VOLUME VII.-No. 48.]

COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1844.

The Church,

[WHOLE NUMBER, CCCLX.

poetry.

THE OLD ELM TREE.

My Childhood's Elm Tree. Oh! the love I bore each dim green bough, It seemeth to my worldly heart almost a wonder now ;

How eagerly I sought thy shade, wearied with happy glee, And slept beneath thy quiet boughs, thou venerable tree.

Voices are mute, that laughing there once merry music made; And hearts are still that communed once beneath thy peaceful

Thou couldst not, to the sunny sky, thus proudly raise thy head, If, for one hour, thou could'st think upon the changed and dead ! For oh! the very dream of years, with all their love and grief,

As a mighty storm would rend thy boughs, and wither every It is for this the forest trees can stand and look on man;

And think his breath a vapour all-his very life a span. Joyfully thou art flourishing, and reckest not the woe

That man, with yearning restless heart, alas! must ever know; I seem to see my mother's smile, to hear my father's tone,

e primroses are gleaming now beneath thy arching boughs, And seem the very same with which we wreathed our childish

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Do others watch the sweet spring-time unfolding every leaf? And hast thou not one stricken bough for memory or grief?

And time has trampled on through years,-our very name is

gone; And strangers revel in the house that still seems all our own : Their mirth is far too joyous—thy boughs too greenly shine For one who only sees the past in every leaf of thine!

Oh! may the love of that sweet time, though rudely rent in

Restored by Heaven's reviving breath, yet freshly bloom again : Spanish Town, Jamaica, 22d Feb. 1844. PERSONNE.

[Bristol Journal.]

THE MONARCH'S HEADSHIP IN THE RE-LATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The Church of England is accused, not only of impiety, but of a shameless sacrifice of her independence, blished in it)-but he cannot himself perform them. confer the ministerial character upon him. He may courses,-that is, provide for the due celebration of ordinances, but he may not lay his hands upon the ark. To represent, then, the king as the centre of the spiritual authority which is exercised within the Church, is to confound acts of external government bearing upon the exercise of an office, with spiritual acts bearing on the creation of an office. In the words of a learned upon the subjects of the crown, that habitual jurisdictheologian; it is adopted by one of the greatest constitutional lawyers that ever graced the judicial bench power of ecclesiastical order is not derived from the crown, neither is it conceived to be; but so much as is not superstitious is derived from Christ. Hence it is, that the powers of order are not in themselves, nor as to the efficacy of them, confined to any diocese or powers of order to time, place, person, manner of performance, is derived from the crown. The power of the keys in foro conscientia-this is not derived from the crown, but from a higher commission."† The fact is, that the sovereign being the chief ruler of the Ject to his government; for I presume that in these days the doctrine will scarcely be vindicated, (which once nearly issued in the destruction of England) that of that government. The monarch then taking the Church into connection with the state, and conferring upon it many advantages, ----advantages to be prized, not for the dignity or comfort they may confer on man, but for the aid and influence they lend to religionacquires thereby (and ought to acquire) certain powers say that because this is so, because the king protects their spiritual character and powers from him, is to exhibit

same onces discharged as a present, the onlines severity was rendered as an present, the onlines severity was rendered as a present of the online of the onl proof, that her ministers do not derive their office which the emperor was a Pagan, and when the Church mind; 1st. That the monarch claims not to make a previous conception of the matter was not clear. In the people, and though injurious to society, were confrom the crown, but from the Church herself? I do of course had no imperial or national protection. And prelate, that is, the spiritual officer who possesses the sect. 26 of the same chapter, he declates of the word fined within a compass comparatively small; while not say that these religious duties would be performed with equal benefit to the country, were advantages is antine, was a Church as much before as after that this, that if he is to clothe a presbyter with rank, with and their merit." He has in view human responsi-means of the ecclesiastical hierarchy was felt by all, which confer influence, which relieve the mind from act of adoption, so the Anglican Church is a Christian influence, with wealth, with legislative power, with the bility; but we may regard the definition as a general and could not fail to attract the notice of the most worldly anxiety, which protect the minister from sub-Church as fully without, as with the adoption of the privileges of a privy councillor, and the position of a one. "Person," therefore, as applied to the God- uninformed political economist. The great source of serviency to his flock, which give Christianity a recog-state of England. It was free (except in so far as noble, he shall have the nomination of that individual; head, is a term "appropriating actions," more parti-this abuse was the power exercised by the pope of nized place among the princely of our land, —were these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-these withdrawn; nor do I say that the duties per-land to have adopted any other religious body, or to learned, or unfit for his office, the Church herself, not formed by the Scottish clergy would be discharged with equal power, were their privileges as the ministers of an establishment taken from them. That is a in the land; * in the second, no religious denomina- clergy. I am willing to admit that this high office which belong to the arrangement and distribution of into his hunds. This opened a door to a variety of question outside our present one. I am not now con-tion would have shared more than another in the pro-may be used as a mere state machine, and that no evil extraordinary graces: and this, in a other abuses; hungry foreigners were introduced into sidering the expediency of religious establishments, or determining whether religion would best take hold of a country when left to its native power, or clad in the with all the sects around her) would have been left to By such an arrangement, the monarch would retain his are, to give the Son, to accept the atonement, to send their flocks, or the temporal hardships to which the And heart-sick are my yearnings for the long, long past and influence derived from national recognition, but merely herself; for the ruler would not have acquired any prerogative, and receive besides the benefit of the the Spirit. This, I apprehend, is the genuine abshewing that the acts of the sovereign towards the right of intervention in her concerns. And as a reli- Church's counsel. But even as matters stand, if, in stract notion of person; it is not a being or substance, At the same time an additional revenue was produced church are not spiritual, that spiritual acts are done by, and within the Church herself, and would continue by, and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by and within the Church herself, and would continue by actions may be appropriated." Hence, the person That we twined around our sister's locks, when like sunlight to be done, although the monarch abandoned the reli-

vent the possibility of encroachment on the sacred of advantages, and that the contract which secured vithout an injury being inflicted upon both. It is as changeably; but, there being no analogy in the case, Rome were concerned. This revenue was occasionally Yet may be meet in that fair land where the sere leaf may not be, And bless our spirits' communings beneath that old Elm Tree. jection should be silenced; unless men will go the arch to the protection of the Church, which gave to Church, as to give a sufficient power of control to the that the divine personality is one: and we therefore to the pope. The sum, too, collected as Peter'slength of pronouncing the sovereign unworthy of cre- her superior ecclesiastics the rank and power of nobles, state. We might so far consult with wrong-headed consult revelation for a verdict, without having a pre- pence³ was considerable, and the fees paid to the dit, or themselves "wise beyond what is written." must have made her a formidably influential institu- enthusiasun, as to clamour for more ecclesiastical li- sumptive argument either way. Personality is not pope's officers for aiding suitors in their causes, or of London in 1562, thus defines the length to which religious body comprising within it wealth and num- of the monarch; but if we gain an imaginary advan- guage of the author of the "Defence" added to Mr. Rome, tended to swell the total amount which was (*From "Episcopacy and Presbytery," by the Rev. A. Boyd, M.A.—Part 2.)* the Church may go in accepting the protection of the limits which the crown must prescribe directing education, of statedly addressing assembled to any man, we do not treat him absolutely, and in to itself in interfering with matters ecclesiastical:— and the limits ministers enjoy, the opport of the constitution may so far destroy the gross; but under a particular relation or precision: the direction of the unsoundness of a system of which the unsound the Church may go in accepting the protection of the bers must always be influential; for the privilege of tage as Churchmen, we may suffer as patriots. The Locke's Essay, "when we apply it [the term person] drained from the pockets of our ancestors, and rento itself in interfering with matters ecclesiastical:- masses of hearers which its ministers enjoy, the oppor sections of the constitution may so far destroy the gross; but under a particular relation or precision: tending to show the unsoundness of a system of which "We give not to our princes the ministering either of tunities they possess for moulding the opinions of a balance, as to induce licentiousness instead of liberty, we do not comprehend or concern ourselves about the they personally felt the galling effects. The officers God's word or of the sacraments, the which things the multitude, their right of ingress to the homes and cot- and make the monarchy itself wane before the growing several inherent properties which accompany him in who thus impoverished the kingdom were injurious in in giving to the chief magistrate a power to perform Injunctions lately set forth by Elizabeth our queen do sciences of the taught, the place they may acquire in dominion of another species of clerical supremacy. real existence, which go to the making up the whole another point of view; they not only formed, as it actions which are of a spiritual character. A slight consideration will show that this charge, which is one most plainly testify, but only that prerogative which the judgment or the passions of their flocks—all these most plainly testify, but only that prerogative which itself? If history be a book of warning, it is not most plainly testify, but only that prerogative which itself? If history be a book of warning, it is not most plainly testify, but only that prerogative which itself? If history be a book of warning, it is not the judgment or the passions of their flocks—all these information to an active and intelligent being; information to an a most vehemently urged and most industriously circu- in holy scripture by God himself; that is, that they things make even unendowed religion a most formi- merely the state which would suffer; but, her salu- from all the rest, and view him under that distinct acted; thus providing that court with the means of lated, is either built upon a gross misunderstanding of should rule all estates and degrees committed to their dable element either of good or evil in a nation. The tary influence (which it is wrong to call tyranny) be- precision only which points out the idea above men-

facts. If the former, it springs from ignorance as to the nature of spiritual actions. It is quite true that the nature of spiritual actions. It is quite true that reference to the Church, but it is not true that any of on which it was to subsist to be determined, the Church more than once exposed in the times of the second These remote consequences may not strike the superthese are instances of the exercise of spiritual func-ties, whenever their pursues relaxed in their exercises of spiritual func-ties, whenever their pursues relaxed in their exercises of spiritual func-ties, whenever their pursues relaxed in their exercises of the exercise of spiritual func-ties, whenever their pursues relaxed in their exercises of the exercise of spiritual func-ties, whenever their pursues relaxed in their exercises of the exercises of the exercise of spiritual func-ties, whenever their pursues relaxed in their exercises of the exercises of the exercises of the exercise of spiritual func-ties, whenever their pursues relaxed in their exercises of the exercises of the exercise of the ex tions. The monarch, not being a spiritual person, is dictates of an arrogant licentiousness of opinion assuincompetent to the discharge of (official) spiritual ac-tions. These are performed within the Church, and the natural opinion, perhaps, into which an inquirer provided for by the Church herself. Ministers, by duty to perform to the state, to Christianity, to her Ireland. It is not to be marvelled at, that the chief their passions into fury, and revel in the contempla- would fall, in the outset of his meditations: yet it is continuance of abuses, so that all external influence whom they are performed, are not his creation but Lord, and that was to embrace every lawful means of ruler of a nation should look to the existence of a for- tion of former struggles, and perpetrate bombastic crude and imperfect, not to say absurd. In the next seemed combined to perpetuate these evils. hers; and minister the sacraments, to debar from religious adduty to do to herself, and a homage to ren-ordinan ordinances, and to deal with the consciences of the Benda a duty to deal with the Benda a duty to deal with the consciences of the Benda a duty to deal with the consciences of the Benda a duty to deal with the Benda a duty to deal duty to deal with the Benda a duty to deal with the Bend people, in a word to carry on all that range of minis-tration, would be to neglect every way tration the classical meaning of per-tration the cl trations whereby her children are admitted into Christ's visible interests of the state itself. It was the state's rather than suffer it to be defiled by the tutelage of visible interests of the state itself. It was the state's rather than suffer it to be defiled by the tutelage of visible interests of the state itself. It was the state's rather than suffer it to be defiled by the tutelage of visible interests of the state itself. joyment of his kingdom in glory. But in such acts as these, it is not the province of the monarch to min-gle. Here are there the province of the He may indeed by the weight of his power and asserting, that she was wrong in her judgment because bear and shake the throne. To leave such an influthe exercise of his authority, facilitate or retard the discharge of his authority, facilitate or retard the discharge of his authority, facilitate or retard the discharge of his authority facilitate or retard the discharge of discharge of these duties, —(and this applies to every reliance) to honour God with our substance; and, secondly, to reliance of the past, and placed two such mighty for some time past, and placed two such mighty for some time applies to every reliance of the past, and placed two such mighty for some time applies to every reliance of the past, and placed two such mighty for some time applies to every reliance of the past, and placed two such mighty for some time applies to every reliance of the past, and placed two such mighty for some time applies to every reliance of the past to receive a such as religious body in his realm as well as the Church esta- party. In the Injunctions referred to in the article reduce ourselves to restrain by coercion where we powers as the state and the Church in such happy (and which were issued by Elizabeth in 1559), we would not acquire control through policy; while to relation to each other, that an equipoise is maintained consciousness—does not recollect them, &c."—" the of power. Some persons may question the justice of He may protect a congregation in the performance of reliance and reciprocal benefits extended exten religious duties, but he may not minister to it. He cribed to her, and only claiming to prevent any spimay nominate a minister to a benefice, but he cannot ritual authority independent of the crown of Britain a direction of some kind over its movements, would from intruding itself into her kingdom,-a power be to create an imperium in imperio, which would be appoint a presbyter to the temporalities and dignities which it had been well that England's monarchs had likely to issue in such a "reign of the saints" as the of a bishopric, but he cannot confer the episcopal cha-unflinchingly exercised. But as far as regards her German fanatics laboured to introduce. The wise racter upon him. His relation to the Church is confined to matters of external government, and carries supremacy, that "being informed that in sundry places same time to claim such a right of intervention as him not-no not by a foot's breadth-within the sanc- of the realm, sundry her native subjects being called would prevent injury arising from the consequent intuary. Like David, he may divide the priests in their to ecclesiastical ministry of the Church, by sinister crease of power. In other words, the object was not persuasion and perverse construction be induced to to have two descriptions of influence,-the political find some scruple in the form of this oath-she for- and the religious-subsisting side by side, apart from, biddeth all manner her subjects to give ear or credit and jealous of each other, but so to amalgamate these to such perverse and malicious persons, which most influences as that they might be reverential toward sinisterly and maliciously labour to notify to her lov- and protective of each other; not to have the king. ing subjects how, by the words of the said oath, it may dom of Christ in a Christian land converted into a be collected that the kings or queens of this realm may rival to the civil government, but to make the nation prelate of the Church, "We do not draw or derive challenge authority and power of ministry of divine recognize Christianity, and to call upon Christianity any spiritual jurisdiction from the crown, but either service in the Church-her majesty neither doth, nor to protect and advance the nation. It is needless to iberty and power to exercise actually and lawfully ever will challenge any authority than that which was observe, that where such momentous interests were at of ancient times due to the imperial crown of this stake, and such powerful parties were to be united, it tion which we received at our ordinations. We hold realm, that is, under God to have the sovereignty and was a matter of no ordinary difficulty so to adjust the our benefices from the crown, but our offices from rule over all number of persons born within these her balance as to "render to all their due." To over-Christ,''* This opinion is not that of an interested have any superiority over them." It is plain from attempt of British wisdom; for the conflict which was this, that the crown while disclaiming all spiritual maintained from the twelfth till the fifteenth century, of England. Chief Justice Hale asserts, "that the power in the Church, desired merely to assert this between the bishop of Rome and the sovereign of Engdoctrine, that ecclesiastics were not freed by their land, shews that the true medium had not been ascerspiritual character from allegiance and subjection to tained, nor a satisfactory adjustment arrived at. The their own sovereign. And who will maintain that this Church at the time of the Reformation seems to have infringes on the rights of the Saviour's kingdom? If taken the true ground, in affirming that she gave to such there be, let them honestly take their place either the crown "that prerogative only which she saw to Precinct. The determination of the exercise of those as descendants of the puritans of the Commonwealth, have been given always to all godly princes in holy or as associates of the disciples of Loyola. In later Scripture, by God himself." And therefore, rigidly times, James the First defines his notion of the kingly keeping within herself all spiritual functions, permitprerogative in terms sufficiently clear to convince "all ting none but ministers to make ministers, or to disthe sinister and malicious," that as the Church never charge spiritual duties, she allowed to the civil power dreamed of conceding it, so the monarch never claimed the right of exterior jurisdiction. She conceded to realm, all persons whether lay or ecclesiastic are sub-ject to be persons whether lay or ecclesiastic are subfence of the oath of allegiance this monarch observes to the civil magistrate, that of convening convocations -" It seemed therefore out of place to give a defence or assemblies of the clergy; † and that power which of this oath, in which I undertook to prove that no- Solomon exercised when he promoted Zadok to the from what they are afterwards. The general princisubjection to the king Christ Jesus sets men free from thing was contained in it unless what relates to mere all subjection to the king Christ Jesus sets men free from thing was contained in it unless what relates to mere antionity have exception to the king Christ Jesus sets men free from the times of Constant all subjection to any meaner sovereign. Unless we are not sovereign. Unless we their subjects in the provide the sovereign and temporal obedience, such as is due to sovereign antiquity have exercised from the times of Constan-are not sovereign. Unless we their subjects in the provide the sovereign antiquity have exercised from the times of Constan-are not sovereign. Unless we their subjects in the provide the sovereign antiquity have exercised from the times of Constan-are not sovereign. Unless we their subjects in the provide the sovereign antiquity have exercised from the times of Constan-are not sovereign. Unless we their subjects in the provide the sovereign antiquity have exercised from the times of Constan-are not sovereign. Unless we their subjects in the provide the sovereign antiquity have exercised from the times of the sovereign antiquity have exercised from the times of the provide the sovereign. are prepared to become fifth-monarchy men, the ques-tion with the prepared to become fifth-monarchy men, the question will not be respecting the magistrate having gov-ernman to be respecting the magistrate having goverment in the Church, but respecting the just limits of the Church at the Church has surrendered one wherein personal identity consists, we must consider saries of the Church affirm them to have, those powers right, or one principle which the word of God has what person stands for; which, I think, is a thinking, beyond question would have been claimed by them. given her. The sovereign, giving to the Church that intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and The occasion on which the "Injunctions" were issued, strength and influence which are hers in virtue of her can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing and the "Apology" composed, imperatively called for alliance with the state, has surely a right to see, that in different times and places; which it does by that the broad assertion of the right, if such right were in (separate from his knowledge and consent) her eccle- consciousness which is inseparable from thinking, and, existence. But on the contrary, the supreme magis- siastics meet not to pass regulations and to lay down as it seems to me, essential to it." This it must be in reference to the conduct of the Church. But to say that in the conduct of the Church. But to harmonizes with the Church-the other party in the the whole of this vast body, might make civil govern- solves personal identity into the consciousness of religion in the Church, and protects the state from the dance in the church, and protects the state from the the introduction of a foreign invisidiction into England, which the alliance was formed [†]. To place herself the introduction of a foreign invisidiction into the construction of a foreign invisidiction into the alliance was formed [†]. To place herself the introduction of a foreign invisidiction into the construction of a foreign invisidiction into the alliance was formed [†]. danger of exuberant ecclesiastical power, therefore the introduction of a foreign jurisdiction into England, which the alliance was formed.[‡] To place herself that if the consciousness of identity should cease, as ministers of the Church are his creatures, and derive their of the church are his creatures, and derive their of the church are his creatures and derive their of the church are his creatures and derive their of the church are his creatures and derive the church are his creatures are his creatures and derive the church are his creatures and derive the church are his creatures are his creatures are his creatures and derive the church are his creatures are his creature exhibit a lamentable want of capacity to distinguish 3. In looking however to the rights claimed by the between lamentable want of capacity to distinguish 3. In looking however to the rights claimed by the change, but his person also or being must change; between things essentially different, and to drown monarch, in reference to the exercise of ecclesiastical monarch, in reference to the exercise of ecclesiastical monarch. reflection in bigotry and experience in malevolence. functions within his dominions, we find that the two Do not these disingenuous objectors know, that if the Church of England ceased to be the religious society duced as symptomatic of the slavery of the Church of solemnly in the provide the slavery of the Church of the sl solemaly incorporated with the constitution of Eng-land any incorporated with the constitution of Eng-In the immunities which a sound and a God-fearing cy has given her — if her colosistics ceased to be and the immunities which a sound and a God-fearing appoint to vacant bishoprics. As these two branches and the immunities which a sound and a God-fearing policy has given her,—if her ecclesiastics ceased to be by great and slender controversialists, it may not be by great and slender controversialists, it may not be by great and slender controversialists, it may not be by great and slender controversialists. the parish ministers of the country, and her prelates to be legislators and nobles,—if, in a word, the Epis-copal Church had no more relation to the crown and state, than the obscurest sect in the land, still the same word, the Line to the consideration of them. It must be recollected that these two powers are same word, the Church by the chief ruler, in same being ruler, in the obscurest sect in the land, still the same word, the Church by the chief ruler, in same being ruler, in the consciousness of continuing the same being ruler, in the consciousness of continuing the same being ruler, in same being ruler, same religious duties would be performed, and the exercised towards the Church by the chief ruler, in the two performed and the transformed and the exercised towards the Church by the chief ruler, in the two performed. The two performed are t virtue of her being established within his realms. The

