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## poetry.

CHARLEMAGNE, AND THE BRIDGE OF MOONBEAMS. (From the German of Emanuel Geibler.)

["Many traditions are extant of the fondness of Charlemagne for the neighbourhood of Langawinkel. Nay, it is firmly believed that his affection survived his death; and that even now, at certain seasons of the year, his spirit loves to wake from its slumber of ages, and revisit it still."—Snowe's Legends of the Rhine, vol. ii.]

Beauteous it is in the Summer night, and calm along the Rhine, And like molten silver shines the light that sleeps on wave and

But a stately Figure standeth on the Silent Hill alone Like the phantom of a Monarch looking vainly for his throne Yes! 'tis he—the unforgotten Lord of this beloved land! 'Tis the glorious Car'lus Magnus, with his gleamy sword in

And his crown enwreathed with myrtle, and his golden sceptre And his rich imperial purple vesture floating on the night!

Why leaveth he his house of rest? Why cometh he once more From his marble tomb to wander here by Langawinkel's shore? O, fear ye not the Emperor!—he doth not leave his tomb As the herald of disaster to our land of light and bloom;

He cometh not with blight or ban, or cattle, field, or shrine a But with overflowing blessings for the vineyards of the Rhine! As a bridge across the river lie the moonbeams all the time, They shine from Langawinkel unto ancient Ingelheim:
And along this Bridge of Moonbeams is the Monarch seen to go, And from thence he pours his blessings on the royal flood below. He blesses all the vineyards, he blesses vale and plain, The lakes and glades and orehards, and fields of golden grain,

The lofty castle-turrets and the lowly cottage-hearth; He blesses all, for over all he reigned of yore on earth. Then to each and all so lovingly he waves a mute Farewell, And returns to slumber softly in his tomb at La Chapelle, Till the Summer-time again be come, with sun and rain and dew, And the vineyards and the gardens woo him back to them anew.

#### A CHARGE

BY GEORGE J. MOUNTAIN, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, (ADMINISTERING THAT DIOCESE.) Published at the Request of the Clergy. [Continued from our last.]

The late letter of our venerated Metropolitan to must mention with some modesty in conjunction with this, -the remarks which I felt myself called upon to to you of the arrangements of our present meeting,\* we served to dispose of some of these questions, and points which are in dispute. I believe, however, that ment upon some of these points as I may be competent to afford.

qualifications, the principle of obedience, at this day, to the letter of our rules and rubries.

book tells us to do.

With reference, then, to the first point:-It is often asked in a sort of triumphant anticipation of cutting off any alternative from the answer-Are we bound to

Now certainly, as a general principle, I would say, in a religious sense and with reference to matters of ecclesiastical duty, that if the enquiry be put vir bonus est quis? he is one Qui consulta patrum, qui leges juraque servat But, in the first place, all who assume it as a matter of conscientious obligation to observe all the appointments and directions of our public forinularies according to the letter, must be prepared to go the whole length to which their own assumption will carry them. They must make no exceptions, unless where the observance of rule is actually impossible. I do not mean that they are called upon to observe what are styled black-letter as distinguished from red-letter days; the reason of the retention in our Calendar of the notice of such days, is explained by our liturgical writers as unconnected with any idea of religious observance, - in fact the religious observance of them in the Church of England is forbidden by the same authority which gives legal effect to our Liturgy, and it would be a strange and sad forgetfulness of our principles that we should spend our devotion upon such matters as the Invention of the Cross, or, above all, as the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, an observance which has been violently opposed within the Church of Rome itself, and upon which Popes have been much embarrassed to pronounce. I do not mean this, therefore; but I mean that, as in the loftier contemplation of the law of God himself, if any man offend in one point, he is guilty of all, so, if we establish it as an axiom of duty that we are simply, literally, and invariably, without regard to precedents of whatever standing, change of circumstances, § or tacit action of authority, to follow the original directions of the Church, which still stand upon the face of her accredited forms.—we are bound in one point as much however, to the use of Psalms or hymns before the con as in another; and, this principle once established, as a rule of conscience, we violate conscience unless, among other things, we perform the daily service morning and

evening, either in public or in private, and observe \* The portions of the letter here referred to, which are gene. ents, must be taken in conjunction with the present Charge, as forming parts of the same whole. The Letter has been pubished as a pamphlet in England; this was done by a most

it a standing law of the Christian Religion, afford a remarkable example of failure in argument.

to prepare authoritative regulations upon any of the out question:—again you find that there are cases in lie devotions through the day. ancient standard, yet which are not in inconsiderate | kind of authority.§ hurry to be dropped, -as the custom of giving out the

Psalter;—the ascription of glory to God before reading the Gospel: the property of a Collect and the Lord's bit had been before prescribed for that office." ing the Gospel; t-the use of a Collect and the Lord's the benediction found in the end of the post-commu-

formance not contemplated by the framers of the Liturgy.) In the same category we must place the announcement which is made of the presence of a woman who is to be churched-a practice which has evidently grown out of the neglect of the rule, -(I would that the pious custom of churching itself, were not neglected by some mothers in certain parts of this country,)—that she should occupy a special place in the church which indicates her to the eye of the worshippers as solemnly rendering her thankful vows,-there being nothing, when she is mixed in the mass of the congregation, to give any definite application to that form of thanksgiving, unless it be preceded by such

an intimation from the Minister. I pass over the discontinuance of certain vestments in the celebration of particular offices, from the continued use of which, upon the principle here in question, there is no escape, they being enjoined in the 2nd book of King Edward the sixth, and consequently comprehended in the directions prefixed to our present

liturgy.§ I pass over also the deviation from the \* See Jebb's Choral Service, pp. 370, 393-4. With respect,

ment of the Service, see the condemnatory, and I think correct, remarks of the same author, pp. 232-3.

