little increased from the facts stated in the touching Pastoral Letter from the Bishop of ment of the Mother Country will allow the uncertainty of interpretation which unfortunately attaches to certain clauses in the Act of Parliament referred to, to defeat its whole spirit and intention, as far as the interests of the Church in this Diocese are concerned; and very sure we are, that the voice of public opinion in England, when the distressing facts of the case come to be fully and generally known there, will demand that justice be done, and that the interests of the National Church in one of the noblest of her Colonies shall not be sacrificed to a legal quibble.

In the mean time, however, the distress which this novel state of things has unhappily created, must be the individuals who have thus, by no fault of their own, trust, be as warmly and liberally responded to as it has been earnestly and touchingly made.

On our last page will be found the concluding porand capabilities with which it is interspersed. These heathen ignorance, superstition, and crime, there is ample | the emigrant, designing to make this Province his future home: the accurate descriptions of the various portions of the country which have been visited, with might be most desirable for him to select. The pub-lication, therefore, of this valuable journal in England, —as has usually been done by the Society for the entire record of eternal truth-where it is not known - moral and spiritual, would enable him beforehand to -as has usually been done by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel,-will be the means of diffusing amongst persons desiring to emigrate to this country much valuable information, at the same time in one quarter of the globe the incidents of travel did that its leading object is answered, namely, the disbring me within the sphere of its operations, and in a semination amongst the British public of the vast time and trouble be saved. extent of our spiritual wants in this Province, and the

Cromwell had doubts of both. Ludlow tells us, that Society has upon you, in respect of those numerous re- by a spirit of acrimony, or by language of rude invec- dation of the Church. This, in our rapidly growing the same State I am indebted for the matter of history, parties will enter the British territory, or that of the protected

nerable divisions and subdivisions of Methodism, but the beginning. the cause of that sect was not necessarily the same at laudable undertaking, have been very creditable upon Toronto and on the St. Clair; and that parties bearing the same peculiar designation, and ostensibly en- the whole; but, irrespective of other resources, much aged in the propagation of the same tenets, might aid is looked for, and relied upon, from the weekly evertheless be very bitterly opposed to each other. Offertory collections. These, if bestowed after the Mr. Scott, however, has recalled to our recollection primitive measure of generosity and zeal, would soon, that the oneness of name and doctrine, in the religious

body to which he belongs, does not by any means imply a communion of kindly temper and feeling; but hat a very great, and, upon any other than utilitarian or worldly grounds, a very inexplicable, animosity exists between the British and Canadian Wesleyans, as we believe they are respectively termed. We remember, indeed, that some few years ago a great deal of abuse was heaped upon Mr. Richey, then the conductor of the Wesleyan Academy (now College) at Cobourg, by the editor of the Guardian;-that gentleman having been charged by him with incompetency or his situation, and with well nigh every failing. About a twelvemonth ago, when Mr. Richey underook a task for which he was decidedly much more incompetent,-that of replying to our strictures upon a wretched production of a Mr. Powell upon Apostolical Succession,-Mr. Richey by the same editor was lauded to the skies as a perfect paragon of learning and of every brilliant acquirement. And we have very little doubt that if the Mr. Scott who now writes to us should choose to concoct something very bitter and very hold against the principles of the Church of England, and array them as "Thirty Reasons," or by some similar designation, against conformity with that Church, he should find the Editor of the Guardian much more complaisant, complimentary, and obliging than he discovers him to be now. It is unhappily, too constantly realized in practice, that, when a common object of rivalry and hate is to be crushed, there is then a sudden amalgamation of conflicting and opposing parties: on that same day, like Herod and

All these inconsistencies,-this transmutation of feud into alliance, and of contempt into compliment,

when party spirit or party interest demands the unrighteous league,-render us very sceptical indeed as to the soundness or reality of the "conversions" which we fear, for many years to come, be dependent, for the the parties in question lay claim to, as giving them a title to the peculiar designation which they bear. We are, indeed, more than sceptical as to the validity of such "conversions" when claimed as the fruits of camp-meetings, protracted meetings, or revivals .--Toronto, which we published last week. We cannot, Without dwelling upon the general result of these nowever, bring ourselves to believe that the Govern- fanatical exhibitions and unscriptural devices, as leaving the subjects of them after a little time more dead to every thing spiritual than they were before,-their only influence upon the weak and misguided Churchman who, through their instrumentality, may have been seduced from the faith of his fathers, is to substitute pride and independence for meckness and hunility; to cause him to speak reproachfully and disdainfully of that which had previously been wound up with the purest feelings and best attachments of his heart; to vilify and cast stones and dirt, as Shimei did, upon the Church of his early love; to join with the fanatical, the deluded, and the malevolent in heaping execrations upon her to whom his allegiance, plighted at the font and more than once renewed at the altar, is due; to become, in short, a traitor to his been brought into a state of peculiar suffering, will, we honest principles, and, quick result of the vicious process, a latitudinarian in religion and a republican in polit

These are common results of the religious excitethis,-being by these School Acts compelled to contribute to the maintenance of Common Schools, which hav ments we have referred to; but real conversion is by no religious character, and from which it happens, that in the City of Toronto, where the members of the Church tion of the account of the Pastoral Visitation of the no means the work of a night of wild spiritual delirium. Lord Bishop of Toronto for the year 1843. This but the sober growth of time,-the improvement of a Journal is most interesting for the information it principle, the quickening of a grace, which God in - of England constitute nearly one-half of the population and pay more than a half of the whole assessment for develops of the condition and prospects of our beloved plants in his own way and by his own instituted means. the education tax, they yet have not the control of Church in this Diocese, and not least from the satisfies And if people who affect so much more of real piety single school, nor can they have it under the present Act. of its deliberations or at any meeting connected It is enough for me upon the present occasion and descriptions of the country it furnishes, and the feel that its objects are among the most pure and the frequent and accurate allusions to local advantages tent to let their light shine within the Church, it might, themselves the second time, which is more than it i while the sin and calamity of disupion and division reasonable to exact of the members of a community, and Prince Albert left town on Tuesday morning would be avoided,-help, with God's blessing, to more than the great body of any people can conveniently "convert" and render more strict and vigilant those affore other members of her communion whom they denounce as formal, careless, and evil-livers. School Act now in force be wholly repealed, and either that the inhabitants of Canada be left to educate their as formal, careless, and evil-livers.

Mr. Scott, in his letter, takes occasion to remind us that the *Christian Guardian* is by no means an "im-partial authority," as we stated it to be, in any question affecting the cause in which he is engaged. We cer-tainly were for the cause of capacitousness and choose an tainly were forgetful at the moment that, from the in- which the newly constructed tower and lobbies are with a far-seeing wisdom seldom equalled, took his stand,

with a far-seeing wisdom seldom equalled, took his stand, and though occasionally baffled, yet eventually succeeded in making it good. His principle (as we are told by his biographer—see "Professional Years of Bishop Hobart," by John McVickar, D.D., p. 127.) was this :—"It is highly expedient that, in such a body as the board of Trustees, all internal questions of contest should be carefully cut off, in order that they may be free to attend to their rightful duties, The subscriptions towards carrying into effect this as the literary guardians of a seminary of education. Nou that end can be attained only by giving to some one denomiin any spot, suffice to build up and adorn a temple of nation or other, within the board, such an undoubted numeical majority as may preclude all such party contests ! To which denomination, then, is that control to be given? prayer commensurate, as far as our abilities can render it, with the honour of Him to whom it is dedicated. which does it of right belong, but to the one from The usual Offertory Collection on Chrismas-Day the endowment of the college comes, and comes upon conditions, and who have therefore a moral right to a will be wholly appropriated towards the abatement of the very heavy responsibilities contracted in this good preponderance in the body by whom that endowment is administered, and upon whom those conditions are obli gatory? Whether it be regarded, therefore, as a question of expediency, or of right, the case, he argued, was clear, The whole amount of free-sittings now specially appropriated does not exceed 150 in all; but we are

-Episcopalians should hold the decided majority." His biographer remarks-" Whatever might then be thought of this reasoning, experience proved its sound-ness. For until it was adopted, the Board went on disglad to learn that the proposal has been very generally oncurred in by the proprietors and lessees of pews to puting instead of acting, until in the contest for power, he very object for which they fought was forgotten and almost lost. The college sank in reputation as well as in numbers. until at last its very warmest friends almost despaired of its resuscitation. Some laid the blame on Our Collector has proceeded upon his tour Eastwards, as intimated in our last few numbers. We the Faculty, some on the trastees, some on want of pat-ronage; others again on its internal discipline, in having but a nominal and official president. All parties, how-ever, agreed that something must be done, or the college would be for ever ruined." THE PETITION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED

CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND IN THE CITY AND VICINITY OF TORONTO, RELATIVE TO 4 & 5 VIC-TORIA CHAP. 18, AND 7 VICTORIA CHAP. 29: tendered to the Board his sound advice, the Board was remodelled on the Bishop's plan. The very same Faculty were retained, the same internal discipline was observed; but from that propitious moment it began to rise, till it has now attained a high position among the colleges of 56 ewt.; and even to 62 ewt. each. This immense increase That your Petitioners beg leave respectfully to repre-sent to your Honourable House, that they regard as one of their most valuable privileges, the right of educating their children as members of the Church of England; – That your Petitioners deprecate, as repugnant to their principles, as accountable beings, all systems of education which are not based on the Christian Religion; and they

lege, New York, could not be successfully conducted with a divided Board of Trustees, have we any right to anti-placed in the breech, though it much varies in some of the guns cipate a more successful management for an institution, under the joint management of members of the Church of England, of Rome, of Scotland, of the various Presbyte-rian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Unitarian, Universalist, sects, and any others that could shew a clear annual income equal to the value of one thousand bushels I am, Sir, Your obed't serv't, of wheat?

A CANADIAN.

#### To the Editor of The Church.

from their details, yet, notwithstanding, your Petitioners were enabled, from the absence of any express pro-hibitions, to institute Schools themselves, in which their own religious principles were taught to their children, Mr. Editor,-I have for a number of years been a subtogether with such branches of secular education as they scriber to the New-York Albion, and in common with many in Canada, have derived much pleasure and profit themselves judged proper. During this period, (from 1816 to 1841) your Petition-ers were in the course of establishing a Parochial or Day-school in each of their Stations, or Missions, and in all other places where they could collect an adequate number of pupils, and sufficient funds for supporting a School-master:--from the judicious selections and masterly articles that have appeared in its columns. Although its pages con-tain much (and I, indeed, for one would say too much) of the lighter literature of the day, yet there is rarely nything objectionable,-and this general selectness o matter has ensured for it a very extensive circulation among the most respectable families in Canada and else-That though these School Acts were frequently found to be inconvenient in their operation to the members of the Church of England, yet your Petitioners did not where, as a safe and instructive family newspaper. It is nerefore with sincere regret I call your attention to an complain, because the openness of their provisions en-abled them, under judicious management, to establish, in article in a late number at variance with its general character. most places, schools friendly to the doctrine and tenets The article I allude to is that which appeared in the

Albion of the 9th November last, under the tile of "Clara Verney." How the Editor could have chosen such a tale That in 1841, an Act was passed, 4 and 5 Vietoria, chap. 18, initialed "An Act to repeal certain Acts there-in mentioned, and to make further provision for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools verney." How the Editor could have chosen such a tale for the amusement or edification of his readers, I am at a loss to conceive.