That we twined around our sister's locks, when like samlight through the shade, Through the date, curls her joyous eyes beamed on the wreath we made. My band of merry playmates—my brother's noble brow— And those who loved us, those we loved, all, all—where are those who loved us, those we loved, all, all—where are rors of national defection and the ruins of national greatness, in the unimpaired dignity of a witness for greatness, in the unimpaired dignity of a witness for the high and the ruins of high actions, in the unimpaired dignity of a witness for the high actions of th truth, and a maintainer of apostolic institutions. 2. We may throw this subject into another point of view, by considering the conceptions entertained of view the person, and thus appropriated view the person, and thus appropriated view the person, and the solution the view the person view the view the person view the view the person view the vie it by the concurrent voices of the Church and the had been associated with the history of our country he same persons, only appearing in different charac- of unity of substance; for this sometimes to a tenth or larger proportion. This sovereign. If it can be shown that the first of these from the earliest period, should be that establishment. trs. As members of the Church, they appear as reli- latter, as regards the body, is perpetually varying: of method of raising money was introduced at the parties regulates her concessions by the precedents of Scripture, and the second so declare himself as to pre- have surrounded the Church of England with a circle herefore a blow cannot be inflicted upon either party the Godhead. The divine substance is one, un- other wars, in which the interests of the church of

The thirty-seventh article passed in the convocation tion in this country. Destitute of secular aid, any berty, and to wrest more privileges out of the hands regulated by the substance of any being; in the lan-expediting ecclesiastical business with the church of the subject, or a wilful determination to misrepresent find determination deter

visible kingdom on earth, and trained up for the en-

same offices discharged as at present; that bishops society which we call the Church of England has no and to sow the seeds of those tremendous evils which application of it to the nature of the Godhead no bet- the appearance of canonical severity was rendered

to bring them to punishment. Wealth, then, and

of any other nation of the world, if we see not reason of the past actions; "it amounts to no more than body never died. But this enactment was variously i. e. appears to have consciousness-to recollect past to counteract the interests of those who are possessed punishment." But should he have become insane property clearly points out the necessity of some speafter committing the crimes, and so lose this consci- cies of restraint, though it appears very doubtful THE WORD "PERSON" AS APPLIED TO ousness, he is not to be punished .- very right: but whether this be the wisest method of imposing it. for what reason? Because he has changed his per- Strict justice and sound policy seem always to go hand son! This crude inaccuracy arises from blending a in hand; and as it is hard to prevent any individual mere classical hint with one of the most profound who has acquired wealth from applying his property metaphysical investigations; and were this hint of as he pleases, it would perhaps be wiser to allow bodies real value in the present inquiry, it would lead to the corporate to alienate, under certain restrictions, than erroneous doctrine, that God personated, successively, to endeavour to prevent them from acquiring. The the three parts of Father; Son, and Spirit; but in this laws which obstruct the alienation and transfer of property are those which are most injurious in England: (A.D. 1343.) The statute against provisions forbade second definition of person just presented, is the best any one, under the pain of forfeiture, to receive or exeand indeed the true one. "Person is a term appro- cute any letters of provisions for preferments; but as priating actions;" or, in the abstract, "person is that this law practically carried all questions dependent on in an intelligent being to which actions are appro- it before the tribunals of the court of Rome, to which priated." It is not the substance of a being; for that the party aggrieved naturally applied for redress, it in man is constantly changing, with a change of per- was enacted by the statute of præmunire", (A.D. 1852.) sonality. It is not consciousness; for that is sus- that whoever drew out of the country a plea which bepended in sleep, in fainting, in madness, in intoxica- longed to the king's court should be outlawed, after tion, and even in ordinary forgetfulness; yet every a warning of two months. Of the justice and wisdom Had the members of the establishment which was or be not, appropriated with them. These two defi- thus privileged, and for whose support these large nitions we must discard; but the other seems perfect. sums were expended, been themselves irreproachable The object of these remarks is-to show that there in their conduct, it would have obviated one great s nothing in the nature of person which necessarily source of scandal; but so far was this from being the implies its unity in the Divine Being. We go there- case, that during part of this time nothing could be fore, to Scripture without prejudice on this point; or, more corrupt than the papal court**; while its emisto speak more tenderly, without the fancy, that there saries in England did all they could to irritate those is a presumptive argument for allowing only one per- whom they pillaged. The pride and luxury of the son to one substance,-that person and being are higher ecclesiastics was excessive; they vied with synonymous terms-that there is a natural and invol- temporal lords in all the vanities of life, and men who untary testimony of the mind to this effect. There had forsworn the world, were on their journeys often is no presumptive argument in the case, nor any na- seen accompanied by fourseore richly-mounted attentural opinion. There is no rule by which the nature dants. Celibacy, which was strictly imposed by the or mode of the personality of intelligent beings is to ordinances of the church, led the clergy into divers

* Archhishop Bramhall's Works, p. 134. * Tract Concerning the Rights of the Crown.

* Jacobi I. Opera: p. 289. † Plea, pp. 291, 292.

‡ What an illustration of the truth of this we have in the course at present taken (and the effect produced by it) in the General Assembly of Scotland.

viency and compromise on the other.

THE TRINITY.

(By a Correspondent of the Banner of the Cross.)

The following remarks were thrown together more than twenty years ago. If you think them worth publishing, they are at your service.

By the opponents of the doctrine of the Trinity, the word "Person" is almost invariably used in an inaccurate sense. They regard "person" as a convertible term for an individual being, one person is one man, therefore the one God is but one person. We, however, distinguish between person and being; and while we affirm God to be one Being, we hold that he exists in Three Persons.

We may form an idea of the difficulty of defining the word person, by examining the notions concerning it in Mr. Locke's Works, and a "Defence" printed with them. No less than three opinions, intended to be definitions of the term, are there maintained; the two former in his Essay on the Understanding, the latter in an appendix to the "Defence" of his views. According to the first opinion there given, person implies the being himself, or rather his consciousness. According to the second, personality is the capacity or fact of being a distinct intelligent agent; and person is that to which the actions of the agent are appropriated. According to the third, person is but the character of an agent or the consciousness or recollection of character. I shall quote the several passages; desiring that it be remembered, that the discussion then agitated was merely concerning human responsibility, i. e. whether, since the bodies of men are continually changing from infancy to old age, their accountability for sins committed in former years, when the particles of their body were different

to claim the full and absolute power of legislating in ander the Great, not only his personal identity would since the person cannot remain the same, when the * Perhaps scarcely tolerated. The conduct of the Presbyte-rians of 1640 shows that tirades against ecclesiastical tyranny, from a sect out of nower does not restrain it from tyranny of *person*, whether rested or not on the authority of

* Plea, p. 387. + B. 2, c. 27, § 9.

matter the hint is of no value.

Every sound thinker will, I trust, agree that the action done in these circumstances must be "appro- of these laws there can be little doubt. priated" to the person, whether merit or demerit be,

be inferred, but that which is gathered from observation or consciousness. These assure us of the unity of person in each individual of our species. But the Deity is beyond our observation, and a man's conof person in each individual of our operation, and a man's con-Deity is beyond our observation, and a man's con-sciousness cannot reach a being distinct from himself, infinite Deiny We a being of a different nature, an infinite Being. We hut their date seems earlier than that generally assigned; they study that Being, therefore, in Scripture, on the sole principle of deferring to its authority, and without the incumbrance of any preconceived opinion or assump-tion. And by such exploration of Scripture, duly and cautiously made, we find there is a Trinity of chamber, and often exceeded two or three years' Persons, to each of which distinct "actions are appro-priated," in the unity of the substance of the God-head.

(From the History of the Church of England, by Dr. Short, Bishop of Sodor and Man.)

so blinded the eyes of mankind, with regard to that power was thrown into the hands of a nation engaged in politispecies of anomaly in civil government which has cal rivalry with England, and that therefore the eyes of the since been designated under the name of *imperium in* people of this country must have been peculiarly open to this abuse during the life of Wicliffe. imperio, that though there were frequent complaints imperio, that though there were frequent complaints of the pope's interfering too much with the affairs of it to proceed from the defence it gives the crown against the this country, yet no one seems to have claimed that encroachments of foreign powers : others from prame generally admitted as necessary to constitute an inde- taken for the writ, or the offence for which the writ is granted pendent kingdom. There were many attempts to It was twice renewed by Edward III. 27. 28; by Richard II. limit the exclusive jurisdiction which the church ex- 12. 13. 16; Henry IV. 2. Abridged from Blount's Law gation is imperfect, the definition unsound, and the he could only be punished by ecclesiastical censures; and the commission of rape, murder, or robbery, was visited by confinement in a bishop's prison, in which

¹ In 1376, the sum paid to the pope was five times as much

³ Peter's pence was an annual tribute of one penny paid at ROMISH CORRUPTIONS IN WICLIFFE'S TIME. (From the History of the Church of England by Dr. Short ⁴ It is perhaps worthy of remark, that as the popes, from Clement V., 1305, to Gregory XI., 1378, (Vaughan's Wieliffe; The general extension of the papal authority had i: 281,) were all Frenchmen, and resided at Avignon, as well as Clement VII. and Benedict XIII. to 1409, this wealth and

has been barbarously turned into pramunire; in which sense it The term præmunire is either

* Lewis's Peccek, 21. † Fox, A. & M. i. 489. Lewis's Wieliffe, 35. Lewis's Wicliffe, 35. Lewis's Wicliffe, 38. Burn's Justice; Tomlin's Law Dict. ¶ Edward III. 25. ** F. Petrarchæ Epist. sine tit. lib. p. 797. 807.

their inefficacy. Those who had the cure of souls not only neglected their duty with regard to preaching and instructing the common people, but most of the higher stations in the state were held by Churchmen*; many filled menial offices in the establishments of their patrons; and their ignorance was frequently so excessive, that num-bers of them were unacquainted with the Ten Commandments, and could hardly pronounce correctly the words for the performance of the sacraments. These causes gave rise to the mendicant orders, who infested the church chiefly in the thirteenth century. They pretended to an extraordinary call from God to reform the world, and correct the faults of the secular clergy. To this end they put on a mighty show of zeal for the good of men's souls, and of contempt of the world; accused the secular clergy of famishing the souls of men, calling them *dumb dogs*, and cursed hirelings; maintained that evangelical poverty became the ministers of the Gospel; that it was unlawful for them to possess anything, or to retain propriety in any worldly goods. As for the public orders of the church, they would not be tied to them, alleging that themselves ing wholly spiritual could not be obliged to any carnal dinances. They broke in everywhere upon the paroordinances. chial clergy; usurped their office; in all populous and rich places, set up altars of their own; withdrew the people from communion with their parish priest; would scarce allow the hopes of salvation to any but their own disciples, whom they bewitched with great pretences of sanctity, and assiduity in preaching. These artifices had raised their reputation and interest so high in a few years, that they wanted very little to ruin the secular clergy, and therewith the church. But in less than an age the cheat of these impostors became manifest to all men. They procured to their societies incredible riches; built to themselves stately palaces; infinitely surpassed the viciousness of which they had themselves (perhaps un-justly) accused the secular clergy; and long before the Reformation became the most infamous and contemptible part of the church of Romet. than the political or private characters of the churchmen.