† There is sometimes danger in the use of a word which happens to bear a particular sense in connection with some reigning system, sentiment, or practice, because many minds can hardly dissociate the word from that particular idea,—much in ral, and which relate to the question respecting certain vestments, must be taken in continuous annot use such ments, must be taken in continuous annot use such words as guess or considerable, although in a perfectly legitimate to denote a line of policy contradistinguished from that which

They are among the parties who have given their opinion upon the subject. They are among the question. Should any of the Clergy, therefore, awe occasion to refer anew to that letter they will down by St. Paul as the special ground.

The words of Dr. Bisse upon this point are remarkable, in additionable surposes to the same bit and backwardness of the people in coming to the design of our profession, nor the way to support it, &c. protects that there is a class of clusters to the there is a class of clusters to the there is a class of clusters to the the same services for the morning, on Standays and Hollagys, the one beginning at its of clock, the other at nine, asys Bishop Stillingdect, never well considered though now," says he, [i.e. Dr. Heylin] "by reason of the design of our profession, nor the way to support it, &c. protects that which may afford light upon this is one of the backwardness of the people in coming to the house of God, they are in most places joined to getter."

They are among the question. Should any of the Clergy, therefore, law of the continual obligation "to preach the gospel to every will considered the design of our profession, nor the way to support it, &c. protects that which may afford light upon this is one of the great conforts well the backwardness of the people in coming to the house of God, they are in most places joined to getter."

They are among the question. Should any of the Clergy, therefore, law of the continual obligation "to preach the gospel to every will all down by St. Paul as the special ground.

They may afford light upon this light on the same though now," says he, [i.e. Dr. Heylin] "to preach the gospel to every be design of our profession, nor the way to support it, &c. properties, all down by St. Paul as the special ground.

They may afford light on the purpose of the thouse of God, they are in most places joined to getter."

They are about the question. Should any of the continual obligation "to preach the gospel to every be all which and backwardness of the

all the vigils and fasts of the Calendar, according to rubric which has become universal, in dispensing with The addition made by this prayer to the length of peared in an ably conducted paper, at least partially we derive from the thought of the circle of light with of the injunction. Men who conceive this view of as the non-observance of the Canon respecting Clericient, when put in the form of an objection to the siustical Journal. cases, would be very difficult, and, doing any thing that, however highly desirable and useful may be the and were impatient to be let loose again into the world. be considered equally satisfactory and conclusive.\* short of this, we must either admit the principle that uniform adoption of a distinctive dress of a proper and This censure, however, is not always very just. Christhe sanctions of human authority may, in some minor decidedly ecclesiastical character, by the Clergy,— tian congregations are composed of very mixed matedetails, become partially obsolete,—or else must con- and most decidedly do I hold it to be so,—the partial rials—they comprehend children whose attention canfess that we live in a continual violation of conscien- adoption of it at the discretion of individuals, without not be sustained upon too prolonged a stretch,—perany settled rule or well-understood pattern, would sons labouring under bodily infirmity, --persons as yet I do not apprehend (as I shall proceed presently to have, at best, a very mixed kind of effect. There is backward and unformed in the habits of spiritual shew,) that, under a right view of the subject, we are one other kind of case, however, which I wish to con- thought and devout feeling, and humble, faithful, deplaced in any such dilemma. But let me beseech sider with you,—the case in which the strict obser- vout persons, who, nevertheless, are permitted to strugyou, before you commit yourselves to the principle of vance of the LETTER, sensibly violates the SPIRIT of gle with distractions of mind in public worship. The nbending adherence, at all hazards and in all cases, the liturgy,\* and runs counter to the principles and God, who knoweth whereof we are made, and rememto literal rule, at least to consider into what a sea you the system upon which it was framed. Of this it does bereth that we are but dust, accepts the willing spirit, aunch, and upon what tossing elements you will find appear to my judgment (as I stated in conversation, - and condescends to the weakness of the flesh; and yourselves embarked. If you would trace out the I think five years ago, -when a reference was made to consideration should be shewn by man, for the very bread of authority for the guidance of your practice, me upon the subject by such of my brethren, in a body, objects of edification and spiritual improvement, to Since he dwelt among his people stormy centuries have rolled, irrespectively of all received usage or reference to the Thrones and kingdoms have departed, and the world is waxing Ordinary, you find at the outset, rubries conflicting, the most excellent prayer for the Church Militant,— framing the appointments of public worship. And Ordinary, you find at the outset, rubries conflicting, the most excellent prayer for the Church Militant, - framing the appointments of public worship. And I do not say with each other, although instances might after we have already used in the same service, either such appears most plainly to have been the spirit in very easily be pointed out in which you might be at a the full morning prayer, or the former part of it fol- which our Liturgy was originally prepared. It may loss to conciliate different rubrics together, but rubries lowed by the Litany, -affords a decided example. also be observed that in some parishes, and I may cite conflicting with Canons, and Acts of Parliament with The combination in one, of services originally distinct, this very parish as an example, the different labours the closing of the former of which is most appropri- which occupy the Sunday, so nearly fill the whole of as well as temporal have been parties, and the Sove- ately marked by the prayer of St. Chrysostom and the it up, that even the difference of a quarter of an hour, reign power has given its sauction; of this kind of precatory benediction of St. Paul, designed there as a will, more or less, derange, in some point, the operathing you see examples by comparing the rubric with form of dismissal, is manifestly a deviation from the tions of the day. I shall not be understood to mean the Canon, on the subject of catechizing, and the ru- intention of those wise master-builders who compiled that a clergyman has the discretion of retrenching any bric with the Marriage Act respecting the publication the Litany of the Church of England-more than a established portion of divine service, in order to gain of banns:—you find that there are other rubrics on deviation, it is a shock given to the symmetry and the time for performances of a different nature. which the learned are not agreed, of which, among proportions of their plan by overcharging certain parts One thing, I must admit, that the loss of the offermany examples, may be taken the prohibition by Bi- -and especially if fully carried out, for they never tory, as furnishing the proper opportunity for making shop Cosins, (a ritualist upon whose authority much contemplated the renewed enumeration, during the our ordinary weekly collections, is a most severe and reliance is placed in some points now agitated in the same attendance in the house of God, of all the diffe- sensible loss; but, so far as the example afforded in Church,)-to use the prayer for all sorts and condirent orders and classes of men who, in their several ca- this place is concerned, I confess that, not feeling wartions of men in the evening service :-- you find a dis- pacities, are made the subjects of intercessory prayer. ranted to use it without the prayer for the Church putable or certainly a disputed legality attaching to In this iteration and re-iteration during the same ser- Miltant, I have not yet seen any way for its introducdifferent forms or usages prescribed or permitted and vice, of petitions for the same objects, we are doing tion\* DELIVERED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC, adopted by authority in the Church,—as the discre- what they never intended that we should do. By In fact, my brethren, although willing, I hope, to IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF QUEBEC, AT THE tion given in the book of homilies respecting the change uniting the services, we are drawn, as it is, and without the addition of the prayer for the Church Militant, in the appointed lesson; the use of the metrical psalms; in the appointed lesson; the use of the metrical psalms; the addition of the prayer for the Church Militant, in the work, I have been rather wary in the adoption of the ceremonial for the Consecration of Churches; the into several repetitions which must be admitted, I change. And I think that you will do well, upon a appointed forms for certain Anniversaries in the State, think, to jar against the original design-as for examobserved by the Church at home: - again you find that ple the use, twice over, of the Collect for the day, and weigh your authority and to be sure of your ground, practices which have been denounced as unwarranted, of the Apostolic and Nicene Creeds upon the same as well as to take incidental consequences into your unecclesiastical, and savouring of the character of dis- occasion, to say nothing of the more frequent repeti- consideration, before you make any marked or sweepsent, such as the use of metrical psalms just men- tion of the Lord's prayer than was in the mind of the ing alterations in your mode of discharging the round the Clergy and Laity of his Province, and, -what I tioned and still more of metrical hymns, are ascer- compilers. By still adding to all this the prayer for of your official duties, or establish a principle which tained by better investigation of the subject to be suf- the Church Militant, and more particularly in places seeks to array the conscience of the individual against ficiently authorized and in keeping with the principles where, as in this Cathedral, the bidding prayer, so the force of long-prevailing usage, and, at least, the offer to your attention in making the announcement of the Anglican Church,\* and you are thence led to similar to this in its structure and in the objects which tacit sanction of the Governors of the Church. It is hesitate in adopting the same condemnatory kind of it specifies, is used before the sermon, we are doing very easy to talk of being bound, no matter who does