Allowances doubtless should be made for inadvertence caused by the absence or illness of the Editor, or the haste that must sometimes attend the going to press of a weekly paper; but surely an Editor such as the judicious and estimable individual who conducts the Albion, will admit the necessity there exists for the utmost caution in his selections, when he reflects on his responsibility arising from the unreserved confidence reposed in his judgment by the thousands of parents who admit his paper as a familiar friend to their fire-sides.

Your's, A SUBSCRIBER TO THE ALBION. Canada West, Dec. 12, 1844.

#### Arrival of the Caledonia.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steam-packet Caledonia at Boston, on the morning of Saturday, the 7th similar effort having been made by any former naval administration justly to test the relative merits of ships of different stration justly to test the relative merits of ships of different strategies. ollowing are the principal items of intelligence by this con- construction, from the highest to the lowest classes of Brid veyance :---

#### HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty retired as early as 7 o'clock.

specting the mansion, the picture gallery, &c

Cecil, from her godfather, Albert."

army will become imperative. BOMBAY.—There was considerable excitement in Bombay relative to the approaching trial of Aloo Paroo, one of the heads of the Bunder gang, and who is accused of being involved in the burning of the *Belvedere* ship. His trial was fixed for the 7th of October. He had been arrested at Jinjeera, a small island 90 miles are built in the shift of 80 miles south of Bombay, where he lay concealed for some months, but he was surrendered by the Rajah on the requisi tion of the Bombay Government.

The advantages of steamers being fully recognised at Bombay, several companies have started for building steam vessels for the coasting trade, &c. CALOUTTA.-General Sir George Pollock arrived at Cal-

cutta on the evening of the 18th of S ptember, and took his seat in Council, in the place of the Hon. W. W. Bird.

CHINA .- The intelligence from China is to the 1st of August, only three days later than that previously received. Trade s said to be dull at Canton, but extending itself in the newlyopened ports.

ASTING OF ONE THOUSAND 32-POUNDERS, AT LOW MOOB IRON WORKS.

#### (From the Liverpool Journal.)

The fact having come to our knowledge that instructions had been forwarded to Low Moor for the execution of the enormous number of 1000 pieces of ordnance, of large calibre, we determined to learn the particulars on the spot. Accordingly, on making known our business, on Monday last, we were received with the greatest courteousness, and were fortunate enough to be present at the actual castin, of some of the guns-a proc fraught with the utmost interest to those who never saw the like before, and one which can hardly be viewed with indiffeence, no matter how often it be witnessed. We ascertained that the guns are all iron 32-pounders, technically called 'longs," and "shorts," though the inexperienced eye would fail to detect any difference in their lengths, and the actual dif-ference, we believe, is only a few inches. There is a very ma-terial difference, however, in their formation, as compared with the guns hitherto in use, the weight of the metal being infinitely At length in 1817, fourteen years after Bishop Hobart andered to the Board his sound advice, the Board was Formerly, 32-pounder iron cannons were cast as low as 24 cw each; but these now being cast weigh twice—and in some ir

America. May I then, Sir, not ask, if it does not behove us to take warning by the errors of others? If Columbia Col-gone Naw York early not be the super state of the super state o

as to its distance from or proximity to the trunnions, as those pivots are called by which the gun rests on the carriage. Much Much difference of professional opinion seems to prevail as to the rela-tive advantage and disadvantage of having the chief weight of the metal in each piece disposed in this or that particular spot. We believe, however, that all authorities on the doctrines of projectiles are unanimous in pronouncing guns cast on this principle-that is, immensely heavy in and about the breech-to be capable of throwing a ball infinitely farther than the old light guns, and with a proportionate economy in the expenditure of powder.

penditure of powder. Each gun is cast perfectly solid, in a clay mould, suspended perpendicularly in a metal casting, and such is the bulk of iron employed, and so great is its power of retaining the heat, that each piece takes nearly a week to cool before it can be further meddled with i-for instance, on Monday evening last we could meddled with :---tor instance, on Monday evening last we could not bear to place the hand on the outer clay covering of a gun cast on the previous Saturday morning, and several days must elapse before the metal itself could be touched with impunity. The guns are drilled out with powerful machinery, and if the bore, which is gauged with the nicest possible precision, is found to vary a hair's breadth, it is at once sent to the furnace and metad ours areain. If the server the two to the furnace and melted over again. If, however, the bore is found to be mathematically true, it is polished, also by machinery, till it is as smooth as glass and as glittering as silver. The crown and royal initials are then chiselled out just above the touch-hole, and after receiving a final scrutinizing inspection, the gun 18 sent by the Manchester and Leeds Railway to Hull, and thence hibiting any symptom of inferiority of material, and corresponds in all respects with the drawing, it receives the government impress; and, being freed from the rust which it has most likely acquired in its transit, is pronounced fit for service, and placed If, on the contrary, it should, in the in the stores accordingly. If, on the contrary, it should, in the minutest particular, fall below the ordinary standard, one of the trunnions is struck off, so as to render the gun utterly useless, and it is then returned at the cost of the maker.

As fast as these new 32-pounders are being made-namely at about the rate of 24 a week-the old 32-pounders are called in and melted down, their average weight being something unde 30 cwt. each; so that instead of saying that government are having 1000 new 32-pounders made, it would perhaps he more proper to state that they are having that number of old ones enlaced by those of an improved construction.

THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRONS .- The experime squadrons, composed of three first-rates and eight brigs, are non at sea, and our naval annals do not present an instance of a men-of-war.

The first squadron consists of three three-deckers-Caledo HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BURGHLEY -Her Majesty and nia, 120, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B. Vincent, also of 120 guns, the Queen, 110, and, as w informed, the Albion, 90 guns, which ship will join the other

:)6

account, drawn up by the present Bishop of Toronto, the Sable Indians and the influence upon them of sec- taxed. tarian teaching, contained in recent communications to this paper by the Rev. A. Pyne ;-a letter, the inof our Canadian government, and especially under the sertion of which Mr. Scott appears to claim as an act simply upon a question of right as respects the memof justice at our hands.

Could we be persuaded that he was correct in asof our own distaste for this controversy, and, more same rule of instruction. than that, the pain and weariness which the prosecuclaim. Mr. Scott commenced some months ago a series of attacks upon the ministrations of Mr. Pyne, and upon the Church of England generally, in that very objectionable paper, the Banner of Toronto; to which attacks, after a considerable lapse of time, Mr. Pyne thought it right to reply through the medium of our journal, as being to him the most legitimate vehicle of defence. As the discussion of the subject appeared likely to be much protracted, to the great inconvenience of ourselves and our readers, we felt it to merits of the case as far as the interests of the Church of England were concerned, to announce our determination not to encourage any further controversy upon

Should Mr. Scott consider himself aggrieved by any statement of Mr. Pyne, he ought to avail himself of open to him to his heart's content. Had the assault commenced with Mr. Pyne, and in the columns of The Church, we should have considered it but fair to have given Mr, Scott the opportunity to reply. But as he originally selected the Banner, let him adhere to that: Mr. Pyne selected The Church as the medium of defence, and to that no doubt he will adhere if the warfare.

We stated, in our late remarks upon the subject in question, that, in giving insertion to any future communications in reference to it, we must insist not only upon brevity, but upon the absence of every thing like

appears in another column. As it is desirable that is desirable that is desirable that a proportion to the assessment paid by members, or in proportion to the assessment paid by members of the church of England, or if it be thought wiser, from the flags and other ornaments. At this are the Royal cortege mitted to each of the Clergy a copy of the one now published, on a separate sheet, that it may be adopted at once with the necessary local adaptation, and thus

The Petition speaks very clearly for itself, and ber of children to be instructed. operations. (Applause) This happened on a tour awakening a stronger and more systematic effort for leaves us nothing to add but a hope, that it will be influential enough to arrest or change any scheme of Education which compels the conscientious Church-We have received a long letter, signed "William man to forego the blessing of sound and religious Scott, Wesleyan Missionary," in reply to remarks upon instruction to his children, or else submit to be doubly

It will be seen that this Petition interferes not with any other denomination of Christians: it is based bers of the Church; and other religious bodies are just as much at liberty to adopt the same course, and, serting this claim, we might forego all consideration if their interference be successful, to act upon the

We recommend an early attention to this matter, tion of so fruitless a subject must inflict upon our and would remind our friends that their signatures readers; but we utterly deny that he has any such should be given in triplicate,-so that the Petition may be transmitted to each branch of the Legislature. While upon this subject, we would solicit our readers to peruse with care a short communication To the Hon. WM. H. DRAPER, Her Majesty's Attorney upon the University of King's College, which appears in a succeeding column. The facts there adduced are worth a host of arguments, and they cannot be lost upon the common sense of the country. In these we are taught a lesson of justice and prudence by its present session, "be able, in its wisdom, to devise some republican America; we hope that, with all its monarchichal privileges, a British Colony shall not be found, in the result of this shamefully agitated question, in disparaging contrast with it.

Our readers, too, will be much edified and pleased with the elaborate and excellent article upon the same subject, which is continued to-day on our first page.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the "Sheet Almanac for 1845," lately published by the Messrs. Rowsell of Toronto, and which will be engraved print of the proposed New Houses of Par- that any reasonable man, however prejudiced, could have liament in England. The latter will be gladly preserved when the former becomes comparatively of no served when the former becomes comparatively of no value; and should our enterprising friends continue value; and should our enterprising friends continue this annual custom, on any equal scale of execution, absolutely contrary views of Scriptural truths, that they we should soon have a "Rowsell Gallery," as creditable as any thing issued ou this side the Atlantic.