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Idolatry had become excessive, the people neglected the weightier matters of the law, and placed their hopes of acceptance with God on pilgrimages[‡], which were es-teemed the more meritorious in proportion to the difficulties which were to be encountered on the way. Another method by which the beguiled multitude hoped to obtain for themselves the favour of Heaven, consisted in their purchasing an absolution for their sins from the chief minister of the church, who claimed to himself the power of binding and loosing, without reference to the conduct of those who made themselves the objects of these papal remissions: not that the infallible head of the Chris community could act contrary to the ordinances of God. out that the Almighty would ratify his servant's decree whatever might be its nature. The doctrine of transub-stantiation must not here be omitted, which subsequently formed so ordinary a subject of persecution. It was as-serted, that under the form of the bread and wine, the very same body of Christ was presented which had been born of Mary, and had suffered on the cross, and that the elements after consecration no longer retained their ma-terial substance, while it was added, that he who would not believe this, would have disbelieved'Christ to be the Son of God, had he seen him in the form of a crucified servant.

These numerous abuses§, much as they must have injured the commonalty, and offended those who from their situation were most capable of judging of their destruc-tive tendency, seemed to admit of no remedy, since the interests of the parties concerned appeared to be so much at variance with each other. Whatever might be the wish of her conscientious members, the church of Rome was little likely to reform abuses productive of so many temporal advantages to herself. If anything were conceded to the remonstrances of the prince or people, it was as readily withdrawn when occasion admitted of its resumption. Severity in the canon law becomes nugatory, whenever the power of dispensing with it is lodged in the hands of the same body against whose irregularities it was framed; and that balance of mutual advantage, which with such an anomaly; in fact, the profit on the dispensation seems sometimes to have been one object in framing particular canons ||. Against these abuses did Wieliffe stand forward as the

champion of Christianity¶. We must not indeed esteem him to have been first in the glorious path; for in his writings he often refers to Greathead and Fitzralph**; but he took so conspicuous a lead in the contest, that he may well be deemed one of the grandsires of the Reformation.

• Vaughan, i. 298. † Henry Wharton'

averted. For instance, we may be spared the total Constitutional Charter, or that they possess anything cerned; a sacrifice which, according to the system for some time pursued, we have demonstrated before variance with the assertion in the *Globe* just quoted, based the progress of the bill till that day fortnight. The bill was then read a second time. Committee on that to be inevitable. It must be quite obvious that the that the Resolutions in question are the "joint act of beget an impression of nearly equal respect. plan adopted of late years for their disposal will, if the Imperial Government and of the Legislature of persevered in, leave nothing whatever for religious pur- | Canada. poses : "cup and all" must be swallowed up, and that travagance of expenditure, we have a host of inspecting in the Act of Union, Clause 45 :---Commissioners, whose daily stipends, in the needless and circuitous process of valuation which has been adopted, must drain well nigh the last shilling of their

proceeds. For the averting of these complicated evils a Petition, numerously signed, is at this moment ready to be laid at the foot of the Throne,-deprecating this ruinous expence, and, for the redemption of the little esidue, praying that the Church may be permitted, nder any restrictions which the Government might hink it right to impose, to have the disposal and management of her allotted share of the property. The granting of this reasonable prayer will be an earnest, which we shall be glad to welcome, that the recent declarations of Lord Stanley are meant as something more than declamation, and that the principle thus enunciated,-or rather re-asserted,-is to be carried out, as far as possible, in practice.

Connected with this subject, we have another remark to offer. By the Imperial Act, passed in 1840, which settled the question of the Clergy Reserves, provision was made for the Curgy Reserves, provision was made to the Curgy Reserves, provision was made to the Consolidated Fund of the Empire being pledged to make good any deficiency that might arise in the amount of \pounds 7,700 per annum, tequired to meet the present expences of that esta-blishment. This enactment was, in all quarters, construed to mean, that, if any circumstances should strued to mean, that, if any circumstances should could not be paid from the funds from which it has be chargeable on the revenue of the Mother Country, tion, in his place in the House:so that that annual amount at the least should remain. without diminution, available to the service of the branch of the National Church planted in this Prowhich that annual revenue has been drawn were always virtually pledged to its full amount,-all vacancies that occurred being allowed to be filled up at once, provided that the new incumbent received no more than £100 Sterling per annum from that fund. And that the same interpretation was felt to be the correct one in the Mother Country, is evident from the following observation occurring in the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign arts for the year 1840 :- "Although the portion of the property assigned by the Legislature to the Church of England is much less than that to which she was supposed to be entitled, there is reason to rejoice, under the circumstances of the case, that a fixed income of not less than £7,700 has been guaranteed, and that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has been chosen as the channel through which this sum should be expended for the support and maintenance of public worship and the propagation of religious knowledge among the members of the Church of England in Upper Canada."

Circumstances, however, have arisen which either render that enactment a dead letter, or shew that in its construction it is most seriously liable to misinterpretation. About eighteen months ago, we believe. it was discovered, -or thought to be discovered,that when vacancies occurred in the ecclesiastical establishment of the Church of England in this Province, the fund from which the incomes had previously been derived, was no longer fairly chargeable with the stipends attached to livings thus falling vacant. And this discovery was mad after the very reverse had been acted upon for years but after several vacancies, occurring subsequently to this enactment, had actually been filled up in the absence of all apprehension of such difficulty. Now the usual course, in such cases, is to state the difficulty before acting upon it,-certainly not to give a newly discovered interpretation of a law or enactment a re trospective effect, and induce disappointment and dis tress without the warning which would have averted it In the face, however, of this reasonable and equitable rule, several clergymen appointed to such vacancies, have not been permitted to draw for their usual stipends, and the inconvenience and injury to them is indescribable. In the presumed correctness of this Colonial view of the subject, an appeal was made to the proper quarter in the Mother Country,-praying that the deficiency thus created might be made up from the Imperial Treasury in correspondency with the provision, already referred to, in the Clergy Reserve Act. The answer, as we understand, has been, that the case is not one which comes within the limits of that provision, and consequently the destitution and suffering of the individuals to whom we have adverted, remains : while an ulterior misfortune must be, that no vacancy whatever can henceforward be filled up, unless the parish so supplied guarantee the payment of the entire stipend of the clergyman. We cannot understand, however, how such a difficulty as this should be considered beyond the means of remedy; and certainly if remedy can be applied, it must be most in the power of the Imperial Government to do so. We take courage from recent, declarations elicited in the debate upon the Bishopric of New Zealand, and we cannot but hope that, in consistency with this avowal, not a moment will be lost in averting the very lamentable consequences with which any delay in the settlement of the difficulty we have stated, must be attended.

of opportunity of observing these great principles in nency are so numerous, that their very number proves sacrifice of the Clergy Reserve lands, as far as any like authoritative sanction or effect. That we are their proper and legitimate phases, and apart from the sacrifice of the Clergy Reserve lands, as far as any benefit accruing from them to the Church is con-right in entertaining this view of the case, facts them-the control which the strife of parties has engendered, and whose nearly equal strength might, to most minds that cerned; a sacrifice which, according to the system selves must prove, facts which are most decidedly at whose nearly equal strength might, to most minds that

The Church.

As to the latter part of the affirmation above quoted, we shall venture to believe that Mr. Ryerson is mis-

The Imperial Government, in all the reference to taken, --mistaken at least in the motive which, by imthe question which can be assumed as prescriptive or plication, he assigns to the Governor General in the And as if not enough was engulphed by previous ex authoritative, has put forth the following declaration course of action which, upon that particular subject,

"That all powers, authorities and functions, which by the said Act passed in the thirty-first year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, or by any other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature

pectively, or in conjunction with such Executive Council, or with any number of the Members thereof, or by the said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and alone, shall, in so far as the same are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be vested in and may be exercised by the Governor of the Province of Canada, with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such said Governors or Lieutenant Governors individually and or in conjunction, as the case may require, with such recutive Council, or any members thereof as may be pointed by Her Majesty for the affairs of the Province Canada, or by the said Governor of the Province of

ever. To shew that we are sustained in this opiniot be a standing monument of weakness and folly and Will it be credited, that after this nation nobly and readily arise by which any portion of this sum of £7,700 by competent authority, we quote the following re- mischief. marks from the Quebec Gazette, the Editor of which hitherto been derived within the Province, it should if we mistake not, assented to the resolutions in ques-

CANADA "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT" RESOLUTIONS ply,-to bring them down, in short, upon grand and -There is no doubt but the Resolutions proposed by Mr Harrison, had the assent of the then Governor, Lord essential points, to a level with the doctrines of the branch of the National Church planted in this Pro-vince. Such was the interpretation naturally placed upon it here, because the Provincial resources from vindicating the Governor General from the aspersions sentative of the Sovereign," "under orders, instructions vindicating the Governor General from the aspersions or directions of Her Majesty." So far as the House is of his late Councillors, we have not a shadow of doubt: concerned, they are binding, and no further. The idea that they have the force of law, or form a "Constitution," as sometimes expressed, is an absurdity. As if resolutions passed by, and recorded in the Journal of one branch of have the force of law, affect the lawful prerogatives of the Crown or the liberties of the subject. No law passed heir due weight in opening the eyes of all others, who have not been convinced by the masterly Replies of by the Legislature of Canada, could alter the 59th clause of the Union Act, which declares that "all powers and tohim, with which the public are now so familiar. authorities," under the Act, "shall be exercised by the Governor, in conformity with and subject to such orders, instructions and directions as Her Mejesty shall, from time to time, see fit to issue," or the 45th clause which expressly refers to cases in which the Governor may exercise his "powers, authorities and functions," individ-ually and alone."—Feb. 16th, 1844.

Supposing these Resolutions to have obtained the sanction of the Minister of the day,-Whig or Tory, 1838 to executions on mesne process, and to release debtors the purpose of argument, we consent to the full loss veys to them no prescriptive authority,—nothing which authorizes us to include them as a recognized portion of our Constitutional Charter. That must be regarded as a mere expression of individual opinion, and, however weighty and respectable as such, can have no force of charter or law. To place these and, however weighty and respectable as such, can have no force of charter or law. To place these Resolutions in the authoritative position that is contended for by the Globe, and which we are blamed for denying to them, we require the same formality of ject down to the act by which arrest upon mesne process had anction which is given to the Act of Union itself,-nothing less, in short, than a joint enactment of the Imperial Government and of the Legislature of Canada."

day fortnight. Their lordships then adjourned.

TAN INCOM

THE FACTORY QUESTION.

(From Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.) The agitation of this subject has at length assumed an aspect course of action which, upon that particular subject, he may deem it necessary to adopt. We feel just as finortance in the manufacturing districts in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and has seized upon the minds of the masses, with strongly persuaded as Mr. Ryerson, of this, -- that the a fervour somewhat similar to that which attended the carrying Governor General, looking, on the one hand, to the of the Reform Bill. That the new Bill introduced by Sin great and fundamental principles of religious truth and James Graham will be carried, the Administration having, it other Act of Parliament, or by any Act of the Legislature of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, are vested in or are authorised or required to be exercised by the respective Governors or Lieutenant Governors of the said Provinces, with the advice or with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of such Provinces resasent of the Executive Council of such Provinces res-as expedient to cast aside, or adopt, at pleasure, -- and the effect of limiting the labour of women and children to ten as expedient to cast aside, or adopt, at pleasure, —and looking, on the other hand, to established rules of moral equity and prescriptive right, would *prefer* that the will be in obedience to a wish to secure what, upon that rence, and ingenuity; the accumulated and increasing means will be in obschence to a wish to secure what, upon that point, has been needlessly, and as we fearlessly declare, wickedly disturbed,—the tranquillity of the country. Canada individually and alone, in cases where the advice, consent or concurrence of the Executive Council is not That Sir Charles Metcalfe in all he does will be animated by feelings that are humane and conscientious, are admitted on equal terms.

granted twenty millions of pounds for the emancipation of the black slaves in our colonies, we now hesitate about making a We regret, we repeat, the attempt, for which there probable annual sacrifice of £730,000 a-year, which we may we regret, we repeat, the attempt, for more down can be neither authority nor justification, to lower down the public principles of Sir Charles Metcalfe to so mean a standard as the allegations of Mr. Ryerson would im-the probable annual sacrine of 2750,000 a year, that we are markets, when we shall have reduced the human labour of our white slaves to ten hours a day !! The writer, to whom we are alluding, puts forth the following calculation in his last

week's publication : "We find, that when in the year 1842 the price of sheep's wool stood somewhere about tenpence the price of sately s trade of goods made from it was exceedingly languid and bad; but that now, when the price of wool stands at about fifteen pence the pound, goods can hardly be made fast enough to meet the export demand—the price of sheep's wool, at the same time, The idea in the minds of honest and loyal men generally, that verdict has already been assigned; and we sincerely branch of hore that the arguments of Mr. Ryerson may have branch of hore that the arguments of Mr. Ryerson may have cent,-and more than that, taking the aggregate of exportable. manufactures, it could not be enhanced-is the rivalry brought hs Excellency to the numerous Addresses presented to so nice a balance as to turn any trade in favour of our fore competitors, which trade would not pass over to them under the existing regulations of labour? Again; another point bearing on the commercial and financial part of the question, is the fol-lowing—England exported in the years 1841, 1842, and 1843, of cotton, woollen, worsted, mixed silk and linen goods less than 35,000,0002, a-year. We learn from intelligent manufacturers that the amount of human labour, such as would be affected Lod COTTENHAM, in moving the second reading of his bill or amending the relations of creditors and debtors, explained that goods, is estimated at about one-tenth of that sum. Let us, goods, is estimated at about one-tenth of that sum. Let us, however, call it one-eighth, or 4,375,000*L*; and suppose, for is object was to extend the remedy which had been applied in from inprisonment in any shape. The bill was founded upon reports, the one made in 1832, and the other in 1840, to which labour compared with twelve hours of continuous labour, what

the House on the third reading of the Bill, he will no doubt be beaten. It will be a memorable division, in regard to the charwas not necessary as a protection to the commercial interest. He then entered into a review of the legislation upon the subacter of those who have previously voted and twice placed the ject down to the act by which arrest upon mesne process had been abolished, exposing the inconsistency of the bankrupt and insolvent laws, and contended that imprisonment, while inflict-ing great and most unjust cruelty upon the debtor, had entirely failed as a safeguard to the creditor. Under the proposed bill the debtor would be comprised to great the creditor while the proposed bill acter of those who have previously voted and twice placed the Ministers in a minority. It will be a very close division, no doubt; but Lord Ashley and his supporters will be in such a respectable and highly honorable a minority, as must lead to certain success in no small space of time. Before we conclude, we would subjoin a Decree already is-

the debtor would be compelled to give up his property for the benefic of those to mean rival Powers whom the manu-

Lord CAMPBELL said it was monstrous that a debtor should family educated for the same money at Gower-street. Inbe incarcerated where no fraud had been proved against him, and he rejoiced that a better system was about to be introdu-of London, who live in the full light of science, and actually see perfection itself erected in Gower-street sensibly before their eyes, even they shut their eyes to the overpowering fact; and the old academical streams of Isis and Cam still continue to parade along their banks the flower of the young gentlemen of the metropolis, as if out of wanton and deliberate spite and malice to Lord Brougham and the Committee in Gower-street.