I am relieved of all endeavour to frame injunctions or that other practice which had long been received withwhich, as matters now stand with us in the Church, The sum of the matter, therefore, appears to me to shewn you, in the slight and imperfect sketch which I you expect from me such assistance in forming a judgconsequences would be produced by attempting to en- Sunday morning service, the prayer for the Church in many places, of intricacy and doubt, in which, thereforce the literal strictness of rule, -as for example in Militant, upon the ground of obedience to the rubric. fore, a man, determined to abide by the principle in I will first consider with you, the impossibility of requiring three sponsors, with the exclusion of the pa- But the authority which established the rubrics, was question, will either become distressingly bewildered, receiving without some limitations, exceptions, and rents, and the exaction that all the three must be communicants,—the maintenance of which rule, in every and by a previous departure, which long-received cus- dogmatical but possibly unsound and hasty decisions, particular, would, in a vast multitude of cases in this tom has sanctioned and in which we acquiesce, from and, proceeding rather according to the work of a law-We may next turn our attention to certain instances country, amount to the absolute denial of baptism, the liturgical scheme of that very authority, we make yer than in the spirit of a clergyman, will challenge in which it is both fairly practicable and manifestly and yet the discretion taken to dispense with it, redesirable, as accordant with the principle of duty no solves itself, after all, into expediency,† and cannot be improper, but ill-timed and redundant. It is at least decry that custom of his own Diocese, or insist perempthan as subservient to edification, to recover the justified upon any other principle than that, which a question, therefore, (and I beg it to be observed that torily upon such or such alterations of the more com-Observance of rules which have fallen into desnetude, some men persuade themselves that conscience can as a question only do I venture to treat it), whether, monly adopted practice of the Church, till,—perhaps to establish a closer conformity with the orderly never do otherwise than repudiate, and which cer- having once undertaken to blend the services which all unconscious of what he is doing,—he helps to enappointments of the Church, and to improve the practainly must be admitted with great caution and upon that authority had made separate, and having thus gender a spirit of cavil and repugnancy to authority, altered times and new circumstances, not only have though in another place, so as to omit the prayer in construction of the obligations contracted in the solemrection, but many practices have gradually and silently custom for doing so), than by using it at the expence the Church, respecting our conformity to the Liturgy, obey the rubrics and directions of the Church, or are gained an introduction into the Church, and have incorporated themselves, if I may so express it, with the in effect, we only thus take off from this part of the and sit in judgment upon all recognised usages. "As original plant, for which no regular authority can be service, what we have put on before hand; and the one this Church and realm hath received the same," is a pleaded, and which may properly afford subject for change has been a natural consequence of the other, form of expression which may be extended in its applicorrection when matters may be brought closer to their and rests, as far as I can see, upon very much the same cation to all the formal duties of the Clergy; and in

I may here incidentally take occasion to notice a question prayer before sermons, or of one of the collects and submitted to me at one of the Visitations respecting the Scarf, the use of which was believed in some quarters to be properly restricted to Chaplains and dignitaries. This question is nion service, after the sermon at evening prayer,posed of by Mr. Jebb in his work on the Choral service, pp. (the sermon, indeed, itself at that time being a per-215-16, and he there refers to the recommendation of Bis between the Scarf and the tippet mentioned in the 58th Canon,

There is another, though indeed an exceedingly trifling mat-

\* And surely the compliance with her spirit, is as obligatory the observance of her letter.—Jebb's Choral Service.