We are happy to announce that St. Peter's personal recrimination or unbecoming language. Now, Church, in this town, will be re-opened for Divine conceive, have likewise commended itself to every rerrespective of all other considerations, the letter of Service on Christmas-Day. The new tower and front fleeting mind. the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Mr. Scott grossly violates this condition,-being full exhibit an architectural beauty and finish which reflects of what we should deem very coarse sarcasm and very great credit upon the designer, Mr. Lane, as well as insulting language towards Mr. Pyne, utterly at vari- upon the contractor, Mr. Grieve, who has so satisfac-

from the report which will be read to you, and from the addresses by which I do not doubt that it will be follow-ed, some notion of the calls and the claims which this from the report which will be read to you, and from the addresses by which I do not doubt that it will be follow-be enunciated in *The Church*, we believe that none of ment and alterations it has allowed, will cause the

Wherefore your Petitioners pray, that the Common children by voluntary exertion, without being compelled to contribute to Schools founded on principles, of

combination of both; or if it be preferred, that a certain was met by the Mayor, Mr Barwell, and the other civic ausum be allowed to each congregation of your Petitioners, for the purpose of aiding in the education of the children municipal insignia, preceded the Royal carriages from one end municipal insignia, preceded the Royal carriages from one end thereof, the sum granted to be in a given proportion to of the town to the other. The houses in this town, along the what shall be raised by each Congregation, and the numwhole line through which Her Majesty passed, were decorated

in the gayest style. As Her Majesty pased along, she was These plans appear to your Petitioners to be capable greeted with unceasing acclamations. At Burghley, the Marquis of Exeter, who had gone on beof being easily carried into effect, while they will be en-tirely free from difficulty on religious grounds. By the By the fore, and the Marchioness of Exeter, Lord Thomas Cecil, and some of the chief guests, were ready to receive Her Majesty at present system, large sums of public money are taken from a people not generally wealthy, and expended in the the entrance-hall. Her Majesty, on alighting, was welcomed

from a people not generally weathy, and expended in the payment of officers, employed to carry out a system, which appears to your Petitioners to give but little satis-faction to a large majority of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects; and your Petitioners most urgently, but respect-fully, pray, that your Honourable House would either repeal the present School Acts, leaving it to the inhabitants of the Province to educate their youth by voluntary to be distributed on one or other of those equitable principles, which in this Memorial are humbly submitted. And your Petitioners will ever pray, as in duty bound

#### Communications.

#### THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

General for Canada West, and a Member of the Executive Council of the Province of Canada:-

Sir,-The anxious hope expressed by His Excellency the Governor General, in his Speech from the throne on the 29th ult., that the Provincial Legislature may, during arrangement respecting the University of King's College that may receive the sanction of the Crown and give general satisfaction to the colony," induces me to you,-the able and eloquent defender of the said University against the contemplated act of "spoliation" intro-duced during the last session, by your predecessor,-with

a few remarks on that highly important subject. I should imagine that every one who is opposed to "the interference with, or assumption of, the Royal Prerogative." (as the country at large has, in no very equivocal terms declared itself to be)---"to the deprivation, as a mere act of power, of rights and privileges conferred by found advertised in another column.—Although com-pressed in a small space, it contains a great deal of valuable information, and is surmounted by a beautiful engraved print of the proposed. New Houses of Par failed to perceive the utter incongruity of requiring the Chancellor of the proposed University to declare to the were all equally learned in these matters; just as if truth could accomm fallible men! Your last position, that the scheme proposed for the

management of the internal affairs of the designed University would have proved utterly impracticable, must, I

But, as it appears from His Excellency's Speech from the throne that some new plan is to be proposed, (for I cannot think it possible that any thing like Mr. Baldwin's bill is to be introduced into Parliament under the auspices of the present Executive Council,) I have deemed it my duty to call your attention, at the present moment, to a matter of history, which I think pertinent to the impor-

week, b London and Birmingham Railway, to visit the Marquis of Exeter, at his Magnificent seat, Burghley House, a mansion creeted during the cruise. The second squadron, consisting of the in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and partaking in the character eight brigs, is placed under the command of Captain Corry, in of its architecture of the stately style of that period. Her Ma- the Firebrand steam frigate. jesty and suite were conveyed by a special train to Weedon,

practical men; Capt. Sir Wm. Sy nonds, the present surv Pantaloon have been built; two old and experienced mater shipwrights, Messes, Blake and Fincham, who designed and built the Osprey and Mutine; a Committee of the School a Naval Architecture (Messes, Read, Chatfield, and Creuze). who designed the E-piegle; and Mr. White, a yacht builder East Cowes, who designed and built the Daring and Water witch. These, together with the Cruizer, an old 18-gun brig (to which the Osprey and Mutine bear a very near resemblance). constitute those very interesting and nationally-ioportant es

Vague rumours have already obtained circulation in favo Her Majesty rose, as usual, at an early hour next day, and at 9 o'clock attended prayers in the Chapel The day being to give to any of them a claim of superiority upon any point o The trial which is about to take place will b most unfavourable, the Royal visitors found amusement in induration, that, owing to the season of the year selected for t The christening of the infaut daughter of the Marquis, which was the immediate occasion of the visit, took place on Wedpurpose, many varieties of weather, and a great change also the trim of the vessels, must of necessity occur. The capabilities of the vessels, therefore, under these mixed circumstances nesday evening. The Bishop of Peterborough officiated. The Chapel was crowded with the company assembled at Burghley. All the members of the Marquis's establishment were also will prove their character far more satisfactorily than any cast

present. Her Majesty wore a white satin dress, and all the company appeared in full costume. The child was named Victoria. After the service, which only lasted a short time, ANDRIA AND SUEZ. Her Majesty approached, and affectionately kissed her infant hamesake. Prince Albert presented a gorgeous gold cup to his noble god-child, with the inscription—"To Lady Victoria

The Paris press is turning its attention to the East, an the projects now said to be on foot for opening a comm tion by railway or canal between Alexandria and Suez. The Constitutionnel takes up the subject, from which we

Immediately after the christening, the display of fire-works took place on the lawn facing the south front of the castle, in which arc situated Her Majesty's apartments.

Ou Thursday morning, immediately after breakfast, the Prince, accompanied by the Marquis of Salisbury, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, the Marquis of Granby, and Mr. Anson, went out shooting in the preserves behind the hall, called the Butlands. There was a dinner party of most distinguished guests in the evening, and on Friday Her Majesty returned by the same route as before to Buckingham Palace.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES .- Rumours of Ministerial changes are rife. It is very generally believed that three offices, all held

#### IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has renounced his scheme of Federalism, the alleged reason being the refusal of the Whigs to have any thing to do with it; the real one, more probably, being the discontent of his own supporters.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

The usual Overland Mail, which left Bombay on the 1st Ocqually learned in these matters; just as if truth ommodate itself to the fancies and prejudices of which it brings, both from India and China, has been anticipated by the mail from Calcutta.

The following articles of intelligence are new :-THE MAURATTA COUNTRY .- The southern part of this territory has for some time been in a disturbed state. The ombay Government was on the alert in making arrangements for having its disposable regiments ready for any emergency that might arise. Lieut.-Colonel Wyllie, of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry, who had taken his passage by the ste mer, was ordered to stop and join his regiment. The steamers were in Bombay harbour under orders to be ready to remove troops at a moment's notice. Nothing serious was apprehended, but the Government was acting with prudence in being prepared to meet every difficulty.

It is expected that a severe trial for a period of about trop upelled where they were received by the Marquis of Exeter, Lord-Lieu-which tenant of the county; Sir H. Dryden, High Sheriff; and the or be despatched to their respective stations. The Board of Admiralty, in ordering these trials, will afford

to the test will be those of the late Sir William Rule, surveyed of the navy, who designed the Caledonia, and, with Sir H. Period another sarveyor), the St. Vincent, both of whom were go the navy, from whose designs the Queen, Flying Fish, and

by her noble host and hostess, as was also Prince Albert. On Tuesday, there was a magnificent entertainment, but

COMMUNICATION BY RAILWAY OR CANAL BETWEEN ALES

subjoin an extract :---"The English Government and its agents, direct or indire

have peculiar motives for thinking of the establishment railroad. We need not say that these motives are foreign commercial interest. England cares nothing about se commerce of India take other modes of transport than that the Cape of Good Hope, and does not feel for Trieste so viol a sympathy as to sacrifice to it a portion of the interests of London or Liverpool. Besides, if the commerce of India were l

pass through Egypt, Marseilles, and even Odessa, would be a great gainers as Trieste. What the English Governmen seeks in the establishment of a railroad across the desert in at present by peers, namely, the offices of the First Lord of the Admiralty, President of the Board of Control, and Postmaster-troops and matériel of war which may be wanted in India Administry, Freekaner of the branch company and company the protectorate which the passage of these meeting of Parliament. The first-named office, it is said, will The be filed by Lord Ellenborough, and the second by Lord Stan-ley; in which case Mr. Gladstone would have the management of the Colonies, and the Board of Trade will fall to Lord Dal-housie. These rumours originate with the Moraing Post.

Pacha, however, may and ought to attempt another means t communication. What the interest of his power and the pros perity of Egypt counsel is the construction of a canal bety Suez and Cairo. All the objections which he has made to a railroad disappear when a canal is proposed. He is able to execute this enterprise with his own means. He has an arm, habituated to all the labours of digging and embankment, and there are capable engineers in his service. A canal which should join the Nile to the Red Sea, would give considerable commercial advantages to Cairo and Alexandria, commun great activity to the navigation of the Red Sea and the Nile and probably fertilise an extensive zone of desert on the two

banks. A loan contracted for the execution of this enterpris and guaranteed by the revenues of the canal itself, might h effected in aid of the finances of the Pacha, without deprivhim of any portion of his political independence. enterprise which would be profitable to England in common with the rest of Europe, and which ought to be encouraged by all who take an interest in the prosperity of Egypt, and in the progress of civilization." progress of civilization."

LATE VISIT TO PORTSMOUTH OF THE FRENCH SQUA DRON.— A letter, of which the following is a translated copy has been received by the chief naval, military, and civil authorities at this port, acknowledging the universal courter

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#### "TO THE ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES ROWLEY. "Sir,-The official reports which I have received from Vice Admiral Baron de la Susse contain the most minute accounts

of what took place at Portsmouth in the reception given to the officers of the French squadron by the eager assembly of the population of that port, together with every honourable mani-festation from the English Royal Navy, which was added

"I have at the same time received an account of the additional splendour which was united to these noble demonstrations by the visit which her Majesty the Queen of England condescended to pay to the frigate Le Gomer, after the departure of his Mojesty the King of the French. "The first professions, which, according to the example con

stantly given by your Excellency, had so handsomely taken place on the part of the officers of the English Royal Navy, and of the principal authorities and other inhabitants of Ports-mouth, have been crowned in the most flattering manner by its having pleased her Britannic Majesty to grant the distin-guished favour of her presence on board the vessel which bore the flag of Vice Admiral de la Susse, and these testimonials have been warmly felt by the whole Royal Navy of France. "I come, therefore, M. Admiral, in the name of the naval

and military body at the head of which I have the honour to be placed, to request your Excellency to receive for yourself our thanks, and to express as much as possible to the Royal Navy of England, as also to the different persons who were kindly pleased on that occasion to unite in the feelings b which they have shown themselves actuated, the deeply gratifying remembrance which we shall preserve of the reception which has been given us in that port of Great Britain where the flag of your Excellency floats.

"This reception, which accords so well in every respect with the existence of the reports of the perfect harmony which I have so frequently seen manifested between the natives of the two countries, is at this time the indelible sign of the just and mutual esteem which unites them.

"In congratulating myself most truly, M. Admiral, on be-ing called to become the faithful interpreter of these senti-ments, I esteem myself happy in having to add thereto the per-tonal confidence with which I have the honour to be,

"Your Excellency's very humble and obedient servant, "Baron MACKAU, "Vice Admiral, Peer of France, and Secretary

# of State for the Navy and Colonies."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND HIS VETERAN SOLDIERS.

Before his grace took command of the Tower, not only places sold to the highest bidder; so that a warder of ten or twenty years' standing, if without money or interest, had not the slightest hope of obtaining shelter within the garrison unless he paid heavy rents to his brother warder, the lucky owner, part of his little palace. The moment, however, his grace came acquainted with this traffic he issued orders that a regular division might be made amongst the whole body, giving should all reside within the gates of the fortress. These kind gifts of the noble donor should be made known to the public, as well as to the army; it will, no doubt, cause emulation amongst the second the non-commissioned officers, to become worthy of such an appointment by their good con-duct.-I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

#### A VETERAN OF THE PENINSULA.

report := " In conclusion, although your committee do not feel authorised by the terms of reference, to report in favour of any Brees. specific alterations of the Laws of Mortmain, they feel bound to state, from an attentive consideration of the evidence sub-mitted to them by witnesses whose means of information and subauthority must be held to be great, that the operation of the laws is most unsatisfactory, leads to doubt, expense, uncertainty, to wish f

"Paris, Oct. 26, 1844.

neral measure upon the subject of duties could be matured. on Monday next.

on Monday next. The Bill was accordingly read a second time, and ordered for a third reading on Monday.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

of Toronto. He had been in daily expectation of receiving a petition from Toronto, but it had not yet arrived, and for the purpose of saving the rights of the electors of the city, of whom was one, he had himself drawn and signed the petition which he desired now to present. Mr. Gowan objected to the reception of the petition. It

was a petition intended to deprive the constituency of Toronto deep and earnest satisfaction to many a loyal heart throughout of the services of their representatives in important matters about to be investigated—the trial of contested elections.— It seemed to him strange that in a city containing a population of upwards of 20,000 souls, there could not one elector have been found to sign the petition, complaining of the return for that city, and that the Hon. gentleman himself should sign and present a petition. There was something very strange about it. Mr. SMALL,- Does the Hon. Member for Leeds question my

Mr. GowAN,-No, he did not question the Hon. gentleman's motives, which might be pure enough, but it was certainly very extraordinary that any Member of that House should stand up and present a petition signed by himself alone against the re-turn of another Hon. Member.