We cannot but offer our sincere condolences to Lord Brougham, upon this perverse and inexcusable state of public opinion; but we are afraid that it will be some time before such old-standing prejudices give way. We do not see any symptoms at present even of a change appearing. The insti-tution in Gower-street has now been going on for some twenty years, and it is, if anything, rather less a favourite with the ublic now than it was at first starting. It still remains a seble, tottering, paper structure of education, just going on from day to day, displaying the natural weakness of a system that is essentially un-English, and preserving an abortive, am-bigious existence outside of the genuine national mind. It was only saved from utter dissolution by an Act of Parliament: general opinion pronounced it to be going, when the new University Act just stepped in. And now Lord Brougham would almost seem to be taking up the cudgels again, and compelling the citizens of London to send their sons there. This would be a further step in legislation certainly, but quite necessary. we think, to put the College on the desired footing-should not Parliament maintain what it rescued? Why Try it. my Lord? Bring in a bill for fining all citizens of London who refuse to send their families to Gower-street College. It would be quite in harmony with a great many liberalizing schemes of the present day; and the model of educational ac-tivity, Prussia, could be appealed to. It is really too bad that these citizens should be giving themselves such airs Give their plebeian shoulders a touch of the whipcord. What right have they to turn up their fastidious noses at what an ex-Chancellor and a peer of the realm, Lord Brougham and Vaux, patronizes?

And now we will, with his lordship's permission, humbly and now we will, with his foreships permission, humby suggest one (we fear he will think it) trifling alteration in the system of Gower-street, which we cannot but think a necessa-ry one to be undergone before that confidence and popularity can be obtained for the institution, which is so much coveted. There should be some element of religion in any educational institutions which the English public mind is to support. University College is without this element. It has no religion. We need say no more. People in this country will not endure an un-religious education.

But here the prejudices of Lord Brougham and the Gowerstreet committee come in. His lordship has delivered himself of some queer sentiments on this subject, in the very speech to which we are alluding :- " They (the University College) had no religious observances. They had been blamed for this, and told they had too little religion. He (the Chairman) differed from those who held that opinion. It was because they had so much religion that they considered it too sacred a subject to be lightly dealt with. At the other places medical students com-ing from Portman-square and the West-end, at two o'clock, to hear lectures, were not allowed to enter the room unless they had been present at prayers at ten in the morning. He (the chairman) thought this a clumsy way of going to work. Whether medical students were the most likely persons to relish this compulsory attendance at prayers, he did not exactly know! (Loud laughter !)

Well done, Lord Brougham and the Gower-street meeting! We think, for persons "who have so much religion," and are so scrupulous about "so sacred a subject being lightly dealt with, you give yourselves pretty considerable liberties. A sly sar-casm and loud laughter at the mere idea of medical students being expected to say their prayers, is going some lengths in what would ordinarily be considered profaneness. We do not profess to sound all the religious depths of the Gower-street system, and perhaps this shout of laughter may have been We can only made on a new and refined principle of religion. say, that if it is so, it is unluckly that the principle should pro-duce effects apparently exactly the same with what Atheism would. But we will not misinterpret the development of an esoteric piety. Yes, we see their principle ; it is indeed a refined, a subtle, a highly spiritualized one. They think pi far too sacred things' ever to be said; and their religious They think prayers cacy and sensibility make them positively afraid of meddling at all with religion.

[We need scarcely state that the London University, which it will be seen is thus shunned as a "Pest House," by the Christian people of England, is the model on which it is sought to DEFORM our own Colonial University of King's College.]

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

An annual court of the proprietors of King's College was held yesterday in the theatre of the institution. The chair was taken by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Winchester, Lord Radstock, Sir R, H. Inglis, M. P., and Al-derman Constant derman Copeland, were present, as were also the heads of the

various departments of the college. Mr. Smith, the secretary, read the 13th annual report of the ouncil. It congratulated the proprietors on the continuea rosperity of the institution, and stated that the number dug the last term of matriculated students in the College in departments of general literature and science, en arts and manufactures, and of architecture, was 163; that the number of students in the medical department was 131; n occasional and various classes, 80; and in the boys' school, 465: total 839. A vote of thanks to the Archbishop of Canterbury, having been proposed by Lord Radstock, for his kindness in presiding over the meeting, which was seconded by Sir Robert Inglis, and carried amidst loud applause. The Archbishop of Canterbury said, he received with great the bad satisfaction the demonstration of respect and kindness that had just been offered to him. After the very satisfactory and detailed etailed account which they had heard of the prosperity (college and the details of its financial management and other affairs, nothing was left for him to do but to offer his congratur lations on the continued—he might say increasing—pros of the institution. Those whom he addressed were pe "young persons employed, by establishing and maintaining "a school upon his premises. The judging of the fulfilment and it had already reached a degree of prosperity which could and it had already reached a degree of prosperity which contact have been expected in so short a time. THAT PROSP THAT PROSPER-ITY WAS OWING TO MANY CONCENTRATED CAUSES-PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH THE COLLEGE WAS FOUNDED, THE ADVANTAGE OF SCIENCE AND LITERATURE, COMBINED WITH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, ALL OF WHICH MUST BE STRONG RECOMMENDATIONS TO EVERY PERSON WHO DESIRED THE WELFARE OF HIS CHILDREN, AND TO EVERY LOVER OF HIS COUNTRY WHO WAS SENSIBLE OF THE INFLUENCE OF RELI-GION UPON THE MORALS, AND, CONSEQUENTLY, THE HAPPI NESS OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS. Another cause of its prosper had been the care which was bestowed upon it by the and the judicious management of the financial concerns, gether with the liberality with which they had provided the means of instruction for the pupils (applause). He might add further, the judicious selection of the officers who had the management of the several departments of the college; and he should a several departments of the college; and he should do injustice to the students themselves if he did not state that the success of the institution was in a great measur to be attributed to their regular and orderly couduct, and their constant attention to their studies. The ability and efficiency of the students of King's College had been evinced in connection with many of the institutions of the country, and in the Universities in particular, where they had often been the suc-cessful candidates, although opposed by gentlemen who had been educated at places with greater pretensions (applanse). The general result was, that this institution had character-not a temporary reputation, which might b even as the case has been represented by the Government; and that for the two following cogent reasons, derived from expe-rience and scientific authority: ded upon some ordinary cause, but a permanent characte doubt, would continue to actuate them in all future times. was impossible for him to enter into all the details of the instinificant exceptions, the universal rule of measuring human strength in labor in all the old established pursuits of industry in England; a rule which is still strictly enforced by porters, miners, smiths, carpenters, measure, hicklasers and other here. established there had been four of these officers. Two of them, of their late principal's (the Bishop of Lichfield) services had been required in a higher station in the Church. He could not state what he not state what he thought in his presence, but he knew that ved from his services by the institution was correct (applause, While they all joined in lamenting his loss as an of that the Twelve Hours Bill would be a decree to lower, for the purpose of gain, the physical and moral character of the people for generations to come " guished member. Of their p resent principal he would say nothing more than that he was fully persuaded, from a thor rough knowledge of his attainments, his talents, his judgments and his temper, that he was not inferior to any of the men who had hitherto held the situation. His grace again thanked the court for the compliment conferred upon him, and the proceedings terminated.

Vaughan, i. 298.
Heary Wharton's Defence of Pluralities, 9, 10. 4.D. 1692.
Yordsworth, E. B. J. 165.
An abstract of the more offensive abuses (Fox, Acts and Mon, Acts), about this time, the Complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the Ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of the complaint of the ploughman may be conditioned by the complaint of t

ers. I Clement V. by way of favour to Archbishop Reynolds, 1313, gave a power to grant the following dispensations. To dispense with own visitations, which might be performed by proxy; to absolve b hundred excommunicated persons; to grant one hundred days' tolution, for hearing him preach; to ordain one hundred bastards; allow twelve minors to hold preferments; and forty priests to hold trailities. The severity of a canon thus became a bank from which pope might draw. Wilk. Cons. ii. 433-444.

at pope might trans. T Lewis, Life. ** For Greathead, see § 65. a. Richard Fitzralph was educated in the for Greathead, see § 65. a. Oxford, and after wards became in succession architector of Litchfiel commissary or chancellor of Oxford, and architector of Armagh; fro whence he is often called Armachanus. About 1355 he maintaine nine conclusions against the begging friars before Innocent VI.; it died in banishment. Fox's Acts and Mon. 1. 464, &c.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Poetry.—The old Elm Tree. The Monarch's headship in the relations of Church and State. The word "Person" as applied to the Trinity. Romish Corruptions in Wiel time. Fourth Page. Lattmer's Preaching. English Eccles. Intelligence. Romish Corruptions in Wicliffe's time.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the thirtieth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate their intention to offer themselves, without delay, and to be present for Examination on Wednesday, the 26th June, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

Our readers would have remarked, with much satisfaction, the observations published in our last number from the London Times, as elicited by declarations of Lord STANLEY in the course of the Debate upon the ecclesiastical establishment in New Zealand. The great principle which has been so steadily contended for in this journal, was, on that occasion, very emphatically asserted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies,-to the effect, as stated in the Times, that it is not only expedient as a matter of policy, or of social order, to plant in every Colony a branch of the National Church, but that it is a grave and preposterous error to neglect a duty, the fulfilment of which has been the foundation of all Christian kingdoms.

In sonnexion with this, we must remind our readers of a concurrent remark in the St. James's Chronicle,in other words, the Standard,-in the course of some very pertinent observations upon Colonization. The following is the passage to which we refer :-- " The earliest and the most indispensable condition of colonization is, the establishment of the religion of England upon a commanding and an immoveable basissurely is not less apparent than the policy of a religious establishment in harmony with our own Church."

It is sincerely to be wished that this sound principle had uniformly been acted upon by the British

Our very energetic contemporary of the Globe is

pleased to animadvert upon a late article in this journal, for repudiating,-as in duty bound it was called upon to do,-the principle of "Responsible Governnent," as promulgated by the individuals whose sentiments the Globe and Banner may be considered to represent. We have no objection whatever to such a principle in the abstract,---to the principle, which we could shew, was recognized and acted upon in this Province long before the term now employed to Sir Charles Metcalfe below the standard commonly define it, was invented,-that in a country in which a Legislative Assembly is allowed, in short in any tempt that seems to be indicated in the following lanappendage of the British dominions, the governing Executive should yield a becoming deference, and therefore be generally amenable, to public opinion egitimately expressed. But we object to and repudiate , when laid down as a system,-when made to usurp a position which only befits an independent State, and which, if carried out, must wholly set aside the supremacy of the Mother Country .- But we allude to our contemporary at the present moment, mainly to correct the erroneous statement which is contained in the following paragraph :---

"If the High Church organ has a right to decline reand this, looking to the question in merely a secular light. If we take higher and larger views, the duty anarchy must follow as a matter of course.-

We again deny that the Resolutions of September 1841, so often appealed to, possess any other autho- IF HE CANNOT GOVERN CANADA, IT CANNOT BE GOVERNrity than what can be assigned to them by the existing Government, and that, in the more early maintenance | Parliament of the Province; while it is manifest that of what is now so unequivocally asserted, we should the circumstances under which they were begotten are, have been spared the sad and blighting consequences as little as possible, calculated to give them an aspect of the needless contest which was so long permitted of impartiality, or prove that they fairly represent the to rage concerning the Clergy Reserves, - a question sense of the country. There may be much in the tish Statesman, and to evince, if this portrait be not which was identified with, and actually involved in the principle of those Resolutions to which no serious principle thus plainly affirmed, but then practically objection may be felt, and with an allowable liberality repudiated by leading statesmen in the mother country. of construction they may altogether be innocuous; tion just as cordially as he could maintain the esta-It is too late to remedy all the evil which has grown out of this controversy, but much of it may still be but we protest most decidedly against the assumption, blished religion of Scotland; a deficiency which, if it make any deed of conveyance not accompanied by an actual of their sons at Oxford or Cambridge," to having their whole of the society of their sons at Oxford or Cambridge," to having their whole of the society of the society

We have perused the first portion of Mr. Ryerson's romised Address to the people of Upper Canada, in indication of Sir Charles Metcalfe against the asper-tions of the "Reform Association." Although a good deal of interest will naturally be excited by this publication,-not so much, perhaps, from any very general expectation that it will be stamped by peculiar or innerent excellence, as from the notoriety acquired by its judges writer,-we cannot think of transferring to our pages series of essays which, until completed, would occupy fully a fourth part of our available space.

Mr. Ryerson expresses himself with much confidence as to his past achievements, and with similar anticipations of a successful issue to his present undertaking : we think he is scarcely warranted in the directness of assertion with which he speaks of the former; and ime alone can shew what is to be the reasonableness sistent than the law as it at present stood, viz., that ther of the latter. We apprehend it will be found no difficult task to shield our excellent Governor General from the assaults of the vacillating gentlemen who composed his late Executive Council, and the partizans of every hue who have confederated with them in seeking to agitate the country; but it would be an ungracious attempt, even if it could be successfully effected, to prove that, on all the great principles of government and legislation, civil and religious, the opinions of Sir Charles Metcalfe are consentaneous with those usually promulgated by Mr. Ryerson.

We have said that this gentleman, as we think, speaks with an unwarrantable confidence as to his past achievements; and most certainly it would have evinced more modesty as well as greater truth, if he had limited his affirmations respecting his interposition in the case of Messrs. Bidwell and Howard, to an attempt to clear them from the imputations which politically attached to their name. Much misapprehension may have prevailed, and probably does still prevail, as to the conduct of these two gentlemen in connection with the political troubles of 1837 and 1838; but very many will be found unprepared to adopt the conclusion which is thus positively stated by Mr. Ryerson :---

"I relieved the name of an injured James S. Howard from the obloque that hung over it, and rescued the character and rights of exiled Bidwell from ruthless invasion, and the still further effort to cover him with perpetual infamy by expelling him from the Law Society. In behalf of these classes and individuals, every member of the Toronto Association was as silent as the grave and as powerless as he was silent."

There appears to us, too, to be not a little unfairness in the attempt to liberalize the mind and opinions of maintained by respectable British Statesmen,-an atguage of Mr. Ryerson :---

"But of the need of such an advocacy there cannot be a moral possibility while Sir Charles Metcalfe holds the sceptre of government. He has spent his forty years public life in a colony, and has therefore all the habits and feelings of a colonist. He has spent all that time not in the atmosphere of an exclusive ecclesiastical hierarchy, but in a country where equal civil and religious rights are recognized, and has therefore all the habits and feelings of religious equality—an adaptation of experience and views for the government of Canada not possessed by any other statesman of his rank in the British Empire. And I am as satisfied as I am of my own existence no one of the Toronto Association has a more fixed desire and determination to employ his utmost power to place the University of King's College upon terms of equal ad charles Metcalfe himself. Sir Charles Metcalfe's spirit, like his charities, is limited to no one sect or party, but expansive as the wants and interests of humanity; AND ED AS A BRITISH PROVINCE."

If the first part of this affirmation,-as designated in italics,-be correct, we must venture the expression of our opinion that it argues a deficiency in the great elements which combine to form an accomplished Brimore than fanciful, that our honoured Governor General could be the patron of the "Free Church" disrup-

as fraud, for which parties may be tried by a jury and punished of political economy make to this? insolvent to the bankrupt law by rendering the future property acquired by insolvents free from their former creditors, and ontemplated that all proceedings in bankruptcy and insolvency should, after this assimilation, be conducted before one set of

That Mr. Ryerson, however, will be successful in

From our English Files.