The words, however, are not used by the author in support

direction specifying the objects of prayer, than as prayer itself, specially as the act of preaching, with this prayer preceding, appears originally to have been something quite separable

th, appens of the stated services.

This view of the question receives particular support from the following remark made by Dr. Bisse, upon the prayer for the following remark made by Dr. Bisse, upon the prayer for

was called Συναπτή Καθολική, or Catholic Collect."

friendly hand, and after consultation with a Bishop of the English Bench, but it was done on my part, of such a step. I had, however, given a discretion intended to apply to the publication in some of the Anglican liturgy. It resulted in a following a particular passage, which discretion appears to denote a line of policy contradistinguished from that which also principle, but it was done on my part, of such a step. I had, however, given a discretion intended to apply to the publication in some of the Anglican liturgy. It resulted in a following without that particular passage, which discretion appears to denote a line of policy contradistinguished from that which is have given their opinion upon the subject.

Your most kind and brotherly letter, dated "Contended to apply to the publication in some of the subject, to combine the services, Examples have been known of one clergy. The order of Arebbishop Grindles within the Province of different to do denote a line of policy contradistinguished from that which is hased upon principle, but it was done without my privity or any audicing the passage above. But to denote a line of policy contradistinguished from that which is hased upon principles, any support to denote a line of policy contradistinguished from that which is hased upon principles, and additionated to the solic is hased upon principles at the services. Examples have been known of one clergy. The definition of the Magnitary of the trace of the solic in the denoted of a different to whometed to denote a line of policy contradistinguished from that which is hased upon principles. Examples have been known of one clergy. The province of a filinity with this, in reading the passage above. But to denote a line of policy contradistinguished from that which they are definition to be denote a line of health which they are definition to be denoted in definition to the very succeed to the solic in which the same account of the succeed to the obligation of the same and the province of the succeed to the obligation

sentence pronounced very peremptorily upon this or yet further violence to the arrangement and distribu- or who permits other things, to follow in all points brics of the Church. But I think I have sufficiently pledging themselves to the observance of such a rule, they must be understood, according to all reasonable day of the month and the number of the Psalm in the the surplice, there is no mention made of its being to be used and natural acceptation of the words, to express their acquiescence in the combined sanctions of public authority, ecclesiastical and civil, in their collective and gradually accumulated result, -not excluding the correction of manifest neglects and improprieties,-but including some necessary instances of variation and adaptation in the execution of forms, which, to a much Jebb that the Scarf should be worn by all clergymen. The omission of it, however, by Deacons, appears to be a proper mark of difference between the two Orders. The distinction changeful world, in every authorized system of direction, except the Word itself of the Living God. There is nothing else which is not liable in part to become the which this will be the place to notice, if it be noticed at all.

The bands being only as Mr. Jebb expresses it, and as may be traced out by observing many old portraits, or prints engraved after them, "a modification of the collar," it is inconsistent and of bad effect, to wear, in conjunction with bands, the shirt-collar protruding over the neckcloth. It might be called a pleonasm, but I should rather call it a solecism in dress.

Custom cannot, of itself, be a warrant for departing from rule, yet such a departure, being the dictate of a new order of things, and having grown into settled custom cannot, of itself, be a warrant for departing new order of things, and having grown into settled custom, and, finally, being countenanced and allowed by those who have the proper control of such matters, may carry authority and command our acquiescence. such an argument as I am here pursuing.

† This argument is not affected by the circumstance of the Upon this point I cannot forbear from recommending idding prayer being regarded rather as a charge to pray or a to your most particular attention some observations under the signature of Archidiaconus, which have ap-

It is in this point of view that I have always regarded the † This view of the question receives particularly. This view of the question receives particularly the following remark made by Dr. Bisse, upon the prayer for the Church Militant. This prayer, he says, "contains in it supplications, prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks for all men, for Kings, and all that are in authority, as the Apostle men, for Kings, and all that are in authority, as the Apostle which is produced if the congregation, having concluded the Litany-service, rise from their knees, simply seat the men those who have introduced the viation, which is charged upon those who have introduced the conditions. custom here in question, is more properly chargeable upon those

He adds, in a note, that "this prayer is an abstract of the very generally established, as well as some other deviations from Litany, and is the same in substance, as to the chief materials, the administration of the elements in the celebration of the Lord's See reason to hope that God will accomplish the work to a correspondence between Jablonski and the Arch-Litany, and is the same in substance, as to the chief materials though contracted into a Collect; which in ancient liturgies though contracted into a Collect; which in ancient liturgies are still to be traced to the same accumulation in one of the different service.

(To be concluded in our next.)

## THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

My dear Friend,-Returning last night from my northern visitation, I found that the Great Western had brought me a long-desired letter from my beloved and so apostolical in wisdom, that I send it entire for American captain and the British bishop. It is of gether nations are best forged. I could wish that more were known among us of the working of the Church, in this last refuge of our race. A third is the auspices of the venerable Society for the Propagaour prayers be wanting that the "work abide."

Faithfully your's, G. W. Doane. Riverside, All Saints, 1845.

> H. B. M. C. Brig Victoria, at Sea, Off Poverty Bay, New Zealand, 23d May, 1845.