Mr. Solicitor-General SHERWOOD hoped he might be in-dulged, notwithstanding that he was an interested party in the Mr. William Proudfoot, Mr. Benjamin Caming Davy, dalged, notwithstanding that he was an interested party in the matter before the House, in making some remarks upon the extraordinary application of the Hon. Member for the Third Riding of York. From the peculiar circumstances under which that petition had been introduced to the House, he could not help saying that the hon, gentleman opposite had exhibited want of delicacy which he confessed he had not expected at his hands. In the first place, as had been remarked by a gentle-mands. In the first place, as had been remarked by a gentle-thands. In the first place, as had been remarked by a gentle-mands. In the first place, as had been remarked by a gentle-hend bir out of a prompting of 20000 sould be and the period of the Churry Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle. Sin.—In passing through the Tower on the 5th inst., it which Toronto contained, the hon. member for the Third Ribeing the usual half-yearly muster of the troops in that gar-rison, I observed on the right, and opposite the governor's bouse, the muster also of the warders in their ancient costume. When to the half the return of his (Mr. Sher-bouse, the muster also of the warders in their ancient costume. The sight of the latter was truly interesting from the number of Waterloo and other medals of distinction that adorned the breasts of these veterans, while the whole Regiment of the Guards at present stationed there exhibited not one. This shows what a change a few years makes in the ranks of an army. Some short time back might be seen several of this distinguished regiment—the Coldstream Guards—with that honourable badge, a Waterloo medal, dangling at their breasts; frace has selected from the British army—generally meritorious wood's) hon. colleague and himself, and yet a petition had now been presented by a member of that House by a man who had no vote—(Mr. Small, I have, and voted against you,) who at least was not a freeholder, (Mr. Small, I am a freeholder, and have as good a freehold as you have, and perhaps a little better.) (Mr. Sherwood, you have not.) (Cries of "order," "order.") He repeated, the petition was signed by a man whom he knew not to be a freeholder (order), and what was more, the hon. gentleman apparently had also been unable to get any other member of the House to present his petition, (hear, hear). grace has selected from the British army—generally meritorious non-commissioned officers, who, no doubt, fought beside his House by his (Mr. Sherwood's) constituents, when the hon. grace in many a hard battle; as few, indeed, whose breasts gentleman who has himself signed and presented a petition, has were not decorated with a military order. It appears that since his grace took the constableship of the Tower in 1826, he has given 32 old soldiers this office of war-der, without receiving any fee, although his predecessors inva-riably received 300l. for each warder's appointment; thus Presenting the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-panions Best his comparison of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the noble sum of 9600l. to his old Peninsular com-taking the complexity the sum of 9600l. To his old Peninsular com-taking the complexity the sum of 9600l. To his old Peninsular com-taking the complexity the sum of 9600l. To his old Peninsular com-taking the complexity the sum of 9600l to his old Peninsular com-taking the complexity the sum of 9600l to his old Peninsular com-taking the complexity the sum of 9600l to his old Peninsular com-taking the complexity the sum of 9600l to his old Peninsular com-taking the complexity the sum of 9600l to his old Peninsular com-taking the complexity the sum of 9600l to his old pening the sum of 960 been unable to get another member to do the latter duty fo Panions. But his magnanimity did not rest here, as the noble duke corrected other abuses for the benefit of his old campaigners. Unred even by an increased majority—he knows that no individual avowing the politics which that hon. gentleman avows, but houses were also sold by the constables. Some of these has any chance of success in Toronto (hear, hear). It was not, noble mansions, formerly state prisons, containing from eight to sixteen rooms each, were either presented to favourites, or

although the Grenville Act, which was in force in Upper Ca nada, did not specify a time in which such petitions should be received; yet a standing rule of the House had done so, and he was satisfied that no one in the House acquainted with the each warder a proportionate share, with directions that they should all reside within the gates of the fortress. These kind attempt to support the reception of the petition on the fifteenth

the Grenville Act, which provided for the trial of contested elections in Upper Canada, contained no provision fixing the time for the presentation of petitions; there was, therefore, no written law on the subject; but a standing rule had been MORTMAIN ACT.—The report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Law of Mortmain, appointed last session upon the motion of Lord John Moners, has just been princes where the select Committee of the Select Commons on the Law of Mortmain, appointed last between the Select Committee of petitions should be presented within the first fourteen days of the Session. By the 47th clause of the Union Act that rule The following is the concluding paragraph of the had been continued in force, and, therefore, the petition of the

The decision of the Speaker was acquiesced in by the House, and the conversation dropped. On motion of the Hon. Mr. DE BLEURY, the House resolved

itself into a Committee of the whole, to consider the expediency of amending an Act passed in the reign of his late Majesty

the provisions of an Act imposing duties upon Agricultural produce, and live stock imported into this Province." The bill was read a first time, and The Hon. Mr. DRAPER rose and observed that this Bill, as The bin was read a more than the provide that this Bill, as its title expresses, was brought up for the purpose of continu-ing, during the present Session, the act which imposes a duty of honour, (as for example to the Legislative Council.) or of Lending Libraries, &c. &c. upon Agricultural produce and live stock imported into this Province, and it was important that it should be passed without any delay, otherwise the former act would expire before any termination to swamp the legitimate influence of the Church The would, under these circumstances, move that the Bill be read a second time presently, and that it be read a third time on Monday next.

The Church.

Church and Constitution.

We disclaim being influenced by any other consideration than what we conceive to be our duty in the premises; we dis-avow the remotest intention of either wounding Mr. Morris's Mr. SMALL moved for leave to present a petition against the sturn of Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Boulton to represent the city of the religious body to which he belongs But at the same 

 Itime we conceive ourselves called upon to protest, and we do so

 emphatically, against the introduction of "James Morris, Es-quire," to the Legislative Council, to the prejudice of other gentlemen in all respects his equal, in many his superior, and whose standing in the country render them not only eligible in preference, but whose "call" to the Council would give a deep and earnest satisfaction to many a loyal heart throughout the Colony.— Toronto Herald.
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 LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA,—Hilary Term, 8th Victoria.— The following Gentlemen were called to the Degree of Barrister at Law.
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 Selected Letters (Edited by Rev. T. Chamberlain)
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Alexander McDonell, Esquire,	
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percof. and men wer entered on the Books as Students of the Laws, their examinations having been classed in the following order.

#### The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the So House, 144 King St. Toronto, on Thursday the 2nd of January,

at 3 o'clock P. M. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The stated MONTHLY MEETING of the Standing Com-

mittee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144 King St. Toronto, on Saturday the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. THOS. CHAMPION, Asst. Secretary.

Committee Room, Dec. 17, 1844.

NOTICE .- The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the united Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, January

Church Society, Will W. F. M. 7th, 1845, at 3 o'clock F. M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, Dec. 16th, 1844.

NOTICE .- The Annual Meeting of the Gore and Welngton District Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held in the Sunday School Room (Christ's Church, Hamilton), on Thursday evening the 2nd January. 1845, at 7 o'clock, immediately after Divine RICHMOND STREET, three doors east from Church Street, Service, which will be held in the Church, commencing at 6 Toronto.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the above-named Association, will be held in the Sunday School Room, on Thursday the 2nd January, at 12 o'clock (noon), when the Clergy of the united Districts are expected to be in attendance, without further notice. The Secretary requests either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO that those Clergymen who have not furnished him with a copy as soon as pos of their Annual Parochial Reports, will do so as soon as possible.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES, Secretary.

#### MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded that the next meeting will be held (D.V.) at the residence of the Rev. P. Shirley, Newburgh, on Wednesday the 8th, and Thursday the 9th of January next.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 12th Dec. 1844.

#### HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Meeting of this Association will be held, God willing, at the residence of the Rev. W. S. Darling, Scarborough, on Wednesday, the 8th of January, 1845. ALEX. SANSON, Secretary. York Mills, Dec. 5, 1844.

#### INFORMATION WANTED,

O F CATHERINE MOSSE, who was married to HUGH THOMPSON, Shoemaker, and left Kingston in 1834, and who is supposed to be residing somewhere in the Huron Tract. Instrument, drawn. and htigation, and frequently defeats good and pious purposes, which the present aspect of the country would induce all men to wish fulfiled; while from the existing facilities for evasion, the second seco

#### THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY.

b) Bandy Famberlain)
b) Chamberlain) (Rev. T. Chamberlain)...
5) Ecclesiastical History (Rev. W. Palmer)....
6) The Practice of Divine Love (Bishop Ken)....
7) The Lord's Prayer (Rev. R. Anderson...
8) The Early English Church (Rev. E. Churton)
9) Tales of the Village, vol. 1, (Rev. F. E. Page-)
11) Sherlock on Public Worship (Edited by Michill 9) The Five Empires (Archdeacon R. J. Wilberforce)

Sherlock on Public Worship (Entred of Arton) The Five Empires (Archdeacon R. J. Wilberforce) The Siege of Lichfield (Rev. W. Gresler) ..... Scripture History, New Testament, (Dr. Howard) Charles Lover (Rev. W. Gresley) ..... Tales of the Village, vol. 2, (Rev. F. E. Paget)... The Art of Coutentment (Edified by Pridden)... Tales of the Village, vol. 3, (Rev. F. E. Paget)... Forest of Arden (Rev. W G esley) Builling or Stories of the Third Age (Archdeacon

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

GOVERNESS.

College. A Tutor, if required, can be procured to attend in

REFERENCES:

The Lord Bishop of Toronto; and The Hon. the Chief Justice.

BOARDING.

TERMS:

 The Albion
 £1 10 0 per annum.

 The Old Countryman
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 Chamber's Edinburgh Journal 0 7 6 "

tor As the new volumes of these commence the beginning

WORTGAGES.

General Agency Office.

THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto.

LADY, accustomed to TUITION, wishes to obtain a A LADY, accustomed to FEITION, while the studies a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr.

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HENRY E. NICOLLS.

F. BERRY.

BENJ. SMALL.

Toronto, December, 1844.

December 18, 1844.

the Evenings.

Cobourg, Dec. 17th, 1844.