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

House of Lords, April 30.

The LORD CHANCELLOR .- His noble and learned friend was quite correct in saying that the subject had been very maturely considered by the learned commissioners to whom the matter had been referred, and that they had reported distinctly a favour of the present bill, so much so, that when the bill t mend the bankruptcy law was introduced by his nuble and learned friend, the present bill had been made a part of that measure. Unfortunately his noble and learned friend had not the opportunity of carrying it into operation, because he has ceased to hold the great seal. Nothing could be more incon should be two systems of law existing in the country, with respect to two descriptions of insolvency, the bankruptcy law and the insolvent law. These were diametrically opposed to each tant particular which rendered the insolvent debtor (after h property had been taken from him, and when he con the world in business again) liable for the payment of those debts from which he had supposed himself previously discharge Another great absurdity was, that these two descriptions of law were discharged by two descriptions of judges; they had bankruptcy commissioners to administer the one description of law, and another set for the law of insolvents. He heartily approved of the bill, and he would suggest that the bill be read a se

time, and let it then stand over for a short period before it went into committee, until another bill which his noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham) had in contemplation, was laid upon the table

Lord BROUGHAM entirely agreed in the observations of his noble and learned friend. He hoped that fraudulent conveyances of property would be treated as misdemeanors, and that a due punishment would be awarded in cases where bills of sale had been given without a real transfer of the property, and where goods had been secretly pledged for the purpose of with-holding the property from the creditor. A most important document had been prepared, under the most able and learned superintendence, to which he (Lord Brougham) had contributed his humble endeavours, containing a body of information, and the greatest possible amount of valuable information for the reform of the law of debtor and creditor, compressed in the rrowest compass. In the course of a few days this document would be in the hands of his noble and learned friend on he woolsack, and in it would be found the details of 15 sysems of foreign mercantile law, examined and digested, derived e, from Amerm information furnished by the Foreign Offic ica, France, the Hanse Towns, Germany, Holland, Venice, Genoa, and Tuscany.

The Duke of RICHMOND expressed his gratitude to the no-resulting from imprisonment for small sums were crying evils, its victims. Although the sums for which these individuals were incarcerated were small, the costs were great, and their lordships would find that at particular seasons of the year gaols teemed with persons sent there from the Courts of Reuests, because it was known that certain funds collected by charitable individuals were periodically distributed for the re-lief of these unfortunate persons; and, although the creditors would not come forward in the case of such small debts, they placed their affairs in the hands of professional men, who sent the debtors to prison because they knew that at that particular period they would be sure of their costs.

Lord DENMAN thought he could assure the noble duke that He had known cases in which a debtor sued for a claim of 12s. n a county court had come before him for a debt of 721, on account of the excessive expenses to which he had been sub-This was a subject which demanded a most complete and sifting examination with the view of supplying a remedy to the enormous abuses resulting from the present law. With regard to obtaining goods on credit in a case where the party had no means of payment at the time of contracting the debt, a provision existed in a recent statute punishing acts of this

nature where the debt had been contracted by individuals in a ppeless state of insolvency. The question of fraudulent bills of sale was a very extensive subject, and of great importance, because at the present time, no sooner had an execution cred-itor laid bis hand, by virtue of a judgment, on the goods of a debtor, than the bill of sale started forth to claim the property; and it was by no means an uncommon precaution with person over their heads, by which their property was made over to an individual who might at any time claim the property. He should be somewhat jealous of a provision making a fraudulent bill of sale a crime in itself. It would be quite enough to making a fraudulent to bill of sale a crime in itself. It would be quite enough to in a small way of business to begin the world with a bill of sale

Con- of youthful labour. What an example is tracting debts without prospect of payment it proposed to treat them ! What answer will the disciples of the Utilitarian school "PRUSSIAN REGULATIONS FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF

THE YOUNG OPERATIVES IN MANUFACTORIES.

No child, who shall not have completed his ninth year, "shall be employed in daily labour in any manufactory or in "the works attached to mines. "2. No one, who shall not have completed his sixteenth year,

"shall be employed in any of the before-mentioned works, "unless he shall have received during three years regular ol instruction, or shall have, by certificate fro "school arthorities, that he can read his mother tongue with fluency, and has made a beginning in learning to "No exception from this regulation shall be allowed, unless "the owner of the manufactory shall secure education to the of this condition shall belong to the pr ncial governments, "who in this case fix the proportion between the time for "school and the time for work

3 No young person, who shall not have completed his six-"teenth year, shall be employed in any of the before-men-"tioned works for a longer time than ten hours in any one "day. But the local magistrates are empowered to grant an nsion of those hours when the regular employment in "the before mentioned works shall have been interrupted, ei-"ther by natural causes or by accidents, when a making up "of time lost thereby is required. But this additional time " shall not exceed one hour in any one day, nor be continued "for a longer period than four weeks at most. 4. During the hours of work fixed by the foregoing regulations

eratives shall have an interval of a quarter of an "hour's rest in the forenoon and the afternoon; and at noon "one entire hour besides; and on each of those occasions "they shall have the opportunity of taking exercise in the

We are surprised that neither Lord Ashley nor any member f his party has alluded to these benevolent and paternal reguns of the Prussian Monarch.

"Seeing that the whole question of the additional cost of roduction," says the intelligent writer from whom we have porrowed the above Decree, "is reduced to a point (730,000L) which accounts to about one-ninth of the annual taxation for the poor of England and Wales, the claims of humanity and of expediency and sound policy demand the sacrifice to be made,

"1. Because, practically the limitation of daily labour to twelve hours, including meals, has ever been, with very insigniners, smiths, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and other han-of daily labour is by usage allotted, taking all seasons into ac-

"2. Because, on the authority of the most eminent medical practitioner in the metropolis-one who would be so placed, if the suffrages of all the medical men in London were collected -it is stated, that as a rule no woman can breed and rear healthy esulting from imprisonment for small sums were crying evils, and inflicted serious misfortune. The gaols were crowded with that the Twelve Hours Bill would be a decree to lower, for the for generations to come.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY. (From the London Times.)

The "annual distribution of prizes in the medical depart-ment of University College," the other day, was graced by the presidency of Lord Brougham. The noble lord delivered him-self on that occasion, as he does on all others, of a variety of splendid, sublime and magnanimous sentiments. He extolled the whole system of University College to the skies, and prounced that Oxford and Cambridge were not to be named in the same day, nor spoken of in the same breath with Gower-st. He was perfectly certain that the College in Gower street wa the first College in the world. Considering the great deal that Lord Brougham has had to do with it, it certainly ought to be. It is not the noble lord's fault if it is not. Yes; Lord Brougham is the first man of the day; and Gower-street College or University is the first University of the day. and Gower-street is the centre of the world of science and education, and all persons should come, as a matter of course, to be educated at Gowerstreet.

Unfortunately, however, self-evident as is this fact, Lord Brougham discovers, to his surprise, that it is not generally admitted in the world at large. He finds that persons will— yes, will obstinately, blindly indulge their own infatuated pre-blind blind blindly indulge their own infatuated pre-blind blind blindly indulge their own infatuated pre-blind blind pridge. Lord Brougham regards, he tells us, such persons a moderate annual contribution, works of standard extended with the greatest scorn and contempt : he annihilates them by a look. But still such is the fact. And even the citizens of London, of all preserve and other causes, would not be under

THE ANCIENT CONCERTS .- The third concert of the sea on took place on Wednesday, under the direction of his Grace the Archbishop of York. The venerable Prelate always shows his musical taste and judgment in the concerts under hi trol, by a selection from the works of the greatest sacred co posers including some of the choicest morceaux of Handel; and posers including some of the choicest morceaux of Handel, such was the character of the concert on Wednesday evening Her Majesty the Queen Dowager honoured the concert with her presence. The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Wellington and a method buchess of Cambridge, the Julio of Wellington, and a number of other noble and distingupersons were also present .-- John Bull.

THE WORKS OF HANDEL .- A New Edition. the Members of the Handel Society.— The principle of literary publication, introduced by the great Roxburgh Club, and the Bannettene Club in Section 2010 Bannatyne Club in Scotland, and more recently adop applied to more popular purposes by the Camden and ices-will go on sending their sons to Oxford and Cam- to music. By forming an association, and providing fun

has been the beautiful volume before us. It consists of the anthems for the coronation of King George the Second, composed by Handel in the year 1727; edited by the venerable Dr. Crotch, with the ability to be expected from that learned and great musician. In this edition, three of the anthem of the second se anthems (which are four in number) are arranged in the order in which they were performed on the occasion for which they were written. The first, "The King shall rejoice," was per-formed after their Majesties had taken their places, and had been hailed by the acclamations of the people. The second, "Zadok the Priest," was sung before the anointing. The third, "My heart is inditing," was performed during the Queen's co-tonation. Structure, Waisert who hear anointed and errowned --

the most generally known, and hence it is often called "The "My heart is inditing."

This fast, indeed, is, in our opinion, by far the finest of the four. There is mixed up with its georgeous magnificence, a certain feminine character, an air of grace and beauty, admi-rably in keeping with the part of the ceremony with which it was associated, the crowning and anointing of the Queen. The charal choral parts are intermingled with solo passages for the prin-cipal voices, full of sweet and elegant melody. This is partic-ularly the case with the movement "Kings' daughters were among thy honourable women," the beauty of which is beight-ened by its light and florid accompaniments. Even in the con-cluding chords " Kings shall be the meaning fathers," though ened by its light and florid accompaniments. Even in the con-cluding chords, "Kings shall be thy nursing fathers," though it rises to the it rises to the utmost grandeur, the same impression of the beautiful is still kent up, by the flow of the round and undula-lst. That a Boat Club for Toronto Harbour be formed. beautiful is still kept up, by the flow of the round and undulating melodie

ginal instrumental score, and has added a separate piano?orte accompaniment, to be used in private performances. He has also taken also taken great pains in ascertaining, and marking, by the me-tronome, the true time of each movement. It is hardly neces-ary the true time of each movement. Sary to say that the text is immaculately correct, and that the pianoforte arrangement from the score is executed with consum-sary steps for calling a meeting. mate skill and judgment. The volume is most elegantly prin-ted and got up.—Ib.

Colonial.

We beg to call attention to an alteration in the Advertisement of the Steamer Admiral, which appears on our fourth page, --indicating some change in the days of her starting the days of her starting to and from Toronto.

auy new "Responsible Government,"-that is, giving us ten Muisters selected from the House of Assembly, namely, RIBLINGTON H nearly one fourth of the whole number of the representative body. Ouly think of a hundred and thirty Ministers in the House of Commons, composed of 658 Members, with salaries to each higher than the incomes of an equal number of the wealthiest proprietors in the country! And this in a country where there is no Lord High Chancellor, no Lord Privy Seal, no Foreign Department, no Colonial Department, no "First Lord of the Admirality," no Paymaster of the Forces, no President of the Board of Trade, no Sceretary of War, no Britisa Commander of the Forces; and including all these ten, the

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sic, by producing superb editions of some of the greatest works | HURON DISTRICT ASSIZES .- The Assizes for the Huron of the old English school. They have printed, for the first time, Purcell's Dido and Eneas, the first fruit of his genius, which, to the shame of his country, was on the point of being totally lost. It never had been printed; and had been kept in exis-tence, from Purcell's dy to our own, by the precarious means of a very few manuscript copies. The success of the Musica Antiquarian Society gave rise to the Handel Society, which was formed last year for the purpose of producing a superior and standard edition of the works of "the mighty master." It is conducted by a Council consisting of some of our most eminent musicans—Bishop, Smart, Moscheles, Crotch, Rimbault, Ben-nett, Macfarren, and others; and the first result of their labour has been the beautiful volume before us. It consists of the anthems for the coronation of King George of the old English school. They have printed, for the first time, District closed on the 13th inst., the first day. There was not

STEAMER ON LAKE ERIE .- We observe that the Toronto Colonist is advocating the building of a propeller to run from that city through the Welland Canal to Port Stanley. Our that city through the Welland Canal to Port Stanley. Our ontermoral single based on the people. The second, "Zadok the Priest," was sung before the anointing. The third, "My heart is inditing," was performed during the Queen's co-romation, after Her Majesty had been anointed and crowned.— The fourth, "Let thy hand," is not mentioned in "The Cere-monial of the Coronation," from which the editor has derived this information. It is worth knowing and attending to; for, on examining the anthems, it will be found that the character, of each of them is admirably adapted to the part of the cere-mony in which it was introduced. vessel of Lake Erie; and what the Doek Company can accomplish may be inferred from what it has done already—the noble flex trans, it is a strongueed.
 The first, "The King shall rejoice," is full of exulting and jubiant expression, and receives great brilliancy from the three trumpet parts. All its movements are choral; and the vocal harmony (which, indeed, is the case in the others also) is for the most part in six real parts. The finale "Hallelujah," is a grand and resonant fugue, combining the most masterly structure and the greatest breadther the chord is the case in the others also) is for the and the greatest breadther the contenance and the greatest breadther the chord is the case in the others also). grand and resonant fugue, combining the most masterly struc-ture and the greatest breadth and simplicity of effect. The second anthem, "Zadok the Priest," has always been the most masterly struc-ture and the greatest breadth and simplicity of effect. The second anthem, "Zadok the Priest," has always been the most masterly struc-

STEAMER TRAVELLER .- H.M. Steamer Traveller, was sold Coronation Anthem." This must have arisen from its com-parative shortness and facility of performance; for, as a com-position, it is inferior both to "The King shall rejoice," and to "My heart is indicated in the second state of the second stat This last, indeed, is, in our opinion, by far the finest of the ur. There is mixed un with its geographic maniference of the

> the fact of steps being taken to promote Aquatic Sports on our fine bay, by the immediate organization of a "Toronto Boat Club." The details will be found below. We wish the project every success .- Toronto Patriot.

ng melodies. In editing these noble works, Dr. Crotch has printed the ori-inal instrumental score, and has added a separate pianoforte commania.

He has formed, the necessary rules adopted, and names of members A subscription was then entered into to defray the prelimi-

HAMILTON BAZAAR.—We notice with pleasure that the Bazaar held in Hamilton last week, for the praiseworthy pur-pose of painting and improving the interior of Christ's Church in that town, has been very successful. The Hamilton Gazette says—"The whole receipts amount to a trifle upwards of £200. -A large number of very valuable articles still remain on hand to be disposed of at private sale; and we confidently hope that the total amount may yet be made to reach £250. The warmest thanks are due to DONALD BETHUNE, Esq., who so COLONIAL GOVERNMENT—Whether Colonies or otherwise, there is one error which we hope will be avoided in forming any new "Been will be avoided in forming" from Toronto were enabled to visit the Bazaar, and return home

> BURLINGTON HEIGHTS .- At the late meeting of the Gore council a sum of money was voted for building the bridge ove

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION IN NEW ORLEANS-THREE British Ministry, for the affairs of the whole empire, consists of hut the but thirteen, and only six of them are in the House of Com-mons. – Quebec Gazette.

 IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN BOOKS INTO CANADA.
 Import ALTION OF FOREIGN BOOKS INTO CANADA.
 Import ALTI Sir,—I have laid before the Queen the Address to her Majesty from the Legislative Assembly of Canada in Parliament assembled, dated the tenth November, 1843, praying that "her Wajesty will be pleased to adopt such measures as may in her wisdom be deemed expedient to remove the discouragement of the class above mentioned, and calculated to promote the dissemination of important knowledge. The Queen's solitized for the constant knowledge. The Queen's solitized for the constant knowledge. The Queen's solitized for the constant knowledge. Jackson street, burning out to Canal on the right, and Com-mon on the left, and crossing Tremé, Marais, Villeré, and Ro-

BRITISH AMERICA

The Church.