My dear Friend and Brother,-From the day on which I received your rubrical letter of blessing and congratulation on my appointment to the see of New Zealand, written from Archdeacon Manning's, at Lavington, on the 14th July, 1841, I have never ceased to reproach myself with my slowness of heart, in making so poor a use of the privilege of correspondence with you, into which you had admitted me. Since my arrival in New Zealand, every ship which added to the feeling of neglect of which I am contice more or less generally prevailing, by simply doing, well-examined grounds,—namely, the relaxation of which, as coming well-examined grounds,—namely, the relaxation of control is under the very name of orderly revergence and the book tells us to do.

Well-examined grounds,—namely, the relaxation of things not seen. Recent events have book tells us to do.

And here you find again that from the evidence of things not seen. Recent events have delayed publication. One or two of these, however, and to improve the practical properties of the control of the evidence of things not seen. Recent events have delayed publication. One or two of these, however, and to improve the practical properties of the control of the evidence of things not seen. Recent events have delayed publication. brought you and your country before my mind; not, are so appropriate as a summary of liturgical and there been deviations from still subsisting formal di- question, (having the same sanction of long-established nities of Ordination, or upon admission to a Cure in by the sight of some lonely ship breaking the vastness ecclesiastical principles, that it is the design of the of the solitude of my southern seas; but by the zeal writer to give one of them at least in a German as and kindness of one of your officers in the midst of well as English translation. In the mean time, a turmoil, bloodshed and distress. The blessing of a general abstract of the account contained in this work kindred spirit of christian love, pervading all parts of may not be without interest at a time when abroad the earth, with what Bacon calls "an infinite feeling powerful monarchs are engaged with the subject, and of communion," was never brought more strongly here in this city a beginning of ultimate union is before my mind, than after the destruction of Korora- made by the formation of a German Episcopal Church. rika, when Captain McKeever, of the United States nience during their passage from the Bay of Islands to Auckland. I have most inadequately expressed him, or any of his officers and friends, you will oblige of Prussia had already been engaged with plans me by saying, that their kindness grows upon me, for a union of the two prominent Churches in his dothe more I have leisure to reflect upon it; and that I minions. The first great object with the king was to hail it as an additional proof that our churches and establish a uniformity of worship, and looking to the nations are united together as well in doctrine as in English Church he had so great an opinion of its that faith which worketh by love.

Mrs. Selwyn is now sitting by my side, and desires of unity for the Protestant world. me to thank you for your kind mention of her in your companied me to Wellington, on purpose to do away in which he had the greatest share.

where the Clergy can have access to it.

the manner of observance understood by the framers the immersion of healthy subjects for baptism, as well the ordinary morning service, already considered suffi- known to the Clergy of this Diocese, the Irish Eccle- which our confederate churches have now girdled the Nothing else which has appeared globe. We may hope that no point of Christian duty their obligations, and fully and strictly act up to them, cal habits to be worn upon the common occasions of practice, is treated, in different quarters, with much upon the subject, so far as my judgment is concerned can hereafter be lost or hidden: that when it is forare conscientious and consistent men; but this, in most life—only observing with reference to this last point, censure, as if the objectors grudged their time to God and as the range of my information has reached, can gotten for a time in one portion of the Church Catholic, there will still be a living flame upon some other altar from which the extinguished torch can be rekindled; that dioceses as well as individuals will provoke one another to good works: and check and rebuke the growth of heresy and error. The free communion and Christian boldness of all the branches of the Church, may have all, and more than all the effects of the general councils of old, in purifying and invigorating her discipline; and so by the blessing brother of New Zealand. It is so catholic in love be presented to God "a glorious Church, not having insertion in the Banner. In a former number, and as spot or wrinkle, or any such thing." You cannot your readers will remember, I called attention to the ting freely all your own experiences, derived from the comparatively free estate of your Episcopacy; its such acts and feelings, that the bonds which bind toposition with regard to all subordinate Institutions of the Church; in all which points it is easy to see that the English Episcopate has suffered much by its allijust about to be added to the most interesting reports tion very much resembling your own: with few or no outward hindrances to prevent the full canonical tion of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. How much we its living energy and operations upon the hearts of as this! It is certainly true that the enterprise in narrowness of heart which makes it difficult to commen. The real hindrance is from within; from the old foundations than any, since our own. Let not of faith to persevere in the execution of that wast scheme of ministry and instruction, and mercy, which seems to be included in the scriptural character of a bishop. May our united prayers be accepted, that God may pour upon us the riches of His grace; that the ministry which he has ordained for the strengthening and edifying of His Church, may not become a stumbling-block to His people through our unworthiness. With Mrs. Selwyn's best wishes,

I remain, my dear Bishop, Your very affectionate friend and brother, G. A. NEW ZEALAND.

UNION OF THE CHURCHES.

(By a Correspondent of the New-York Churchman.) The late attempts of the present king of Prussia to introduce the Liturgy and Orders of the Church of has sailed from our port to the United States has England into his dominions, naturally remind us of similar attempts in the early part of the last century. scious. Once I thought I was sure of myself and my An account of these may be seen in Schlegel's Conresolution. One Saturday evening, in February, tinuation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History among 1844, I sailed at dusk into Horse-shoe Bay, in the projects for promoting union among the Protestant Stewart's Island, and saw two large American whale- Churches. Some time ago 2 rare and curious volume ships floating, like great sea-birds upon the calm from the library of Hon. G. C. Verplanck, was put water. I immediately thought of you and resolved to into the hands of the writer by that gentleman, giving rise with the dawn, and invite your countrymen to an extended account of the measures taken to effect divine service, when I intended to speak to them of this object between the Anglican and the German common bond of union in Christ; of the brother- Churches. The work alluded to is in French, and is ly love which subsisted between our Churches; and itself a translation of extracts from the Memoirs of of my joy in meeting in that remote, and almost un- Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York, at the date of the inhabited corner of my diocese, so many brethren of a kindred state and so many members of our mother Continuation. The title of the French copy in the church. But to my great disappointment, when I possession of Mr. Verplanck is here given, and is in rose at day-break on the morning of the Sunday, they all probability the only copy in this country, French had flown, and I could see them stretching away to or English. The extracts were taken from manuscript the east end of Toveaux Straits; without bearing Memoirs of the Archbishop, and published by his away with them the letter which I had resolved to descendants, dedicated to Frederick III., with a view, write, to express my fraternal union with you and no doubt, to revive the interest in the subject to which your's in the fellowship of the spirit and the bride, it refers. The present writer has made a translation from the spot which of all others, had least of the of portions in manuscript, some of which, as coming