Queen Street, Toronto,

with board or meals at any time.

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844.

Land Scrip bought and sold.

28th November, 1844.

Toronto, Bay Street, 12th Nov. 1844.

December, 1844.

ing Gentle

Non-Mems. (Mems. him to sell as low as any other House in the Trade.

His Store is as usual supplied with GROCERIES, of More the lat January and All DEBTS remaining unpaid after the 1st January

WINTER GOODS.

next, will be handed over for collection. Cobourg, 27th Nov. 1844.

#### GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

#### IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG, **B**EG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of the oselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been lought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found-Linen and Woolien Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdastery, Muslins, Lace Gord , Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter. Die Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books,

Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware. To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small

#### advance for CASH. ALSO:

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844. 383-tf

#### NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

EASTON & WRIGHT, Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods. GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

KING STREET, COBOURG, RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-THE Subscriber intending to leave the Province for a few months, being called to England on business, requests all indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those who may have claims against him to present the same forthwith. INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most 388-4 favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience, MRS. HENDERSON begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that she continues to receive as BOARDERS, a limited number of Boys attending the U. C. and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c.

altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be of their patrons, and the skill in husiness remind to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long usual Terms. practical experience, made subservient to their interests. ractical experience, made subservient to their interests. (3) 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, s. 9d. per dozen. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

3s. 9d. per dozen Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. 382-tf

# THE subscriber has opened a Gentleman's Boarding House in that delightfully situated house at the corner of Bay and Wellington Streets. Gentlemen not lodging in the house, can be accommodated NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store 35. Newgate Street, Toronto. lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete assortment of

#### DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. IMISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, ment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. ARK. will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Pt pils at her 377-6m residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W. BENJAMIN CLARK. Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844.

N.B .- Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. B. C.

#### FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

TERMS: Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy. Use of the Globes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (*Piano Forte*), Drawing and Calisthenics, Plain and Fancy New Work, Work THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain PERSONS holding Mortgages on Real Estate, and wishing his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he Let solve using an organized at the same, (if not of long date,) will find a purchaser by calling at the office of H. E NICOLLS, Notary, flatters himself that the cheppess and quality of his Goods will oronto City. Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Bank Stock wanted. give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patrona e hitherto received. His stock consists of

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

General Agency Onice. W ILLIAM HEPBÜRN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par-liament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartner-ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thacks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal 362-6m selected stock of

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

SERIES OF CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, adapted for Popular Reading, on the principles of the English ch and Constitution. Suited for Presents, Class Books, ding Libraries, &c. &c. November, 1844. 383-tf

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Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTS A SITUATION.

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

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid.) to N. N., Post Office Cooksville, or to A. B., Cobourg. November 8th, 1844. 382-tf

## ONTARIO MILLS.

WANTED, 100 Cords of dry MAPLE and BEECH FIREWOOD, at the Di tillery. Offers to supply the same, stating the terms, received by P. WALLACE, at the Office, Ontario Mills.

The highest price given for Spring Wheat, Indian Corn, Rye, and Barley, and for which Cash will be paid.

Ontario Mills, Cobourg, 25th Nov. 1844.

#### MR. GRANT.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION,

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS.

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY.

And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY

From Ten to Five o'clock. 384-30 Toronto, November, 1844.

#### BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

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

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of Eugland, in Dublin, and

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

EDUCATION.

TERMS:

Needle Works, per annum ..... £61 0

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED:

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Every Pupil to furnish her own Books, Stationery, Bed,

Bedding, &c. &c. a Silver Tes and Table Spoon and Fork; to

Payments, Quarterly in Advance : Letters, post-paid.

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-

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.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being

THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

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

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can

be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander

of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and

CARVING, GILDING,

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET.

King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO

R ESPECTFULLY bers leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establish-ment for the above Business, -such as Carving, Gilding, Looking glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-ture of the such as the such

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

WENTERN CANADA

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

BIRTHS.

In Cobourg, on Thursday, 12th inst., the lady of G. M. Bos-

In Toronto, on Thursday the 28th ultimo, the lady of John

Moore Esq., of a son. At St. Leonards, near Bytown, on the 30th ult., the lady of Archibald Petric, Esq., R.N., M.P.P., of a daughter. At Peterboro', on the 23rd ult., the lady of James Wallis,

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 19: Rev. W. H. Ripley; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. J. G. Geddes, (2); Rev. H. Patton; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, with rem. for C. S.; Rev. S. Givins; T. Champion, Esq., rem.; H. Rowsell, Esq.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; Rev. U. Wilson; J. M. Babington For some

153" We must once more protest against being put to the

expence of postage on any communications, gotices, &c. designed

J. Wilson; J. M. Babington, Esq. rem.

that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

ery particular. "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church. Post Office,

NOTICE.

Guitar, per annum .....

be returned upon the Pupils leaving the School,

Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844.

Toronto, May, 1844.

CHIER, R.N.

April, 1844.

hanging, &c. &c.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

Toronto, Dec. 12, 1844.

well, Esq., of a son.

Italian

Singing

Latin

TERMS PER QUARTER:

tion, viz :- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of

the Globes, French, and Needlework

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

Italian ...

the others ting of the n Corry, in about two

announce the sudden death of Dr. Abererombie, of that city. He had been slightly indisposed for some time, but was able to attend works on moral and intellectual subjects.

COMMERCIAL.

#### Liverpool Markets, Nov. 18.

Ashes.-500 barrels have found buyers at 24s. 6d. for first pots, and 25s. 6d. for first Pearls, at which there are nowsplenty

Corn,-A change of wind has considerably increased our supplies of wheat, flour, &c. ; holders have, however, continued and at yesterday's market, a tolerably fair quantity of Trish new wheat was taken by the local millers and dealers, some very choice red realizing 1d. per bushel over Tuesday's prime. prices : in other respects there was no change. Flour and oatprices: in other respects there was no change. Flour and out-meal dull, at barely previous rates. Oat, with the accession of supply, have been rather easier to buy; good mealing sam-ples, however, have not offered under 2s. 11d. per 45 lbs., at which some lots have been taken for the country. Barley has been sold at fully our last quotations. Beans and peas must be quoted 1s. per quarter dearer. We quote wheat, United States, ner brl. 27s, to 28s; Cauadian, 26s. to 27s.; while States, ner brl. 27s, to 28s; Cauadian, 26s. to 27s.; measure, such as that which he proposed. SHAKERS, BARKERS, &C. The report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the interpolations made in the Journals of the House was brought had received the voluntary statement of Mr. Muir, a Clerk of the House, who admitted that the interpolations in question had been made by him in a thoughtless minute on a rough copy

Indian corn, 31s. to 33s. per 480 lbs.

auported; the stock of fine is almost exhausted. A moderate amount of business has been transacted in pork, without ma-terial alteration to price; with a better assortment of qualities, wery high. Cheese meets a ready sale, at full prices: the late arrivals, as the section of a section of a section of a section of a section of the section of a difference interior of the section Virals, as far as landed, prove generally of good quality; they, sequently, move off freely. The import of lard is heavy, pers in consequence hang off, expecting to purchase at a de-the in o great alteration in value is, however, expected. Office of the Clerk to the continued advance on Irish butter, (about 20s the lowest point,) many inquiries are made for American. article, it is calculated, could now come in to pay, even, the high duty. Fine Irish is worth 90s. For Canadian His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province, the Honorable John Neilson and James Morris, Esquires. is a ready sale, at the quotations.

Timber.—The following remarks on the state of the timber de are from the circular of Messrs. Duncan and Ewing :— We grow the elements of Messes. Dimensional to the series re-cently sold:—St. John's pine, according to the averages. 19d. to  $20\frac{1}{2}d$ . per foot; Quebec do., good quality,  $17\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $17\frac{3}{4}d$ .; do. do. middling, 17d. to  $17\frac{1}{4}d$ .; do. red pine, 19d. to  $21\frac{3}{4}d$ .; cording to enable... So the first hard the series of the series ing to quality, £8 to £10 10s. per standard hundred; pine sprace planks,  $2\frac{1}{5}$  to  $2\frac{1}{5}$  per foot; Quebec staves, standard to £45 per M, puncheon £10 to £16. The total amount If the supplies of pine timber, deals and planks, from the 1st Rebruary to this time, contrasted with that of the same time ast year, stands thus :--

23 815, logs Quebec this yes	ar, ap	st. 58,105	logs same	time last.
23,815 logs St. John's 6,519 logs St. John's	66	21,654	do	do
6,512 logs other ports	66	14,617	do	do
Quebec Deals	66	317,868	Deals.	
803 and time last.		is to the or		
803,373 St. John's Planks	66	584,753	Planks.	

me time last.

Turpentine has been in brisk demand, 2500 barrels having realised 7s. 6d. to 7s. 7d. for middling, and 7s. 10d. for very

#### Colonial.

They cannot be regarded as serving the main purpose for which they cannot be regarded as serving the main purpose for which the unexpected alienation of property to which he might rea-sonally have hoped to succeed." The Dickership of the service of the two existing in Lower Canada, the did not see why he unexpected alienation of property to which he might rea-onally have hoped to succeed." DEATH OF DR. ABERGROMME.—The Edinburgh papers inconce the sudden death of Dr. Abergrombie, of that city.

morning he was found by his rervant lying dead in his own toom. It is supposed that he was carried off in a fit of apo-plexy. Dr. Ab terombic was a man of the fit of apoible to assimilate the laws relating to trade in both sections of Mr. DE BLEURY said he would be most happy to adopt the suggestions thrown out by the hon. Solicitor General, and he plexy. Dr. Abstrcrombie was a man of great eminence in his profession, and was held in the highest respect by his medical brethren. He was a man of refined literary taste, and had a philosophical cast of mind. He is the author of various popular Work.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMITH gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the whole, to consider the expediency of providing for the issue of Still-Licences for a less period than one year, at a rate proportionate to the time for which they may be granted. The hon, gentleman explained that it was desirable to have a temporary Act, with respect to Still-Licences, adopted, in order to protect the revenue. It was the intention of the Government to introduce a Customs' Bill, in which that item would be included, but as some time must necessarily elapse before it could pass into a law, and the Act relating to Stills would shortly expire, it was necessary to adopt a temporary measure, such as that which he proposed.

nited States, per brl., 27s. to 28s.; Canadian, 26s. to 27s.; had been made by him in a thoughtless minute on a rough copy of a proof, and without any intention that the same should be Provisions.—American.—Since the 4th inst., a continued good demand for beef has existed, and previous rates are fully having been forthcoming at the time the proof was read, the

#### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,

# Montreal, November 30, 1844. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

It will be seen by the above notification that the venerable John Neilson of Quebec-the "*Nestor*" of Canadian politicians —has had the sphere of his usefulness transferred from the Assembly to the Council; and, that the Receiver General has taken care to secure the co-operation and support of his brothe James Morris, Esq. The elevation of Mr. Neilson to the Legislative Council i

The elevation of AIT, Nelson to the Legislative Council is an act of just acknowledgment of that gentleman's time-hon-oured services to the State, and his experience, sagaeity, and sound constitutional principles, render his "call" a valuable addition to the Canadian peerage. It is such men as Mr. Neilson who should be called to the Council, and we venture to say that searcely one dissenting voice will be raised through-out United Council account for out United Canada against the propriety of the present selection. We wish it were in our power to speak with the same satis-faction of the other appointment. It is always painful to a Conservative Journalist to be called upon to express disapprobation of any of the acts of the Head of the Government-we employ the term " Head of the Government" advisedly, because employ the term "Head of the Government" advisedly, because although his "Council" may have recommended, the Governor General is responsible to his Sovereign for the proper exercise of the Royal Prerogative —and we are constrained to regret that His Excellency should have been induced "to call James Morris, Esq. to the Legislative Council." Our objections are briefly these. The number of Legislative Councillors, is too limited to allow of *fraternity* as a *reason* for parrowing the excert which remains to be folled up. and it will

narrowing the space which remains to be filled up; and it will PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. Since our last, both Houses of the Legislature, as if exhausted have been chiefly occupied in routine business. The following seem to be the most prominent topics which have engaged their attention : to pitchfork such a man into the Council. Mr. Morris should

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Men of the Church of England, to have the elective franchise restored to them, by amending the Act passed at last session. A message was received from the Legislative Assembly, in-forming this Hon. House that the Legislative Assembly had passed a Bill entitled "an Act to continue, for a limited time, The state of the land. And lastly, James Morris, Esq. has on all occasions, to pitchfork such a man into the Council. Mr. Morris should have been permitted to remain in the obscurity of private life, to pitchfork such a man into the Council. Mr. Morris should have been permitted to remain in the obscurity of private life, the proprieties" at Brockville, for at least a good half-dozen years—thus affording the another private life, Father Time with his scythe, an opportunity of mowing down all violent opinions—ere James Morris, Esq. should have been even named as a fit person to rank with the "great men" of the land. And lastly, James Morris, Esq. has on all occasions,

December, 1844.