No. 6

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

Toronto, May 13, 1844.

Doeskins, &c. &c.

WITH

NOTICE.

THOMAS BILTON.

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,]

predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him.

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

T. B will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

THOMAS J. PRESTON.

NEXT DOOR

selected stock of

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Authorized by Act of Parliament to grant INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE.

S AGENT for this Institution, the Subscriber gives

either in the Fire or Marine department, in the name and on behalf of the Company. Cobourg, 3rd June, 1844.

Mechanics' Institute.

PUBLIC MEETING of the above Institute will be A PUBLIC MEDITING of the abursday, the 13th day held in the Town HALL, on Thursday, the 13th day of June, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

SF A full attendance of Members is requested. By order, WILLIAM M'CARTY, Secretary 360-1

Cobourg, 5th June, 1844.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

T. HARVEY,

TAS this day received, in addition to his former Stock. Twelve Cases

Cobourg, June 1, 1844.

P. MCCALLUM, CLOTHIER, COBOURG, AS just received a large and fashionable assortment

HAS just received a large and fashionable association of FASHIONABLE Goods, which he would request his friends and the pub-360-tf

Cobourg, 6th June, 1844.

THE NEW CHURCH OF St. JOHN,

YORK MILLS, YONGE STREET, WILL (D. V.), be opened on TUESDAY, 11TH JUNE, proximo. A Sermon will be preached by the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Divine Service to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. There will be a collection in aid of the Building Fund, which it is hoped will be liberal.

359 York Mills, 22nd May, 1844.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG. THE Subscribers to the fund for the enlargement and improvement of St. Peter's Church, in this Town, are reed to pay into the hands of J. V. Boswell Esq. an instatheir respective subscriptions, on or before the first day of Juy

J. V. BOSWELL, Churchwarden. next. Cobourg, May 15th, 1844.

NOTICE. SUBSCRIBERS to the Colborne Church, are respecfully requested to pay twenty-five per cent of their subscriptions.

into the hands of the Treasurer, on or before the first lay of June next.

By order of the Committee, J. M. GROVER,

Secretary & Treasurer. 353-7 Colborne, 15th April, 1844.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chanis, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,

ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

IN making this selection, the Editor has confined himself to the old and standard Tunes of the Church; and next to the source ness and the nurity of the Harmony, the great object

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND,

TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST, (LATE UPPER CANADA.)

NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

AGENT for this Institution, the Subscriber gives notice that he is authorised to grant ASSURANCE in the Fire or Marine department, in the name and on of the Company. R. HENRY. ourg, 3rd June, 1844. 360-tf

No Money Being Required Down,

The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being less than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchas Money for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £62 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler t Purchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make Liberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from further. Rent

These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest. In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with Interest accrued, shall at all times he at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account," whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseeu misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

REMITTANCE OF MONIES.

 Dementation of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business, the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business, and during the last our months, they have already sent tome a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this parpose are so the term any well expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business, the during the last our months, they have already sent tome a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this parpose are so the late the sum are placed in the parties hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the term and the settlers of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province of the areamany will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Candate, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province of the areamany will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Candate, by Letters of Chedit upon their Commissioners in the Province of the areamany in the view to accommodate Emigrants having need will be settler of the areamany entite view of accommodate Emigrants having the source of all charge, be there to any period not less than Ninety Days, the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposit.

 The many interview to accommodate Emigrants having the possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readify the set of all charge, which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in England, Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, the day for the function by letter, bost-Office and Store in England, Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, the day for the funct, the Company's Office in England, Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, the day for the function by better, Post-Office and Store and Canada, West, and any partiteutars, may be stated for the prevented bits the day

	the second s
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, , Waterloo Buildings, To STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, , Waterloo Buildings, TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. Nos. 29 and 30, 7th Con. Hamilton,	

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-" 18 and 23, 1st " 7th " Cramabe, " Belmont, 2nd " elected stock of "E. 1/2 14, 2nd "do West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimercs, Br. Lots 22, 23 & 24, 4th Con. do Nos. 7, 8, & W. 1 14, 7th " 9th " E. ½ No. 2, 9th Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 10, 1st do " Cavan, VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, W. 12's 12, 13 & 14, 3d " Otonabee, ... Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable $W, \frac{1}{2}$'s 12, manner, and on moderate terms. $W, \frac{1}{2}$ 14, No. 18 and 10th " do No. 18 and E. 1 17, 12th " do N.B.-Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in " Manvers .. 8, 10, 14 & 15, 1st " 18, 19 & 24, 4th " 359-tf 9th " .10th " .11th "11, 12 & 13, .12th " do 200 200 8th " Asphodel,.....

7 & 22 3d " do 19 & 20 5th " do about 1100 " 19 & 20 5th " 14 & 16 8th " Mariposa. 358 200 " No. 16 2d 8900 Acres WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, TERMS:

One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in three annual payments, with interest. For prices and other particulars of the above Lands in Ham-WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TALLOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his ilton, Cramahe, Belmont, Otonabee and Asphodel, apply to D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq., Agent for the Sale thereof at Cobourg. And for the Lands in Cavan, Manvers, Cartwright, Mariposa and Ops, apply to ELIAS P. SMITH, Bank Agent at Port Hope,

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

400

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200

Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, 17th April, 1844.

BY the Subscriber, Two Hundred Pieces of ENGLISH OAK PAPER-HANGINGS, of an excellent quality, suitable for Halls and Dining-room. EDWARD ROBSON.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG, veather permitting.

191

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEX, CITY OF TORONTO,..... CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COCLEUGH,

SAIL AS UNDER,

From Toronto to Kingston:

SOVEREIGN, Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO,

Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL.

Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon.

From Mingston to Toronto:

PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. SOVEREIGN,

Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO,

every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from training and Niagara, in time for the shove Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Loggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, values Entered and Sigwed for an received by them or their Agents.

359 Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ?

Toronto, 16th May, 1844. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

PROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE, No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

MR. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an exten-sive selection of the most fashionable and popular

PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC; Also, several superior-toned Six, and Six and a half Octave Grand-action Square Piano Fortes, from the Manufactory of Messrs. Stodart & Co, New-York. Toronto, Feb. 14, 1844. 346

MR. BEAUMONT,

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c.

REMOVED TO BAY STREET.

NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

Toronto, April, 1844.

Cobourg, 20th March, 1844.

36 Shares Commercial Bank do. 28 do. City Bank do.

Toronto, No. 44, Youge Street.

nay be received as Daily Boarders.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844.

and by the Publishers,

by Simeon, 12mo. Do. do. 18mo. calf.

May 9, 1844.

ON the occasion of the Resignation of with HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLIES !

Stock,

10th April, 1844.

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

F. H. HALL,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S,

28 SHARES of St. Lawrence and Champlain Rail Road FOR SALE,

FOR SALE,

DENTISTRY.

OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOARD AND LODGING,

MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be

One or two Gentlemen who require to sleep at their offices,

References of undoubted respectability will be expected.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The Addresses presented to His Excellency the

GOVERNOR GENERAL,

For Sale by Armour & Ramsay, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour

& Co., Kingston; C. H. Morgan, and Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dandas;

FAMILY PRAYERS.

144, KING STREET, TORONTO.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A LETTER TO A METHODIST.

BY A PRESBYTER

Of the Diocese of Maryland, United States.

PART I.

Price 2d each, or 1s. 6d. # doz.

PART II.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLES AND POLITY OF THE METHODIST SOCIETY.

Price 1d. each, or 9d. p dozen.

Re-published for the

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO,

BIRTHS.

MARRIED.

AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET TORONTO.

At Kingston, on the 27th ult., Mrs. John H. Greer, of a son.

At St. John's Church, Stamford, on Wednesday last, by the

At St. John's Church, Stanford, on Weinesday iss, by the Rev. Wm. Leeming, Rector of Chippawa, Mr. Harrison Chilton Mewburn, of Welland Hill Farm, Port Dalhousie, to Miss Emily Sutton, of the Falls. Agreeable to a custom in many villages of "merry England," flowers were strewn by a grateful hand in the porch and vestibule of the Church, and bouquets

presented to the bride and bridal party on leaving the Church.

Suddenly, at his residence in Ops, Canada West, J. Logie, Esq., late Licutenant Royal Marines, and Licutenant-Colonel Provincial Militia.

At his residence in Devonshire, on the 10th ultimo, Sir

Charles Wentworth, Baronet. The deceased was son of the gallant Governor of Nova Scotia, who was created a Baronet for his attachment to the British cause at the outbreak of the

American war. The Baronetey is now extinct.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, June 6: ETH. 358-tf Rev. P. G. Bartlett; W. H. Lee Esq.; J. Carey Esq., rem.; Rev. J. Bethune; J. White Esq.; Mrs. Ryley.

DIED,

H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street, Toronto.

I the occasion of the Resignation of his late Advisers,

PRICE-2s. 6d

Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

AT TORONTO,

WLES has returned to Co Divious notice, and will be happy to wait upon all who re-

28 do. City Bank 18 do. Montreal Bank R. H. THROOP,

MARKET SQUARE.

353-tf

349-q

352-tf

350-3m

385-tf

333-tf

urg according to pre-

Solicitor, Cobourg

dissemination of important knowledge. The Queen's solicitude for the general welfare of Her Ma-jesty's Canadian subjects, and especially for the diffusion of useful knowledge among all classes of the inhabitants of the Province, would have recommended this subject to the Queen's mast stated, that the number of houses dest of the province would have recommended the subject to the Queen's mast stated. most careful attention, even had it not been brought under most careful attention, even had it not been brought under Her notice with all the authority derived from the opinions and wishes of the House of Assembly. But Her Majesty finds that the Imperial import duty, leviable in Canada on Foreign Books originally printed and published in Foreign Countries, is the strength of the theory of paper; that is, is the same as on all other manufactures of paper; that is, even per cent. *ad valorem*, a duty imposed in the 5th and 6th Year of Her Majesty's Reign, in substitution for a previous duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.—If any evidence has been collect collected by the Assembly to show that this low rate of duty materially impedes the introduction into the Province of original French works, from France, the Queen, on being placed in possession of that evidence, will lose no time in considering how the evil may be best corrected. But in the absence of any such information, Her Majesty, being unapprised of the extent, or of the sources of the mischief, is not able to judge by what measures it may be most effectually and properly reme-

I have the honor, &c., STANLEY.

[Signed] Ordered to be printed by the House of Commons. April,

OFFICE HOLDERS IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE .--The Bill, called an Act the better to secure the independence of the republican institutions of the United States. of Parliament, has received the Royal Assent and will probaby soon be Gazetted. This act will effect at least 8 members Present returned from Upper Canada, viz. Messrs. Derbi-bire, McNab, Cartwright, Parke, Gilchrist, McLean, and we bink, Chesley and Williams: besides an immense number in he 1. the Lower Province. The assent given to this bill was upon the the express recommendation, as we have heard, of Sir Charles Metcalfe; and it proves beyond doubt or question, the sincerity of his Excellency's purpose, to preserve from the corruptions and temptations of government influence the representatives of the people.—*Statesman.* [The last Gazette promulgates Her Majesty's assent to this Bill.]

SECRET SOCIETIES BILL .- The Colonial Act which passed Bet Rest Societies Bill. -- The Colonial Act which plast last Session for the suppression of Secret Societies, and which Sir Charles Metcalfe reserved for the Consideration of the Im-Perial Government, has not been sanctioned by Lord Stanley. Find Government, has not been sanctioned by Lord Stanley. From Private Correspondence of the Quebec Gazette, London, April 28.

MR. FERRAND. -- "We recommend to the perusal of our readers the parliamentary debate, in which the Radical Roebuck and the and the anti-agriculturist, Ferrand, are most effectually used -Toronto Herald.

Surely our worthy colemporary the Herald does a great un-intentional injustice to Mr. FERRAND in designating him as "anti-agriculturist FERRAND." Now of all men in England we should say that the Hon. Member for Knaresborough is about the state of the state of the state of the state of the state. about the ablest, most determined and indomitable enemy the anti-Corn-Law-Leaguers have to contend with. He follows them from place to place with the most dogged perseverance, and who are another to be a set of the and wherever Mr. COBDEN spouts, or Mr. BRIGHT apostrophi-zes, there is Mr. FERRAND to be found engaged in a sledge-hammer refutation of their smoothest fallacies. Mr. FERRAND has faults, but he is emphatically "the poor man's friend" and neither the ither "the League" nor SIR JAS. GRAHAM can put him down .- Toronto Patriot.

PUBLIC DINNER TO SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB. - A humber of the gentlemen of the District of Dalhousie, as well several gentlemen from the District of Sydenham, in Lower Canada, availed themselves of the opportunity of Sir Allan's first visit to this section of the country, by inviting him (when relieved c elieved from the duties of the Court as Queen's Counsel) to a ablic Dinner at the British Hotel, on Friday evening last The Hon. Thomas McKay in the Chair, and Hamnett Pinhey, Esq., of March, Croupier, seated facing the centre of the table. The honours at each end were discharged by Capt. Lewis, of Richmond, and Captain Baker, of Nepean. On the right and left of the Chair were placed Sir Allan, and — Morrison, Sen'r., Esq., and on the right and left of the Croupier were James Johnson, Esq., M. P. P., and W. Stewart, Esq., M.P.P. - Ottawa Advacate May 28 -Ottawa Advocate, May 28.

CHARLES R. OGDEN, ESQ.—The Montreal Herald records a late act of high-minded liberality on the part of the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn towards Charles Richard Ogden, Esq., late Attorna. Artorney General for this Province, in whose favour that learned body have waived the keeping of the requisite terms, and administration of the second secon References—The Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, whole of the Shipping Season, the of the shipping Season season, the of the shipping Season season

It is stated, that the number of houses destroyed will not fall short of two hundred and eighty, and many think three hundred will not cover the entire number .- British Whig.

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

We have just received the account of the arrival of the Caledonia, at Boston, on Saturday morning last, bringing the Eng-lish mail of the 19th May. The following are the principal items of news, which we have gleaned from a copy of Willmen & Smith's Liverpool Times :

THE WEATHER

Had been fine, but there was a complaint in many places of want of rain. Canadian Flour, Sweet, duty paid, is quoted at $\pounds 1$ 9s. to $\pounds 1$ 10s. The Provision market was dull, and the tendency of prices downwards.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The news which had reached England of the hostile designs of the United States upon Texas, had excited considerable sen-sation. The subject had been brought forward in the Honse of Lords, and the public Press was vehement in its denunciation

IRELAND.

The Judges had announced that they could not give their udgment on Daniel O'Connell's motion for a new trial, till next term.

INDIA.

Sir Henry Hardinge has been appointed to succeed Lord El-enborough as Governor General of India.

TEN HOURS FACTORY BILL.

We learn with regret that this benevolent measure has been lost in the House of Commons, by a majority of 297 to 159.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An important measure had been brought forward by Sir Ro-bert Peel in relation to the Bank of England, and the state of banking throughout the country, which had been received with general approbation.

THE WEA Extract from Meteor HER MAJESTY'S MAGNETICAL OBSE (From the Toros	ervatory, nto Hero	Register. TORONT	
Days.	Thermo	ometer.	Daily Mean Temp'r. 24 Obser'vs.
Monday, May 27, Tuesday, "28, Wednesday, "29, Thursday, "30, Friday, "31, Saturday, June 1,	730 675 682 663	515 463 510 515 425 507	5774 6178 5723 5727 5807 5803

C. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. R. A.