The parties that take the most active part in the corvette, St. Louis, generously placed all the accom- Union projected from 1709, and earlier, until 1713, modation of his ship at my disposal; and actually re- were, on the one hand, Dr. J. Sharp, Archbishop of ceived on board more than 100 of the unfortunate York, and Dr. D. E. Jablonski, of the Moravian refugees, including two clergymen and their families: Church, on the other. After stating the grievances himself and his officers submitting to every inconve- to which Protestants had been subject in different quarters from Romish intolerance, and the interest which the Archbishop took in measures for their relief, my feelings to Captain McKeever, in the hurry of our the Extracts relate the circumstances which prepared arrival and his departure; but if you should ever see the way for the discussion of the Union. The king

liturgy, that he believed there to find a grand centre

No one, perhaps, contributed more to heighten the former letters. We are now returning from Welling- value the king attached to the liturgy of England than ton, where we have been taking for a time the duties Dr. Jablonski. He had been educated among those of a most dear and valued missionary, Rev. O. Had- from whom he had imbibed strong prejudices against field, a second Mr. Whytehead, who is now lying on it, but one or two visits to England, and some time his death-bed, at the very time, when the faithless spent in one of the Universities, served to make him heart would be apt to say, that it is most expedient better acquainted with it, as he there witnessed a that he should live. My main object was to watch the living exemplification of it; his prejudices were reeffect upon the Southern Tribes of the news of the moved and his views completely changed. After this destruction of Kororarika, which I am happy in being he availed himself of every opportunity to express his able to think, was productive of little or no evil effect favourable impressions, particularly in reference to the among them. The principal chief of those parts ac- proposed Union, and the result was a correspondence

with the impression that he was hostile to the English. The first step was a translation of the Liturgy into This is Le Ranparaha, the unwilling witness of the German, a copy of which was sent to the Queen, and slaughter of the English at the Wairau in Cloudy Bay. one to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but by some His son and grandson are now on board with me, on unaccountable neglect or oversight the latter never their way to my native college in the neighbourhood received his copy. The Archbishop seeming to take WHICH IS A DISTINCT SERVICE, and, in the first institution, who, in a manner, forced it upon them by a previous deviation, of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Prussia which the church at large has acquiesced.

When, therefore, the general intercession has been already when, therefore, the general intercession has been already in which the church at large has acquiesced.

Some retrenchments, which have crept into general use (as in the form of notice for the Communion) and have become one disturbance may arise. Upon the whole been tacitly abandoned when, in 1710, his desire to the control of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is no interest in the subject, and the king of Auckland. One of the old chiefs of the south is not all the chiefs of the sout of grace which he has begue, in the building up and bishop of York, the object of which was the intro-

The state and circumated resonance of the faunt of the superior of the state of affairs and circumated resonance of the faunt of the superior of a remark of the state of affairs and circumated resonance of the faunt of the state of affairs and circ "By a more diligent perusal says the author," of the Common Prayer)

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"By a more diligent perusal says the authority, because it was the design of authority to repeal them.

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"By a more diligent perusal says the authority and part of the Common Prayer in loc. (quoted also by Bishop Mant on the places done, without any pause or distinction." ing the model, though a slow, will be a more effectual

in the moral sky, still it may grow and descend in er, against the world, the flesh, and the devil. showers to bless again the soil where it arose.

a Church in existence. This Church must renew its that his Excellency Lord Metcalfe has resigned the appeals for aid from the churches to sustain it. We Government of British North America, and left this trust that there will be a cheerful response from all Province for England. The causes of this resignation, who love the Charch in her true Catholicity, embra- so much to be deplored by the colony at large, are cing all nations, languages and tribes.

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1845.

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calamity as connected mainly with the worldly traffic we could not always coincide in the views, touching and speculations of the day, - who will regard it as her ecclesiastical or educational relations, which he an incident bearing chiefly upon the chances of pecu- felt himself, no doubt from the purest motives, conniary loss or gain, -who will contemplate it, in short, strained to adopt, we can just as heartily concede to not with the spirit of the philanthropist, but with the his Excellency a conscientious persuasion that he was temper of the utilitarian.

no immortality: and the retribution for offences profession of a member of the Church of England. against the Divine laws and majesty which they, as As a private individual,—as the philanthropist of against the Divine laws and majesty which they, as well as individuals, deserve, must come to them in temporal disaster or ruin,—must reach them in a form

As a private individual,—as the philanthropist of enlarged mind and benevolent heart,—the generous promoter of every institution of piety and charity,—

gations he has thrown up for the ideal nothings of the temporal disaster or ruin, -must reach them in a form promoter of every institution of piety and charity,and power which will touch them in their aggregate the kind, considerate friend,—the affable and courstrength, and impair or wither up the sources of teous gentleman, -gentle under opposition, and meek national greatness and glory. When the temper of and patient in suffering, Lord Metcalfe stands above empires and kingdoms has run counter to the will of all praise. And with these personal qualities, so atthe Almighty; when their dominion has evinced an tractive and endearing, his Lordship must, even with antagonism and rivalry to the sovereignty of God; half the great ability he possessed, have proved an inwhen apostacy from his truth, or rebellion against his fluential and valuable Governor. nds, has been the effect of this waywardness But while these very qualifications of Lord Metand pride, then HE,—as the history of all ages and calfe have smoothed the way, in no inconsiderable nations teaches us, -lifts the rod, and if he does not degree, for his successor, and left him a freer course annihilate by the smite of his curse, he scourges them amidst the storms and dangers of Colonial rule, they for their correction and improvement. The evil day make us even the more solicitous regarding that sucof ruin will be stayed, as it was to Nineveh, if they cessor;—that if his mind and temper should not be repent in sackcloth and ashes; but reiterated lapses, cast in a similar mould, he may bring at least to his repeated falls from the recognition and reverence of mighty task a spirit of conciliation, and unswerving the Infinite Ruler of the world, will ensure to nations honesty and consistency of purpose. the doom which befell Nineveh at the last.

revealed in one or other of three great scourges,ravages of the incurable disease.