F JOHN JENNINGS, who emigrated with his family to Canada in 1841, and settled somewhere to the West or North of Hamilton, will apply, through the nearest resident Clergyman, to the Rev. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, he can recover the Bible and Prayer Book which were presented to him on his leaving Eugland by the Rev. P. Gunning, Curate of Chippenham, Wilts, and Chaplain to the Chippenham Union. December, 1844.

Apper Canada College WILL RE-OPEN on the 6th January, 1845. J. P. DE LAHAYE, Collector Pro. Tem.

TERMS:

EXTRA CHARGES, (optional.)

Hebrew or German.....£1 5 0 per quarter. Hebrew and German ...... 2 0 0 " Dec. 16, 1844.

#### JUST PUBLISHED,

ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC, FOR 1845, EMBELLISHED with a handsome STEEL ENGRAVING, (size 16 × 8 inches), of the

NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, And containing a great variety of useful information, inclu-ding a correct list of the Members of the present House of

Assembly, &c. &c.,-forming both an useful and ornamental ge to the Office, Counting-House, &c. append PRICE 2s. 6d.

H. & W. ROWSELL. 163, King-Street. Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844. 388

farmer to the state of	 	 	 and the second second
		38	

#### IN HANDSOME BINDINGS, SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, SCHOOL PRIZES, &c.

12	TLUNT'S History of the Reformation, bound in	£	8.	
1	D Turkey Morocco, extra, with gilt edges, &c		12	
	Cream of Scientific Knowledge, do. do.	0	9	
10	Elizabeth, (French) do. do.	0	7	
	Histoire de Russie, (French) do. do.	0	10	
1	Cowper's Poems do. do.	0	7	
1	Kirke White's Remains do. do.	0	8	
	Southey's Life of Nelson do. do.	0	12	
	Life of Alexander the Great do. do.	0	12	
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	Greek Testament and Septuagint, 3 vols. do. do.	1	8	
	Life of Peter the Great, bound in calf, extra	. 0	11	
		. 0	9	
•		. 1	1	
	Mant's Hist. of the Church of Ireland, 2 vols. 8vo. do	. 3	7	
		. 5		
-		. 2	5	
	The English Hexapla, shewing at one view the Greek	k		
-	Text and the six most celebrated English Trans	-		
	lations of the New Testament, 4to. purple call			
-	a continuity and the second	-		

4 10 gilt edges .... Corpus Poetarum Latinorum, bound in Russia..... Crowe's History of France, 3 vols. half-bound calf ... 1 10 Readings in Biography Lardner's Treatise on Heat do. Donovan's Chemistry History of Switzerland Sir Walter Scott's History of Scotland, 3 vols. do. Milton's Paradise Lost

Mrs. Hofland's Tales-Patience, Decision, Modera-tion, Self-Denial, Integrity, Young Cadet, Africa Described, bound in embossed Roan, gilt edges, &c. each..... rcises for Ladies, calculated to preserve and Exe

improve beauty, and to prevent and correct per-sonal defects, founded on Physiological Princi-ples, by D. Walker, embossed Roan, gilt edges, 0 9 0 With a great variety of other Books suitable for all ages, in different wariety of other Books suitable for all ages, in

different styles of binding; Illustrated Works, &c.; also, various other Fancy Articles, well adapted for Presents. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

December 12, 1844.	388
WILLIAM A. ( ATTORNEY AT L. COBOURG, C	A W, &c. &c. &c.

#### Reep your Money at home, & encourage Home Enterprize.

N. B .- All letters must be post-paid.

Montreal, 1st June, 1844.

RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

RIGHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.) THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which he has received, and respectfully informs them that, having superior style. manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style. manner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style. N.B.—Purchase withing to have a Deed at once, can have he has received, and respectfully informs them that, having superior style relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole Toronto, I attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

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

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will warianted not inferior to any in America. 388-5 b

Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms. N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner,

with despatch. SAMUEL SHAW. Richmond Street, West of Bay St.

#### Toronto, August, 20, 1844.

#### STATIONERY, &c.

H. & W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which, having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very superior description, and at the lowest prices. The first shi have already arrived, and other arrivals by the Pearl, Ottawa, Lady Seaton, Prince George, &c. are daily expected Their FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including DRAWING MATERIALS of all kinds; Embossed, Tinted, Gilt and Plain LETTER and NOTE PAPERS; Embossed, Silvered, Plain and Black-bordered ENVELOPES; Black, Red, White, and Fancy coloured SEALING WAX, &c. &c. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the WRITING PAPERS, &c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. which will be found to be of the best quality and at unusually

low prices. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. 378-tf Oct. 10, 1844.

Just Published,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, FOR 1845.

#### PRICE SIXPENCE.

CONTAINING in addition to much other valuable infor-mation, a great variety of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, including correct lists of the Bishops of the Protestant Episco-pal Church in all parts of the world, Lists of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of

Quebec and Toronto, &c. &c. For sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; by Gravely & Jackson, and Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg: Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. Mortimer, Picton; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Klugston; C. Motthan, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; Thorne & Barwick, Holland Landing; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Wal-ton, Montreal; and by the publishers. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street Toromto

King Street, Toron

Nov. 7, 1844. NEW BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received, per Great Britain, from Lon-don, his Fall Supply of Books, amongst which will be found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including D'Oyley and Mant's) Prayer Books, Church Services, Books and Maps of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and numerous other Works, worthy of the attention of the Public. Plain and Fancy STATIONERY. ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to order. BINDING neatly executed. J. WALTON. 195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Montreal, October, 4, 1844. 380 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman as TAILOR. Apply to

J. H. JONES. 388-tf Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844.

#### Doeskins, &c. &c.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an sere each.) cheaper, (see hand-bills.) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY, which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at

manner, and on moderate terms. the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

#### NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. J. HOLMAN,

### Tailor and Draper,

BEGS leave to acquaint bis Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE. Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c. Also, a superior assortment of Vestings.

All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844. 379 tf

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

TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has W purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his

predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the tronage so favourably extended to him. T. B will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO,-A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

P.S.-A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cond 27 Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowss, Barristers' RoBes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in

superior style Toronto, May 13, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

#### the best style. Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he co business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

REMOVED to No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and

ance and favours 226-tf Victoria Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the Office of The Church, at Cobourg, an lastallment of Five per cent. (being the twelfth Justalment) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the Tenth day of January u.xt. By order of the Managing Committee, H. J. GRASETT, Sector and Treasurer punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. CF A Shop and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria ow. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

#### To the Ladies.

THE MISSES MACKECHNIE, Milliners & Dress-Makers,

BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their com-The Misses M. would also avail themselves of this opportu-

nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have jus received their

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS. together with a large supply of

ELEGANT MILLINERY, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies. 6th Nov. 1844. 385 382-tf

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY. Eso. 383-tf for insertion in this paper. November, 1844. 375

#### HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XVIII.

CONVERSATION CONTINUED. Said then the boatman, Palmer, stere aright, And keepe an even course. SPENSER

On the following day, punctual to his appointment, Henry walked up to Weston, where, in addition to his friend, he found Miss Croft and Rachel, who at the time of his entering the room were discussing some of the points upon which the conversation had turned on the preceding evening.

As soon as Henry was seated, Miss Croft commenced by saying, "Well, Mr. Howard, I find out mysteries." from the remarks I have just heard from Charles, that you are almost as much a Catholic as he is."

"A Catholie !" said Henry; "I trust I am not only almost as much, but altogether as much as he is; that is," added he, checking himself, "as far as the profession goes; for, alas, few of us practise as Catholics should practise."

"You know what I mean," replied Ann; "you are almost as much a Roman Catholie as he is."

"Indeed," said Henry, "1 was not aware of it; that is," he said, again correcting himself, "if Charles is any thing of a Roman Catholic."

"Yes," replied Ann, "he is indeed a great deal of a Roman Catholic, as I suspect you are; for he tells me that you admit a great many things, which, I am sure, none but Roman Catholics would admit, such as no Protestant can for a moment receive. For instance, he says that you allow traditions, and think that the Fathers are equal authority with the Bible."

"I fancy," replied Henry, "you must have mistaken Charles, as he cannot suppose that I place any thing on terms of equality with the written Word of God.

"Oh." said Charles with a smile, interrupting him, "I have told her almost fifty times, I think, what you said of the traditions of the Church, and how you considered them valuable, as witnessing matters of fact, and teaching us the proper interpretation of the Bible ; and, indeed, I must say, that after much reflection and the inquiry I have made of the books you recommended yesterday, I am disposed to agree with the view of the Church of England in respect of traditions, in preference to that of the Church of Rome. I have repeatedly endeavoured to explain the difference to Ann, and to shew her that while the Church of England values the traditions of the Church, as explanatory of the hidden and difficult parts of Holy Scripture, subsidiary in fact to the Bible, the Church of Rome places them on terms of equality, nay, even practically makes them superior. I have M'Adams denies, and upon which, I can assure you, told her this very often, as I said; but she will not, or cannot see the difference, and persists in saying that both views are the same; and concludes her remarks by stating, that you are a Papist in disguise, and quite as bad as Mr. M'Adams."

"I am very sorry," remarked Henry, "that Miss Croft should see the matter in that light; but perhaps the time will come when she will do the Church of England justice."

"And now," said Rachel, who, although silent, was evidently much interested in the conversation, "I suppose we ladies must depart. Theology is" she do with these matters, but that we ought to spend ous lives in worsted-work, mending stockings, and such like."

" No," observed Henry, "you must not bring quite better, every thing considered, that ladies should enter as little as possible into theological controversy; and blood of Christ." indeed, I think the less of it any one does the better; spect, that women are as ill educated as they are, and especially in matters connected with religion. For my own part, I do not see why ladies should not be well read in the history of the Church, especially in that portion of it to which they belong; and also be

remarks on this matter?" asked Henry.