PORT HOPE SEMINARY, (PARSONAGE HOUSE,)

WILL close for the MIDSUMMER VACATION, on Saturday, 15th June, and re-open on TUESDAY, 15th July

1	1 Ioth July.	
	TERMS:	•
	Board and Tuition, including Writing, Arithmetic, Bot	an
	History and Geography,(per quarter) £5 0	10
	Music " " … 1 0	9
	Drawing and Painting " " 1 0	(
	French " " … 1 0	(
	Painting upon Velvet " " 2 0	(
	Wax Flowers " " 1 0	(
8	Ornamental Needlework " " 0 5	(
	Washing 0 15	(
	References The Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope: J. T. Willi	am

the promotion of so desirable an object. Hamilton, May 10, 1844.

onicon for October, 1832, has the following review : better collection of Tunes could not in such a compass have been made; and judging from the twenty or thirty that we have examined, we may venture to speak most favourably of the harmonizing of the whole. The new Tunes by the Editor, I III Protesses only to be useful, and so it must prove : for a by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. IIII JONES. "It professes only to be useful, and so it must prove: for a

and also a Sanctus from the same source, are very creditabl to him as a Musician." CHURCH MUSIC.

THE CHURCH CHOIR, a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Chaunts, arranged for the Organ or Piano Forte by Joseph Muenscher, Professor of Biblical Litera-ture in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Epis-conal Church Cambior Ohio. Churches, Ohio. Usage copal Church, Gambier, Ohio. Columbus, Ohio. Isaac

Whiting. Price, 6s. 3d. Professor Muenscher's "Church Choir" is an invaluable work, and contains the best selection of Psalmody, adapted to the services of the Church, which I have ever seen.— The tunes are all of the highest class, selected evidently

by a Churchman of great taste and judgment, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte in the most admirable manner .- (Extract from a letter in "The Church" sub- its branches.

GREGORIAN, and other ECCLESIASTICAL CHAUNTS, adapted and fashionable style. to the Psalter and Canticles, as they are appointed to be sung in Churches. Price Ss. 3d. NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the HIGHLAND GARB, warranted to be made with accuracy and

TE DEUM and JUBILATE in A, composed by Wm. Boyce, Mus. Doc., with an easy arrangement for the Organ or Piano Forte, by Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc., Price 5s. Of the high merit of the

Of the high merit of these compositions of Boyce it would be superfluous to speak in the present day, or to question the title of their author to be placed in the first rank of English composers.—Extract from a letter in "The Church," subscribed "Scotus."

CARMINA SACRA, OF BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH

Music. Price 6s. 3d. The BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION of CHURCH MUSIC.

Price 6s. 3d. H. & W. ROWSELL. 163 King Street, Toronto.

April 15, 1844. IN THE PRESS

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED: THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING. EXPLAINED IN AN ADDRES

TO A STUDENT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE: AND

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY;

W. SCOTT BURN.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Publishers. Toronto, May, 1844.

JOHN NIMMO.

A GENT for the New York Albion, Queen of the Isles, Old Countryman, and Chambers' Edinburgh Journal; at Mr. HALL'S, Richmond Street, three doors east from Church Street, Toronto.

TERMS PER ANNUM:

Albion,	£1	10	0	
Queen of the Isles,	0	15	0	
Old Countryman,	0	15	0	
Chambers' Edinburgh Journal,	0	7	6	
pronto, 23rd May, 1844.		:	359-4	ł

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

HE Subscribers will, during the Season of Navigation, be constantly receiving Shipments from England. Orders for Books, &c., forwarded to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to time, and be executed without As one of the Firm will be in England during the whole of the Shipping Season, the orders sent will be executed

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street. 354 of the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844.

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

TN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the L public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortis acknowledged by all who feel its importance; and the Editor trusts that this work will be found not without its usefulness in which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the 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 Ma Hamilton, May 10, 1644. making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

R ETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the senson, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. ARCHIBALD FRASER,

Tailor, Habit and Pelisse Maker, &c. BEGS to intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and the surrounding country, that on the lat of M B surrounding country, that on the 1st of May next ensu-ing, he will open a Shop in King Street, opposite the ALBION HOTEL, in which he will carry on the above business, in all scribed "Scotus.") (RED MUSIC, selected from the compositions of Tye, Tallis, Gibbons, Rocenseroft, &c., and adapted to portions of the different Versions of the Book of Psalms. London, James Burns. Price 17s. 6d. Its branches. From long experience in the priocipal cities of Great Britain, particularly in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he doubts not that he will give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their orders.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the

A share of public patronage is requested, --assuring all who may favor him with orders in his line, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit it.

355-q Cobourg, 25th April, 1844. 191, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THOMAS WHEELER,

(FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND,)

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of Public Patronage Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, French, and Seneva Watches and Clocks, Cleaned and Repaired with accuracy and dispatch—and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door and Number Plates, Window Tablets, and Coffin Plates Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Stencilling and Marking Plates cut at short notice. Jewelry neatly Repaired, Hair inserted in Rings, Broaches, ockets, &c China and Glass Riveted and Repaired in the most substanial many All favours received from the country shall have immeliate attention, and be returned according to promise.

* Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, May, 1844. 357-6m

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

W.H.EDWOODS. HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

No. 2, ST. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

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

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

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. 23" Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door west of the Shor

359-tf Cobourg, May 21, 1844.

quire the services of a Dentist. comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular.

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, Cobourg, May 21, 1844. 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 o that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

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

A accommodated with the above in a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home. The house is new, newly furnished, and situated in a most healthy, pleasant, and central part of the City. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844. 353-tf For cards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician,

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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

TERMS :- Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the 353-tf remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre cach,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage. It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the older to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York.

Toronto, May, 1844.

Bean's Family Worship, Kennaway's Family Prayers. Hook's do. do. The Tent and the Altar. Jenks's Prayers and Devotions; by Simeon, 12mo. Do. do. Hamily Prayers, by G. B. Snow's Prayers for Schools. Knight's Family Prayers. Leighton's do. do. Wilberforce's do. do. Family Prayers for every day in the week. Bean's Family Worship. Rennaway's Family Prayers. Hook's do. do. The Tent and the Altar. EDUCATION, BY Mrs. KING, Bishop's Buildings, Newgate Street, Toronto. TERMS PER QUARTER: For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, 1 10 0 1 10 0 Dancing 1 10 0 French . First Rudiments 1 5 0 6 0 0 N. B.—Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education a the above branches, for £40 per annum,—Dancing extra. The following Gentlemen have kindly permitted their names INVALIDITY OF MR. WESLEY'S ORDINATIONS. o be used as references :---Rev. Dr. MCCAUL, V. P. K. C. U. Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A. Hon. Mr. Justice MCLEAN.

Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell. Toronto, March, 1844.

Nursery Governess Wanted,

OMPETENT to take charge of a family of youn C. Children, and instruct them in the usual branches of an English Education. One who understands Music, and of the Established Church, would be preferred. Apply to THOS. CHAMPION, post-paid, ' Church' newspape office. Toronto. May 1st, 1844.

accustomed to TUITION, to Superintend the Education o

three children. The ordinary branches of an English Educa-

For particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr CHAMPION, Church Depository, Toronto.

EDUCATION.

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

TO BRICKLAYERS AND STONE CUTTERS.

WANTED immediately, 6 good Bricklayers, and 3 or 4 Stone Cutters. Apply to

348-tf

343-tf

WM. CARVETH.

WANTED, IN a family resident in the country, a Lady, who has been

tion would be required, with French and Music

Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

May, 1844.

The Church.

LATIMER'S PREACHING. (From Wilmott's Pictures of Christian Life.)

pressed their surprise; but the martyr told them that him. West was a prudent man and dissembled his he only resembled persons in common life, who keep mortification and anger. After the conclusion of the their cottages in repair while they inhabit them. This discourse, he called Latimer to him, and said, "Mr. temper was well suited to win upon the heart of Latimer, I heartily thank you for your good sermon, Latimer. The progress of his conversion is unknown; assuring you that if you will do one thing at my but the energy of his mind, when it had entered a new request, 1 will kneel down and kiss your foot, for the channel, soon flowed with its accustomed rapidity; his influence in the university was quickly perceived; the continuence in the university perceived; th

form of fancy and taste, is no useless pioneer of reli-gion; it often prepares a path for her triumph; it is opening a way for her in India and in Africa; and in our own country we hope to see it always fulfilling the same illustrious duty. If the husbandman neglects to turn up the field, he can scarcely expect to see it whitened with corn. Keeping always before our eyes the important fact, that education is not the *end*, but the *mednus*,—not the temple, but the path to it,—we the important fact, that education is not the end, but the means,—not the temple, but the path to it,—we We cannot survey the intellectual features of Lati-the means,—not the temple, but the path to it,—we

occupied by some of his hearers; a gallery runs along Latimer, with the piercing eyesight of a genius, per-

The practice of testifying approval or dislike of the wages. I can remember that he buckled his harness been celebrated in the Catholic Church, an argument for The practice of testifying approval or dislike of the sermon prevailed at Cambridge in the time of Latimer when he went to Blackheath field. He kept me to of the scriptural account of that circumstance. The school, or else I had not been able to preach before the offertory were then repeated by the series of the Offertory were then repeated by the series of the offertory were then repeated by

A very interesting relation is preserved by Strype from the secretary of Cranmer, which not only gives a further proof of the zeal and intrepidity of Latimer, candidate for a vacant benefice, who presented the Rev. G. Wrangham. The Honourable and Rev. H. D. Latimer's early life at Cambridge, was imbued with all the superstitions of papistry: of the straitest sect he lived a Romanist; he denounced the reformed Latin Sermon before the University of Cambridge, an account of his visit to one of his own kinsfolk, who opinions of Germany, both in public and in private; and had already advanced some way into the discourse, lay at the point of death, and of crossing him with the and openly declaimed against Melancthon. The office when the Bishop of Ely, having heard of the circum- candle.* In examining the early eloquence of a naopinions of Germany, both in public and in private, and openly declaimed against Melancthon. The office of Cross-bearer in all public processions rewarded his zeal. He was indebted for the teaching of a purer creed to the martyr Bilney, who resembled him in the mer immediately stopped, and forsaking his previous and fancy are accordingly blended with truth. Steevivacity of his temper, though he excelled him in course of argument, after a brief pause, commenced a vens pointed out to Tyrwhitt, in a collection of serprudence and moderation. The night before his delineation of the character and office of a bishop. mons by a Dominican, published at the beginning of prudence and moderation. The night before his triumphant death, the friends of Bilney found him in prison, partaking of an abundant supper: they ex-him. West was a prudent man and dissembled his prison, partaking of an abundant supper: they ex- dently offered no resemblance to the Prelate before leading incidents with the Frère's Tale of Chaucer. * P. 198, edit. 1584.

† See notes to Tyrwhitt's Edition of Canterbury Tales. English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

channel, soon flowed with its accustomed rapidity; his influence in the university was quickly perceived; the gentleness of his friend and companion tempered his own rashness; and if in Latimer we received of your sermon." "What is your lordship's pleasure that I should do for you?" quoth ML Latimer. "Marry," quoth this ishop of the Diocese. His Lordship was attended by since discourses of Latimer, we are some-times astonished at the coarseness of their style and the harshness of their allosions. The occasion called for both. The Bible had not then carried light. Thave precised be to not whete has we than of statimer, we are some-for both. The Bible had not then carried light. The we carred by the lation of Surrey had not ye displayed the national car, nor embeltshed the cocony of file. The poems of Surrey had holg the day agains the corres of string had not the carried light the law precised by the dolet into every English village. The understandings of the paople were uncultivated; the law grage method the singtiones the laddef." "Surrey and his firend Wyat appear-mine years after Latimer's Sernons. The circum-stance deserves remembrance. Literature, in its parer form of fancy and taske is how seess pioneer of the service at Site the Sciptures. And if Lutter in God out of this sciptures, And if Lutter, I precive that you some-"Well, well, Wr. Latimer, I precive that you some-"Well, well, Wr. Latimer, I precive that you some-"Well, well, Wr. Latimer, I precive that you some-GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.-On Tuesday, the 16th

the medus, — not the temple, but the path to it, — we may still look for the day when the Lord of the Har-vest will bless our villages with increase, and when all the vallies of the land shall laugh and sing with exceeding fertility. A written sermon was unknown before the Reformation. The manner of their delivery imparted a learned scholar of his age, could fix the attention of with stall ends, very substantial in their construction; mation. The manner of their delivery imparted a pleasing naturalness to the discourses of Latimer.— They were usually preached in the open air. In the edition of his sermons, printed in 1578, there is a edition of his sermons, printed in 1578, there is a curious woodcut representing the garden of the palace at Westminster with Edward VI, surrounded by his to preach, the printing-press had not scattered the treasures of learning over the land. The people were at Westminster with Edward VI., surrounded by his attendants, seated at an open window. The pulpit, with the exception of a raised step for the preacher, is occupied by some of his hearers; a gallery runs along one side of the place; and many of the congregation continue to wear their caps. Prefixed to the edition of 1584, is a portrait of Latimer himself, very striking and characteristic; the features are bold and dignified, and remarkably expressive of the independence of his mind, and the fervour of his piety. In looking upon the representation of Latimer's preaching at court, we are reminded of the practice of quitting the Church before the conclusion of the service, and the Rev. are reminded of the practice of quitting the Church before the conclusion of the sermon, to which Chrysos-tom alludes. Among the early Christians, the modern style of preaching was reversed; the preacher generally delipreaching was reversed; the preacher generally deh-vered his exhortation in a sitting posture, while the congregation heard him standing. St. Austin and Chrysostom preached in this manner.* The habit has been traced to the Hebrew Synagogue; our Lord king a harness, with himself and his horse, whilst he Church, and the apostolical succession of her ministers, sat and disputed among the doctors in the Temple.[†] came to the place that he should receive the king's and drew from the fact of the sacraments having always

SANDIACRE CHURCH-RATE .- We are happy to find her favour. We believe the contributions to the fund Will leave TORONTO for OSWEGO, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M., now amount to near £600, and that about £50 more will cover Mr. Butt's costs and estimated personal expenses.

sented to Mr. Butt, in testimony of the Establishment's high approbation of his noble and disinterested struggle behalf, but also to meet those expenses which must necessarily have been incurred by the Committee Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Tuesday and in their spirited endeavours to raise the requisite sum to indemnify Mr. Butt. We should think the Committee must now feel desirous to have the matter wound up as soon as possible, and as we know of many who have not yet subscribed, but have expressed it to be their intention DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. (d., first insertion, and 74d. each subsequent hsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. eac subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount i nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, *pst-paid*) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. roum the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of ada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, ell as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a table medium for all advertisements which are desired to be Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave HAMILTON for OSWEGO, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. V. Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.

Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for OswEGO, touching at WELLINGTON, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning.

Will leave Oswego for TORONTO and HAMILTON, every Mon day, at 4, P. M.

Will leave OswEGO for COBOURG, PORT HOPE, TORONTO and HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M.

Saturday, at 8, A. M.

354

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPT. TWOHY. WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port Hope and Colourge and etters, touching at Port ILL leave TONONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port
Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports
(weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for
Eight o'clock, A.M.England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.Toronto, 1844.Staturday
any in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are
readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom.-or, the
Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the
parties for whom they are intended.
During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom
and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d.
areaging about 29 each remittances to Ireland.

TILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER DIRECT, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Toronto, April 11th, 1844. 349

MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS

CHARLOTTE, BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA, WILL leave KINGSTON for MONTREAL, descending all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL for KINGSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. " French Creek " 5 " 44 44 44 A.M. French Creek Tuesday, 1 Prescott 11 " Ogdensburgh St. Regis 66 66 Coteau du Lac " 11 " 66 And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque " А.М. 66 Thursday, Prescott 46 54 46 54 11 " Ogdensburgh St. Regis " Coteau du Lac " ** ** 11 And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA

Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque " A.M. Saturday, 1 " " 11 " Prescott Ogdensburgh 46 St. Regis Coteau du Lac 66 And arrives at Montreal the

UPW. THE CHA Iontreal every We chine Thu

Belleville, February 19, 1844.

ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED,

payment, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor,

FOR SALE,

IN the Township of ENNISMORE, Colborne District, Lot No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, 8th Concession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Editor of *The Church*, Cobourg. 341-tf Cobourg, January 18th, 1844.

FOR SALE,

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to

WM. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg. 313 Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the crection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. 277-tf Toronto, October 27, 1842.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY, By Settlers and others, to their Friends.

THE CANADA COMPANY,

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

£ 1438	38.	10.	m	185	Remittances	to	Ireland.	717 2
1075	12	2	in	85	do	to	England &	Wales
441	14	5	in	58	do	to	Scotland.	
35	3	2	in	1	do	to	Germany.	

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. 344-6m

WILLIAM STENNETT. MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH,

Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery. Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired;

Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. 10 The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

262-tf uly, 1842

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he usiness 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 purper line in home and are punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

326-tf Toronto, September 26, 1843. 23 A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

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

CLATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately neu-pied by Mr. PorpLEWELL. 40: 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 ubble carbonance. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

primitive usage might also have been pleaded. The the king's majesty now. He married my sisters with Mr. Williams; during the reading of which the very lib Chrysostom. Jerome mentions the vehement move- he gave to the poor." Having interested his hearers Newark. The church-yard was afterwards consecratment of the hands and the feet. But though the with this picture of rural happiness, he contrasts it ed. -Notts Journal. Fathers of the early Church found it inexpedient to repress entirely those affectionate offerings of admira-tion, they laboured to excite the tears of their audience tion, they laboured to excite the tears of their audience more than their voices. "Those praises," said St. for his children, or to give a cup of drink to the poor." Austin, "are but the leaves of the tree; I desire the fruit.'

he would make no answer to none of them all: all had one there to write all my answers." nothing to say. Then I turned to the king and sub- One feature of early sacred eloquence in England mitted myself to his grace and said, 'I never thought deserves especial notice-its interference with topics similar result, occurs in the History of Cranmer .-- Latimer. His vehement opposition to the Act of the Six Articles. portended the most fatal consequences to himself, and Duke of Norfolk, and other noblemen by the command of Henry, dined with Cranmer upon the following day of Lembeth Lord Essev said "My Lord Archivity and Arc at Lambeth, Lord Essex said, "My Lord Archbishop amiss. Were I to do half of what you have done, my head must answer it."

chap. iv. † Luke ii. 46. † Before Edward VI., edition of 1584.

- S Third Sermon before King Edward, p. 44, 1584. Life of Cranmer, by Gilpin.

Passages of the same description are scattered up and down his sermons, and they possess the particular

It is impossible to read a single page of the earnest merit of never being introduced without a near or re- \pounds 1,000 addresses and exhortations of Latimer, without per-ceiving and admiring the courage of the preacher.— Though the path seems to lead in a different direction, the second of June, 1842. The the speaks as one having authority, and pronounces his message like an ambassador from Christ. This praise might be abundantly substantiated. He avails himself of Jonas prophesying respecting Nineveh, to before five or sit hishors where Lhad much veration; before five or sit hishors where Lhad much veration; before five or sit hishors where Lhad much veration; before five or sit hishors where Lhad much veration; before five or sit hishors where Lhad much veration; before five or sit hishors where Lhad much veration; before five or sit hishors where Lhad much veration; before five or sit hishors where Lhad much veration; before five or sit hishors where Lhad much veration; censure the temper of his own times. "Now England before five or six bishops, where I had much vexation; cannot abide this gear, they cannot be content to hear every week I came thrice to examination, and many God's minister, and His threatening for their sin; snares and traps were laid to entangle me. Now, though the sermon be never so good, though it be God knoweth, I was ignorant of the laws, but that never so true. It is a naughty fellow, a seditious God gave me answer and wisdom what I should speak. did not amount to 1,000 souls, now exceeds 4,000, with fellow, he maketh trouble and rebellion in the land, he At the last I was brought forth to be examined into a church room for little more than 500. In 1838 an effort lacketh discretion." His freedom of speech often chamber hung with arras, where I was wont to be exbrought him into Difficulties. He has recorded his amined; but now at this time the chamber was somedefence before Henry VIII., with the impressive sim- what altered. For whereas before there was wont the Bishop for Divine Service, and has been filled by many plicity and truthfulness of Defoe. "In the king's ever to be a fire in the chimney, now the fire was taken days that dead is, a many of us were called together away, and an arras hanged over the chimney, and the before him to say our minds in certain matters. In table stood near the chimney's end. There was the Archdeacon of Oxford) assigned a separate district in the end one kneeled me down, and accuseth me of amongst the bishops that examined me one with whom the parish for spiritual purposes; and have granted an endowment for the Minister of such district. The popusedition, that I had preached seditious doctrine. A I had been very familiar, and took him for my great heavy salutation and a hard point of such a man's friend, an aged man, and he sat next the end of the doing, as if I should name him, ye would not think it. table. Then, amongst all other questions he put forth The king turned to me and said, 'What say you to one, a very subtle and crafty one, such, indeed, as I that, sir?' Then I kneeled down, and turned me first | could not think so great danger in. And when I to mine accuser, and required him; Say what form of should have made answer, 'I pray you, Master Latipreaching would you appoint me to preach before a mer,' said one, 'speak out. I am very thick of hearking? would you have me for to preach nothing con-cerning a king in the king's sermon? and have you at this, that I was bidden to speak out, and gave an any commission to appoint me what I shall preach?- eye to the chimney, and there I heard a pen writing Besides this, I asked him divers other questions, and in the chimney, behind the cloth. "They had appointed

myself worthy, nor I never sued to be a preacher which, in our day, are justly considered to lie beyond before your grace; but I was called to it, and would the jurisdiction of the pulpit. At that period, the be willing (if you mislike me) to give place to my state of civilization required a different course of conbetters. For I grant there be many more worthy of duct. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the the room than I am. And if it be your grace's plea- church formed the only school of popular instruction. sure to allow them for preachers, I would be content The machinery of education was not only uninvented, to bear their books after them. But if your grace but unthought of. The standard of the public press allow me for a preacher, I would desire your grace to had not been erected to repel the aggressions of the give me leave to discharge my conscience. Give me lawless and licentious. Tyranny made its plundering to frame doctrine according to my audience. I had incursions upon weakness, and avarice trampled under been a very dolt to have preached so at the borders of foot the supplications and the wrongs of poverty. your realm, as I preach before your grace.' And I Athens, in a similar condition of moral infirmity, posthank Almighty God, which hath always been my sessed a powerful bulwark and avenger in her comic remedy, that my sayings were well accepted of the stage. The plays of Aristophanes were the newspaking, for like a gracious lord he turned unto another pers of Greece. The political and satirical commencommunication. Certain of my friends came to me taries of the Pulpit resembled this dramatic censorship with tears in their eyes, and told me that they looked of manners. What the Parabasis of the old comedy I should have been in the tower the same night." {- might have been in the hands of a patriotic dramatist,

Comedy effected her beneficial purposes in three separate ways: by allusions to departed citizens, with by their introduction without any disguise, upon the you were born in a happy hour, you can do nothing stage. The opportunities of the most daring preacher by the sactedness of his office. He could only attack 1040 .- Cornwall Gazette. vice and crime by implication, or under the mist of * Bingham's Antiquities of the Christian Church, b. xiv. allegory. Latimer employs these weapons very suc-

> * Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, iii. p. 233. + See Blunt's Sketch of the Reformation

primitive usage might also have been pleaded. The Greeks had a peculiar word to express the manifestation of applause: The congregation tossed their five pounds, or twenty nobles a-piece; so that he brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He brought them up in godliness are presented by the brought them up in godliness and fear of God. He brought them up in godliness are presented by the bro garments, or waved their plumes at the discourses of kept hospitality to his poor neighbours, and some alms Rev. R. Simpson, of Bristol, late of Christ Church,

TORQUAY .- The Lord Bishop of Exeter laid the founing wish, have given £2,000, and a like sum has been

raised by subscription. MELKSHAM. - The subscription for enlarging the parish church of Melksham already amounts to upwards of

HULL .- A handsome new church called St. Stephen's, 3,000 persons, including the principal clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood

OXFORD .- NEW CHURCH IN ST. EBBE.-The spiritual destitution in the parish of St. Ebbe has been long ac-knowledged and regretted. Its population, which in 1816 was made to remedy this evil, but in consequence of various obstacles it failed in success. In 1842, a schoolroom, capable of containing 200 persons, was licensed by who never before had frequented the services of our Church. Within the last few days, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England have (on the application of lation for which this provision is made consists of 2,045 souls; the stipend of their Minister is, on the consecration of a church within the district, to be £150 per annum. some private individuals have presented a convenient site in the centre of the district for the erection of a church. Thus with a district separated, an endowment ensured, a site given, and a congregation collected, it needs only the building of a church to bring this destitute and igno-rant population under proper pastoral superintendence.— Towards accomplishing this object there is already a sum of £1,000 collected since the year 1828; but the expense f building a substantial church for the accomm of 800 persons cannot be estimated at less than £3,000. An appeal is therefore earnestly made to the Men the University and the inhabitants of the City of Oxford, to enable the Committee to commence immediately so

necessary a work—a work to which the population in whose behalf this appeal is made, consisting almost ex-clusively for the poorer classes, can contribute but little. The Committee appointed for carrying out the proposed plan, are— The Rev. the Warden of Wadham College, the Rev. the Provost of Worcester College, the Rev. the Principal of St. Alban Hall, the Rev. Charles Baring, the Rev. S. Waldegrave, Mr. Thorp, Mr. Margetts, Church-warden of St. Ebbe, by any of whom subscriptions will be received, and by all the bankers in Oxford.-Oxford, April 24, 1844.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER has graciously bestowed £30 upon the Holme Cultram Churches, Cumberland.

MORWENSTOW, CORNWALL.—In this parish, poor, and comparatively thinly peopled as it is, the Offertory has enabled the Vicar and churchwardens, during the past juarter, to give a shilling a week to seventeen labourers. each having a wife and not less than four children; so that more than one hundred mouths, one-tenth of the whole population, have been helped from the altar. In the preceding quarter, the number assisted had been only eleven, so that when the system and its objects had been An instance of still greater daring, attended with a the ethical digressions of his discourses were to understood, the contributions increased one-third in the course of only three months. The effect in producing throughout the parish a warm attachment to the Church quivocal evidence, the due observance of the sacraments indeed his fall was universally expected. When the a direct application to their survivors; by criticisms of the Church. There is a village in the parish, from

and all were brought to be baptized; and at the Christ-mas celebration of the communion, there were one hunwere not so extensive, being necessarily circumscribed dred and ten communicants out of a population of only

OLD MALTON CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.-This church has lately undergone considerable repairs; the old pews have been taken out and re-placed with open stalls. On Fricessfully. Thus, when he desired to condemn the day morning last, the church was re-opened for divine service, on which occasion there was a numerous and highly respectable congregation, comprising the principal Clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood. The prayers Toronto, January 5, 1843.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf	THECHA
OMITHI & MACDONETI	Leaves Montreal every Wedr
SMITH & MACDONELL,	" Lachine Thurs
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL	" Carillon
DEALERS IN	" Grenville
INE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,	" Bytown Frida
West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.	" Kemptville " Merrickville
May 25, 1843. 307-tf	" Smith's Falls
OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,	" Oliver's Ferry Satu
COACH BUILDERS,	" Isthmus
FROM LONDON,	And arrives in Kingston the
ORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,	THE BY
KINGSTON,	Leaves Montreal every Frid
AND KING STREET,	" Lachine Sat
TOBONTO. 329-tf	" Carillon
Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,	" Grenville
	" Bytown Su
ONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT,	" Kemptville
LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET. TORONTO.	" Merrickville " Smith's Falls
the state of the second st	" Oliver's Ferry Mon
DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED.	" Isthmus
States of affairs examined and drawn up.	And arrives in Kingston the
lerchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out.	THE CAL
RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339	
EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,	"Leaves Montreal every Mon "Lachine Tue
GENERAL AGENT,	" Carillon
No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,	" Grenville
TORONTO:	" Bytown We
OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, 332-tf	" Kemptville
	" Merrickville "Smith's Falls
FOR SALE,	" Smith's Falls " Oliver's Ferry Th
BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.	" Isthmus
BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN.	And arrives in Kingston the
No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street,	
TORONTO.	These Boats being strongly b tion of the River St. Lawrence
	Engines, afford a desirable con
F Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as	Safe, Comfortable and Speedy .
rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on	The Propellers Juno, Meteor
application to the above.	and Montreal every alternate da
January, 1844. 339-tf	Apply to the Captains on
MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,	MA Kingston, May, 1844.
(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)	
PROFESSOR OF	
	FORW.
SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.	FORW
Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf	THE SUBSCRIBERS, be
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SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, PIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. MESSES. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &cc. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Cc. December 1. 1842. DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. BL. C. F. KING STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. BL. C. H. M. BURGESS, MERCHAND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, CHE MIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FREET, KINGSTON. P	These premises will afford the searce of the distance of the search of t
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UPWARDS	5:		naphilipin 1	IMPORTERS OF BRI	TISH HARDWARE,	
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Montreal every Wednesda				BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIEL	D, & WOLVERHAMITON	
Lachine Thursday, Carillon "	4			WARBI	U U D PL	
Grenville "	7		66	CORNER OF KING & YON(LIES OF	
Bytown Friday,	8		A. M.	Your Steel and Shal	C Handmann Coods	
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Isthmus "	7	66		which they offer to Country Dealers months, for approved paper, or in R Toronto, September, 1842.	etan at their customary 10 270-tf	
ives in Kingston the same	Evening	all the	R'adria 1	THE PHENIX FIRE	AND ANCE COM-	
THE BYT	OWN					
Montreal every Friday,		clock, 1	P. M.		roottesten	
Lachine Saturda	y, 4		A.M.	in a second s		
Carillon "	1	46 I	P.M.	premiums for the renewal of policie M	OFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. 3	
Grenville "	. 8		A. M.	Toronto, July 1, 1841.	the seal and the seal of the	
Bytown Sunday Kemptville "	, 0		а.м. Р.М.	Home District Mut	ual Fire Company.	
Merrickville "	7	"	46	OFFICE-NE		
Smith's Falls "	11	"	66	OPPOSITE NEWGATE	STREET, TORONTO,	
Oliver's Ferry Monday	, 4		A.M.	TNSURES Dwellings, Hous	es, Warehouses, Buildings	
Isthmus "	7	"	"	general, Merchandize, flous	chold Furniture, Mills, Manu-	
ives in Kingston the same	19 18 18 19 19			factories, &c.		
THE CALED	DONI	A	1.	a contraction of the second second second	TORS. Thomas Clarkson,	
Montreal every Monday				James Beaty, Benjamin Thorne	Charles Thompson,	
Lachine Tuesday	, 4		A.M.	Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r.	James Lesslie,	
Carillon " Grenville "	1 7	"	P.M. 44	J. B. Warren,	B. W. Smith,	
Bytown Wednes	day, 8		A.M.	T. J. Farr,	John Eastwood.	
Kemptville "	uay, 0 2		P.M.	J RAINS Secretary	T. D. HARRIS, Pres't.	
Merrickville "	7		"	All losses promptly adju	1sted. Letters by mail must be 5, 1843 317	
Smith's Falls "	11	"	"	Just-paid.	., 1010.	
Oliver's Ferry Thursd	ay, 4	"	A.M.	BRUTANNIA LIFE AS	SHIRANCE COMPANY,	
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