This was one warning to a letherain, and windful or Yaman who releas the integrity and maintenance the times bear melancholy evidence. Another, then, this fair portion of the dominions of our Sovereign, before us, than the more direct visitations of the crown of glory in the court of the King of kings. Almighty, the Psalmist in this pathetic choice of woes sufficiently declares,-" Let us fall now into the hand of the Lord; for his mercies are great: and let me not fall into the hand of man." Nay, it may be that all three will be combined in their accumulated weight of woe upon the wicked: for as "the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God," so the wrath of man may, by a very manifest process, work out, and bring on, the other evils which are so often the direct inflictions of heaven.

The religious mind will see every thing, in these visitations, to reconcile it to the wisdom and justice of God in inflicting them. They are harbingers of that general judgement which the Word of Truth assures us, and which we solemnly profess to believe, is soon to come: they are a remembrancer which the world needs, that this day of universal doom is appointed and approaching: they are a proof, amongst

And the religious mind views even such calamities as amongst the hopeful signs which go to realize the promise of the renovation of all things. If men were left to their hardihood and their heedlessness, without any check which they felt to be from above, God which our able correspondent H. C. C. arrives on the but that all should come to repentance."

wisdom, yes, and the goodness of God, in the chastisements he sends: there are manifestations, too, of fitted by those, amongst others, which our corresponpractical benefit, connected with every day's expe- dent has adduced. rience, in the peculiar visitation which we have too much reason to fear is approaching. Society, even in Christian lands, where there is the greatest boast of that we are called upon to announce the to us sudden the march of intellect, and of the privileges of the and unexpected death of a most estimable and beloved Gospel, -is deeply steeped in sensuality and vice: fellow-labourer, the Rev. J. G. Beek Lindsay, Rector this plague-spot is well nigh universal; and the moral of Cornwall. We can hardly endure to contemplate gangrene it will require the remedy of an Almighty the loss which the Church in this Diocese has sushand to subdue and eradicate. The being "elothed tained in the demise of this exemplary, laborious, and in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every amiable clergyman,—cut off, as he has been, in the for delicacy of living,-has become a moral malady which is like to poison the issues of life, and estrange Providence; while, under the heavy bereavement, we

all thought and love of the Creator in idolatry of the feel all the consolation of the belief that our departed The withholding, then, of his bounties even for a world, has been removed to the "rest which remainseason,—the famine of a year, may check the devas- eth for the people of God." tations of this all-absorbing worldliness, and its concomitant dissipations; may convert the rampant reign a friend at Toronto, and we are as yet without particuof ungodly pleasure into something like the soberness lars as to the immediate cause of this afflictive event. of respect for holy things; may change this allengrossing idolatry of self into at least a little of

restraint and denial for His glory and His kingdom's Church Society in this and the neighbouring District sake. It may teach all to feel that, living by his will of Colborne, to an alteration in the announcement of and dependent on his bounty, they are to look upon the Parochial Meetings contained in our last number. the goods of life as a stewardship, an account of which It will also be perceived that additional appointments is to be rendered to him, and not as a property which have been made. may be squandered at every persuasion of lust or The members of the Church Society in this impulse of vanity. It may teach them to walk more town and vicinity are respectfully informed that they softly and humbly in the sight of a Creator to whom will be called upon, during the ensuing week, for the they owe their all; and, in a sense of their estrange- amount of their respective Subscriptions.

Germans in this city, might prove at least a cog  $\pi o v$  in the truth of the superior of the collection of the property of the clergy, or the education of the superior of the clergy, or the education of the superior of the clergy, or the education of the provents affords, the containing successive generations, for the superior of the clergy, or the education of the provents affords, the containing successive generations, for the superior of the clergy, or the education of the provents affords, the containing successive generations and if they have in good faith embraced occasion was something unusual alast and really the containing successive generations. στω on which the moral lever might turn. Though it ments of that covenant by which they were pledged accounts due to this office. may rise like the little cloud, a speck scarcely visible to fight manfully, under the standard of their Redeem-

We need not remind the reader there is now such It will be seen, from statements in another place, sufficiently detailed in the short but pathetic and affectionate valedictory address which has been so kindly bequeathed to the people of his late charge. For the result thus expressed, we were not altogether unprepared; and although the late bulletins appeared to indicate some improvement in his health, little hope could be entertained either of his ultimate recovery, or of his being equal again to the active discharge of his onerous duties.

Lord Metcalfe came to this Province in a very critical condition of its affairs; and, after encountering obstacles and mastering difficulties of no ordinary magnitude, he leaves it with the regard, esteem, and love of the great body of its inhabitants.

No person can have heard, without concern and We do not profess acquiescence in the whole sysalarm, the accounts of the deficient harvest through- tem of policy which our late Governor General felt it out Europe, which have been conveyed to us by the his duty to pursue; but of one thing we are, and allast arrivals from England. These occounts assure ways were, convinced,—that he did what he conceived us, that the scarcity is general in Europe; and per- to be best for the welfare and peace of the country. haps the next intelligence may inform us of what is so And while in some matters of public concern, -in probable, that it has shewn itself also throughout those especially which chiefly engage our own interest other parts of the Eastern world,-through the nor- and care,-in matters pertaining to the welfare of that thern portions at least of Asia and Africa.