Church of England could properly be said to have were to copy their example; but I dare not be wise the sacraments. Of those which we altogether deny above what is written, and since our blessed Lord has he said he would not speak, but of the two which we said, 'Unless ye eat my flesh, and drink my blood, ye professed to admit, he must say that we frittered have no life in you,' I must condemn that order, them away so entirely, that they could not be of any whether it be considered as a matter of doctrine or of validity to us. 'Baptism with us,' he remarked, discipline, which denies the blood of Christ to the validity to us. 'Baptism with us, he terminion laity.'' 'was an unmeaning form; and the holy Communion 'They say,'' observed Charles, "that the blood of "They say," observed Charles, "that the blood of

"Did he bring any evidence from Scripture or antiquity against the doctrines he imputed to the Church fer.

of England?" asked Henry. "Yes," said Charles, "he brought some quotations from the Fathers; but what was most conclusive to tures nor the belief or practice of the primitive my mind that he had some ground for his objection, | Church, we are surely right in declining to receive it." were passages from two chapters (the 3d and 6th) in St. John's Gospel, which he read; and explained in Charles; but shall like to reflect upon all these matwhat way they applied to the two sacraments of Bap- ters quietly by myself, before I quite admit all you tism and the Supper of the Lord."

passages were applied by the Church of England to more at rest than it has been; and I am certainly surprised that you, against whom I was warned as bethe two sacraments of which we are speaking?" "No, indeed," said Charles, "I did not: with re- ing a concealed Papist, appear likely to be the person,

gard to the first, the discourse of our blessed Lord under God, who is to prevent me from going over to with Nicodemus, I have always been taught that the the Church of Rome. Before quitting this subject, expression there used, of being born again, relates to there is one other thing upon which I should like to the regeneration that takes place when a man is con- have your opinion. I mean the frequency of commuverted; and with regard to the expressions used in nion. chap. vi., I have always thought that they had reference to faith alone, and had nothing to do with the had enough of discussion for the present; Rachel besacrament of the Lord's Supper."

Croft has been tired with us for this half-hour." "Strange," said Henry, "that you should have been taught this, as our Church expressly in one in-

stance, that of the 3d chap. of St. John, applies it to Baptism; and in the other, chap, vi., by implication, sanctions it as applying to the holy Eucharist; a view will postpone our further conversation until another ndeed always taken by our standard divines."

"Is such really the case?" asked Rachel; "does the Church of England really apply those passages to the two sacraments?"

"I have always understood so," answered Henry; "but if you carefully peruse our services for these and all of them really obliged to Henry for the kind

two sacraments, you will see how very evident this is."

there is a real presence in the Lord's Supper?" "Undoubtedly," answered Henry, "the Church of

England asserts both these doctrines."\* "Where," asked Charles; "for this is the point

he has shaken my mind very considerably as to the orthodoxy of our church."

"Where?" repeated Henry; "why where I have begged Rachel to look for them, and where you might expect to find them."

A Prayer-book was accordingly produced, and Henry pointed out from it, tirst of all from the Catechism, the view of the Church of England as to the number of sacraments necessary to salvation, viz. Baptism and the Supper of the Lord. He then shewed them, from the same place, her view of the nature of a sacrament, viz. "an outward and visible sign of an continued, smiling "beyond our province; and you inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by men always think that poor women have nothing to Christ himself, as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof." From this he went on to explain what the outward part of each of the sacraments was-in one case water, in the other bread and wine; and then the inward and spir-

so strong a charge against us as that. Perhaps it is itual grace-in the former, a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness, in the other "the body

"Yes," observed Charles, when his friend laid down but far from consigning your sex to an ignoble life of the Prayer-book, "what you say is very true, and darning and patchwork, I have heard it very frequent- M'Adams is wrong. I must, however, confess, that I

with this remark reacher concluded, but are that portion of it to which they belong; and also be fully instructed in the doctrines and principles which they profess to hold. If this were done more than it is at the present time, we should have less fear of pish. She considered the sacraments as very good ments which are brought against the Church by her adversaries." for them, it was abhorrent to reason, and she could osity: the place of worship was crowded, and, though it "Nevertheless," said Henry, "I trust that on furtinued: "Well, then, Henry," (they had never ceased ther inquiry, you will at least allow that such is the view of the Prayer-book; and therefore will lay the blame of error upon it, and not upon me, as I am only undertaking to shew what are the doctrines of ject you have in view this evening? I can assure you the Prayer-book, not to prove that they are right." "You have now told us," remarked Charles, "what are the views of the Church of England upon these points; can you tell me what is the difference between ourselves and the Church of Rome on these two sacraments, and what objection you have to the literally crawling along. Patience and perseverance, however, prevailed, and when the horses came in sight opinions she holds upon them? "I fear," said Henry, "that even if we had time, very same points which he and Henry had conversed I have not ability thoroughly to go into this question, which is a very long one properly to investigate; but I will give you, as well as I can, one or two objections that I have to the Church of Rome on this head; and which I conceive constitute some, at least, of the Harris, had just returned from England. most important points of difference between us. In consult Mr. Milles on any points which he could not the first place with regard to Baptism, I imagine that explain, he consented that Rachel and her cousin the Church of Rome does not attribute that importance to the vows and promises there made, which "Now, then," said Charles, "before I begin, I ust tell you that Mr. M'Adams has been here to-ay, and that we had a brief conversation upon some agrees generally with our own Church; but it ap-agrees generally with our own Church; but it ap-agrees generally with our own Church; but it ap-agrees generally with our own Church; but it apmust tell you that Mr. M'Adams has been here to- efficacy of Baptism-I believe in that respect she pears to me, that she does not regard the baptismal vow as of that great importance in preserving baptis- whole country; and because a few malignant spirits, the mal grace, which I have always been taught that the early Church, equally with ourselves, does." Charles, "and denied others; but I told him I was early Church, equally with ourselves, does." "What proof of this," asked Charles, "should you vows which at different periods of life she proposes to her members,-her vows of obedience, or of poverty, or of celibacy, or, as at the present time, her vows of temperance; all these I think are superfluous, and Charles Bagot, who had taken a warm interest in King's even if we had a right to be considered as belonging or of celibacy, or, as at the present time, her vows of have a tendency to persuade men that their baptis-mal vows do not bind them sufficiently; that they discipline so bad, that no really conscientious man have a tendency to persuade men that their baptisare in themselves of so weak and trifling a nature, made that remark, there is certainly some truth in it; that by them alone a man is not bound to serve God I am certain that the lives of some clergymen are so with all his heart, mind, soul, and strength in every state of lite. Now, I must say, that when this is the case,—when a man forgets the deep obligation of the baptismal vow, and the fearful loss he suffers by ne-glecting to keep it at all times and in every respect, Metallic when the bishop examined the Bill, and found is provisions utterly subversive of every just and honoura-measure, with the consent of the Governor General, he was deeply grieved and mortified. How Sir Charles careless, and even worse, that I am not surprised ma- state of life. Now, I must say, that when this is the I think that the doctrine of baptismal grace becomes perverted, and that many and most important errors his protection, could reconcile this with his assent to a arise. I hope I am not presumptuous in saying, that to-night regard as the champion of our Church; for I I believe these errors do exist among the Roman Cafancy we three have all of us our several objections to tholics, and that they are attended with very serious evils to the members of that communion. With regard to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, T have much stronger objections. In the first place, their strict definition to my mind appears irreverent and profane; again, they deny that there is any outward ral protector of the University stands unfortunately arsign, or at least the outward sign is confounded with the rayed against it, he does not despair of a successful result. when we consider the meaning of the word sacrament. But I have another objection, perhaps a greater one; I mean, their denial of the cup to the laity; I look Harris, and returned to the evening service at half-past I mean, their demail of the cup to the cup to the members upon this as most grievous loss to all the lay members Monday, October 16.—This morning proved rainy and Monday, October 16.—This morning proved rainy and of the Romish Church; and I can only pray, that since that Church has thought fit to depart from our miles distant, a little before 2 o'clock, the hour of appoint-Saviour's institution and the practice of the primitive ment. We have no Church here, but were accomm Saviour's institution and the practice of the primitive times, it may please God to put into their hearts to was crowded. The Catechist, John O'Neil, had been lay aside what appears so unwarrantable a practice. I esteem much the deep reverence with which they

"I cannot say so," replied Henry; "at all events regard this blessed sacrament; and I could almost prolonged his exhortation to the confirmed and to the "I cannot say so," replied Henry; "at all events in the point before us. But did he make any further admire the very motive which induced them first of the first time that a Confirmation was held in this place, all to discontinue the cup to the laity, viz. a dread of his Lordship took occasion to meet and answer, in his "Yes," said Charles, "he did; he said that with profaning so holy a rite. I wish that in this respect, Address, the objections commonly made to this ordinance. these errors in doctrine, he could not see how the I mean so far as deep reverence is concerned, we as well as to the institution of Godfathers and Godmo in baptism, and dwelt upon the vast importance of that holy Sacrament. Service being ended, we proceeded, eight miles further, to a very indifferent tavern, where

Tuesday, October 17.-We reached Lamb's Pond in good time, though somewhat impeded by a snow-storm. The Church is beautifully situated on an eminence look-ing down upon a small lake, which has been named Lamb's Pond. The congregation was very numerous indeed the Church, which is rather small, was crowded to excess, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Christ is given along with the body, that both are contained under the appearance of bread, in the wa-"Yes," replied Henry, "they say so; but as such an assertion is neither borne out by the Holy Scrip-

> take advantage of one which was just about to start.— The luggage, therefore, was shifted to this boat, and we were soon under weigh. The night proved very dark man with a lantern to guide us; nor would he accept of any passage-money, or any thing whatever for his trouble. separate publication, independent of the books that have pre-ceeded or may follow.

about 12 o'clock.

about 12 o'clock. Thursday, October 19.—The Rev. Mr. Harper and the Rev. Mr. Shirley called, and both spoke despondingly on account of the weather, and seemed, on account of its inclemency, to expect very few candidates for confirma-MR. CHAMPION, Superintendent of the Church Society De-MR. CHAMPION, S tion. After Morning Prayer, Mr. Harper presented ten candidates, whom the Bishop confirmed and addressed as usual. Towards the close of the service, the weather, bench till the on the one of the service of the servic though still stormy, cleared up, and the rain entirely ceased. We then crossed to Amherst Island, finding the Bay very turbulent. Mr. Adamson met us at the beach, took us to the Parsonage, and introduced us to his very fine family. Mrs. Adamson, with much kindness, insisted on our taking an early dinner before proceeding to the Church, which is at some distance. The Church is very neat, though small, and the congregation was good.— "You will say then, I suppose," said Miss Croft, Miss Croft, however, in spite of appearances, could that a new birth takes place at Baptism, and that not satisfy herself but that, after all, he was a bit of a "that a new birth takes place at Baptism, and that proceeded to the harbour; and just as we got there the steamboat appeared, and we reached Kingston by 6 o'clock. Friday, Oct. 20.-Embarked this evening for Toronto, which we reached at noon on the following day. journey thus far described was, for the most part, rough and tedious, and attended with more than the usual shar of bad weather at this season; but it afforded throughout cheering proofs of the rapid increase of Church people, and during its progress two Churches were consecrated, and upwards of 1000 persons were confirmed.

#### Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 74d, each subseque asertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. ca ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount adde where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable tim From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of landa, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-tick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland s well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a rofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be ridely and generally diffused. together. The little Church was full, and with Fullieut brought forward thirty-eight candidates for Confirmation, who seemed all very well prepared and alive to the solemnity of the ordinance. On this occasion the Bishop did not preach, but confined himself to his Address. The confirmation of the advertise of the forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

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The Second Annual Report

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

TS now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded to the

#### The Parker Society, INSTITUTED A.D. 1840, FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE WORKS OF THE FATHERS

IS SEVEN THOUSAND.

excess, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The Bishop preached, and confirmed 145 persons, --88 females and 57 males; the largest confirmation, we believe, that he had ever had. After the service, we set forward that he had ever had. After the service, we set forward to Brockville, where we arrived in time for dinner.— Here we parted with the Rev. Mr. Morris, who had accompanied the Bishop through the greater part of his travels from Gananoque, and acted as Chaplain. The Bishop was much pleased with him, and considers him an extive and valuable Missionery. The first Book for 1843, who have not paid their sub-scriptions, may be had by them, or by other applicants desi-rous to become members, on payment of One Pound Five may remain at the Office till called for, are requested to apply for them. The first Book for 1844 has been completed and delivered

ny mind that he had some ground for his objection, rere passages from two chapters (the 3d and 6th) in t. John's Gospel, which he read; and explained in that way they applied to the two sacraments of Bap-ism and the Supper of the Lord." "But," said Henry, "you surely knew that those "But," said Henry, "you surely knew that those

were soon under weigh. The night proved very dark and stormy, so much so that we found great difficulty in finding the little harbour of Amherst Island, where the Rev. W. A. Adamson, who was with us, was to land.— On reaching Bath, Captain Bonter was exceedingly kind, sending his men up to the inn with the luggage, and a poetry of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Each volume is a poetry of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Each volume is a

We were very cold and wet, but the servants at the tavern got up a good fire to dry us, and the Bishop, after drink-ing his usual beverage, a cup of milk, retired to his room The two last volumes for 1843, viz, " Becons Cateto be forwarded to the Subscribers in Canada, but were to

#### Ecclesiastical Music.

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

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Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

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das; and by the publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street. 369-tf

#### Toronto, August 1, 1844.

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 bas just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortnent of Goods, adapted for the present and coming se which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Maesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage bich it will ever be his study to deserve. 385-tf Toronto, May 23, 1844.

#### J. H. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR,

# MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

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

330-tf Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

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rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. 339-tf January, 1844.

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153° All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be nost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317 post-paid.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS

T HE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country share L in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

# RATES.

adversaries."

tended or not, to be applicable to herself. She con-Rachel blushed, and felt the remark, whether into call each other by their Christian names,) "will you allow us of the weaker sex to be present during your conversation with Charles; for he has told us the obthat I, for one, am very much interested in this matter, more so perhaps than you imagine; and that I shall consider it a very great favour if I am allowed to remain.'

In support of her request, Charles added, that he had been alone with Rachel during the whole of the morning, when they had gone over, one by one, the upon on the preceeding evening.

Henry again expressed his regret that he should be called upon to answer objections, and treat on subjects beyond his province, an office which he felt himself unable to perform; but on their promising to should remain.

day, and that we had a brief conversation upon some of the subjects we treated of last night."

"Indeed," said Henry, "and what was the result?"

not to be laughed out of the truth, whether it be with adduce. them or with us; nor would I take a simple denial as an evidence against another persons assertion. Our conversation ended, however, by his stating, that to the Church, our doctrines were so false, and our could possibly remain in the Church of England."

"Well," said Miss Croft, "although Mr. M'Adams ny really spiritually-minded persons leave the Church; and as to the doctrines of the Church, I am sure that I do not know what they are, although I have very often attempted to find out."

"Come, come," said Charles, smiling, "we must not be too hard upon Henry, who, I suppose, we must Let us, therefore, hear what he has to say to Mr. M'Adams' first objection. He says that the Church of England has no sacraments."

"How does he mean," asked Henry, "that she has no sacraments? I suppose he alludes to the disputed succession; and says, that having lost the succession. we cannot have the sacraments."

Miss Croft smiled, and remarked, "I should not think the succession has much to do with that."

Charles replied, that such was one part of Mr. M'Adams' objection, but he had driven him from that point; and then he said, that the Church of England did not hold the true doctrine with regard to the sacraments,-that she denied some, and the two she did admit, she regarded as nothing more than empty signs, the one as an admission into a state of external privileges, the other as a commemoration of our blessed Lord's death.

"Mr. M'Adams at all events," remarked Rachel, "appears to be well acquainted with the doctrines of the Church of England." \* That is, Baptismal Regeneration, and a real spiritual pre-sence vouchsafed only to the faithful in the Lord's Supper. -ED. "Mr. M'Adams at all events," remarked Rachel,

and Smith's Falls, so that there may always be one serwas not certain that the Bishop, from his other engage-ments, should be able to visit it on this occasion, twenty-

"Not to-night," said Henry. "I am sure we have

gins to give symptoms of fatigue; and poor Miss

"Well, then," said Henry, "to be honest, I am

very tired myself; so, if you have no objection, we

"On one condition," replied Charles, "I will agree

To this Henry assented; and in a short time the

party separated, mutually pleased with each other,

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO

DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1843.

(Concluded from our last.)

Friday, October 13.—The morning proved very fine, and the congregation large. The Bishop preached, and afterwards confirmed fifty seven; a good proof of the zeal and diligence of the Missionary. After service, we pro-ceeded to Franktown, nine miles, and found the roads excessively bad: the tavern there is indifferent, but the

people were very civil, and did all in their power to make

Saturday, October 14 .- The congregation here is quite

village;-no stream to allow of mills, and therefore nothing to cause any number of families to congregate together. The little Church was full, and Mr. Padfield

ason of this abridgement of the service was, that Mr.

Padfield had another station, Smith's Falls, of great im-portance, which he was anxious that the Bishop should visit. As it was a new station and not reported to the

his list of appointments; so that it required double exer-tion to supply this and fulfil all other engagements.— Leaving Franktown immediately upon the conclusion of the service, we pushed forward with more than our usual

ishop before he left home, it had not been included in

primitive and rural, for there is nothing that can be called

way in which he had answered all their questions.

Both ladies disclaimed any fatigue.

to this: which is that you come to-morrow.'

evening.

Papist at heart.

s comfortable

light persons were confirmed. It was ate in the afternoon before we left Smith's Falls; but it was absolutely necessary that his Lordship should reach Perth the same evening, because the next day was Sunday. Much rain had lately fallen, which caused the roads, at all times bad, to be very deep and heavy; still the first seven miles were very comfortably got through with. After this it became very dark, and the horses became tired and discouraged: from time to time we were, therefore, obliged to stop to allow them to breathe, for fear they should give up altogether; and when we moved, it was at so slow a pace, that we appeared to be of the lights of Perth at about a mile's distance, they pricked up their ears, and voluntarily quickened their pace into a brisker walk, for the poor animals were too fatigued to trot. It was nearly 9 o'clock when we reached Perth, having been five hours in travelling fifteen, or, as some would have it, only fourteen miles .-Hill was in waiting, and the zealous Rector, the Rev. M.

The Bishop found letters and dispatches from Kingston which required his serious attention. They detailed the proceedings of the House of Assembly in reference to the University of King's College, and contained a copy of the Bill by which it was to be destroyed. The history of itself) to confer the most precious advantages upon the listens and gives way. The Bishop was prepared to expect from the present Administration a systematic attack "What proof of this, asked Charles, should you adduce." "I should adduce," replied Henry, "the other rows which at different periods of life she proposes to her members,—her vows of obedience, or of poverty, believed, a University man, would never have given his countenance to any measure which would materially injure the first literary institution of British North America. But when the Bishop examined the Bill, and found its Metcalfe, whose duty it was to preserve the Royal pre-rogative, and, as Chancellor of the University, to give it Nor is it easy to imagine by what salvo he could recon-cile his omission of all communication with the President and College Council of the University on a proceeding which menaced its existence,—an omission, it should be remembered, which was not merely a discourtesy, but an infringement of a manifest right .- The Bishop said very little upon the subject, but he is not a person to submit Sunday, October 15 .- A very numerous congregation. inward part, or thing signified; this appears wrong The Bishop preached, and having confirmed eighty-seven The Bishop preached, and having confirmed eighty seven young persons, he addressed them, as well as the specta-tors, with much effect. We dined with the Rector, Mr.

was crowded. was crowded. The Catechist, John O Neil, had been very active in this neigbbourhood in preparing candidates for Confirmation; and the members of the Church being numerous in this quarter, he had upwards of a hundred on his list, but from the badness of the roads and the unfavourableness of the weather, only eighty-six came for-ward. The Bishop did not preach on this occasion, but of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto.

ALSO. THE CONSTITUTION THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Adopted the Twenty-third of October, 1844; AND CARDS FOR THE USE OF COLLECTORS. JUST RECEIVED, At the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-Street, Toronto, BEAVEN'S HELP TO CATECHISING. - QUESTIONS UPON SCRIPTURE HISTORY. BOOKS FROM THE PERMANENT CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. 1 Gastrell's (Bp.) Christian Institutes 4 Ostervald's Arguments of the Oid and New Testame 3 vols. 5 Sellon's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures ... 7 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Abridgment of the Oid Testament. 8 Ditto Of the New Testament Ditto Scripture Catechism, Part I. ... Ditto Ditto, Part II..... 

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262-tf July, 1842. JOHN HART

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquain his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. PorpLewELL. vo. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of while neuronage. 47-tf

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. EMPORIUM.

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

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, ST. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

EGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry BEGS respectfully to acquire and of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage. Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children.

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

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

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes f the Shop. 359-tf

Toronto, May, 1844. SMITH & MACDONELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843.

#### RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf MESSRS, BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

ober 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,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

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

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DURE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended

by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's 362-tf

#### Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

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

262-tf July 14, 1842.

t if failing out, or restore it on bald places ; and on Children m t grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause All VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are pre-vented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co. on it, or never try it. Remember this always.

Rheumatism and Lameness itively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in old or young, by the INDIAN VEGETABLEE FLIXIR AND NERVE AND NE LINIMENT—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

#### PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hav's LINMENT, from Comstock & Co. All Sorce and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

H O R S E S that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are ured by Roop's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entiref ured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS,

and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PLASS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: the principle of substituting the *tonic* in place of the *stimulan* inciple, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the gen health.

HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Mealth, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sick keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains i bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure.

THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but wili not co

SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed a equal this. If you are sure to get Consrock's, you will find is superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all inter-irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm ;—so coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds old goes are rapidly unred by it. old sores are rapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant, will prevent or cure all incipiont CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS, taken iu time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge radicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty astonishing. It

quite astonishing. It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .-- KLINE'S cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstock § Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. Be subject to entered the construction of the Southern District of New-York By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

The stories is that no one can fail to believe them. Some stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto-and these never can be true and genuine with out our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

retail only of us. COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents.

Agent for Colborne, C.W. J. M. GROVER,

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