There are not a few, we fear, who will view this which, by God's blessing, is planted in these realms,

right. So far from having blame to attach to any adverse personal inclinations, we must ascribe the appa-Yet even these may come to learn, that a season of verse personal inclinations, we must ascribe the appascarcity is a universal calamity,—that it has a moral rent defect, such as it has been, to influences from and religious, as well as social and political influence; without which, with the best intentions, it was hard but apart from thoughts of a mere earthly cast, the to control, and perhaps, too, in no slight degree, to Christian will view it as one in which the Providence habits of thought and action, early implanted and long of God is to be specially discerned and magnified. fostered, which are often found in antagonism to those Nations, as such, it has been well observed, have rules of truth, duty, and consistency, embraced in the

The late mortality amongst the Governors of this These interpositions of heaven for the correction Province, constitutes a melancholy feature in our Coand welfare of kingdoms and nations, are, in general, lonial history; and not the less so that it has to be dated from the period of the introduction of that new PESTILENCE, FAMINE, and WAR. It is not long since and much lauded policy, comprehended under the we deplored the ravages of the first; when the mysterious plague, originating in the farthest extremities indeed, as if that imposed a weight of care and toil, -a of the East, flew with destroying blight to the utmost wearing of the energies of the mind, and a fretting and cular usurpation more determined, was that a time to put bounds of the West,—summoning thousands, almost withering of the peace of the heart,—to which no con- a bye-word and a reproach into the months of our en without warning, to their last account, and leaving stitution is equal; as if Providence had noted, by this panic-stricken, and for the moment at least humbled marked sign of warning, the nature of the boon for and penitent, the millions who saw around them the which, in its infatuation, our young land has been yearning.

is threatened,—will, we fear, assuredly come,—famine, can help feeling anxiety in connection with the changes one of the most disastrous visitations which God, in which the lamented removal of the good Lord Metcalfe his Providence, inflicts. These are scourges directly must occasion. We pray that the bright beams of from the hand of heaven; for human prudence cannot God's mercy may be upon his Church and people in arrest the blight of the pestilence—human skill cannot this land; and from no warmer or more honest heart force its products from the earth, if God deny the will this prayer be wafted to the throne of grace, than sunshine and the rain. But there is yet a worse one from that of Lord Metcalfe. May heaven's peace in store, if people and nations continue on impenitent and blessing be with him, and the wreath of welland unreclaimed. There is the scourge of war; and earned laurels which the hands of earthly monarchs how much worse this was deemed, in the old time have bestowed, be exchanged for the never-fading

> We regret that, from the length of the Charge of the Lord Bishop of Montreal, we have been obliged to divide it into three portions. The concluding part will be given next week.

We have no disposition, after the much that has been said, to touch upon the questions which his Lordship so ably and temperately discusses; but one suggestion, in reference to the length of the Morning Service caused by the conjunction into one of what was formerly three, we would venture to throw out for consideration :- whether, in towns of considerable size especially, it would not be advisable on days upon which the Holy Sacrament is administered, to have the Morning Service, properly so called, at an earlier hour, - and the Litany and Communion to follow after an hour's intermission, at the usual period of the day. other signs, that the King of Righteousness is coming far as the comfort and convenience of worshippers is We should think this a very desirable arrangement as concerned, though it could make little difference in the labour of the clergyman; and it is solely on that account that we venture to offer the suggestion.

We by no means dissent from the conclusions to would soon be forgotten: what, therefore, startles, subject of the recent defections from the Church, alarms, and drives them to a recognition of Him and although we may slightly differ from him as to the deprecation of his wrath, we hail as an evidence of the intermediate chain of causes through which those deunchangeable and comfortable truth, that, in the cisions, so much to be deplored and deprecated, have beneficent dealings of his Providence, he "never been taken. It is not without satisfaction that we slumbers nor sleeps,"—that, in the merciful purposes find warnings reiterated in every form and variety of his grace, he "willeth not the death of a sinner, against the apostacy which has taken place: we attempted to furnish what we deemed useful counsel These are general effects which demonstrate the and caution against such a fall from the truth and purity

It is with feelings of indescribable regret and grief, the passion for dress, for costliness of equipage, prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness. But we bow to the wise appointments of an ever gracious brother, relieved from the conflicts and dangers of the

This melancholy intelligence has reached us from

We request the attention of the friends of the

#### Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Rev. Sir,-The defection of Mr. Newman has but re-

of our Church, necessarily leading those who would develope her principles into conformity with Rome; or whether it was the natural consequence of ideas peculiar to the individual,—of notions erroneous in their character, unscriptural in their foundation, and unauthorized by the Church. The first supposition is refuted by our arrestite and Liturgy, which formally disavow and reject all the Romish heresies, and it is also disproved by the fact that Newman belonged to a modern school of theology, headed by men who have notoriously endeavoured to set asside the force of the Articles, by misrepresenting them as not essentially anti-Popish, and who have laboured to weaken their force by justifying mental reservation and the most dishonourable equivocation in subscribing them. Of this class are the men who were excalous for the Church, but mental the most dishonourable equivocation, and who were restless and dissatisfied under her restrictions. With respect to the second supposition, there may be more lating to use the second supposition, there may be more lating to use conduced to these events: it is a duty that we owe to ourselves, and to the reputation of our Church, to speak of this deposition, the entire of ideas peculiar to the individual,—of notions erroneous in their brethren, with ministers of religion, and churches in which to worship, they are virtually excluded from Christian communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to which this communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to which this communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to which this communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to which this communication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matter in the length to wheth that the thorist into sommunication has extended, but it is unquestionably our duty to view the matte to us except through their writings and actions; but let section as it deserves—in language neither doubtful, ap us not ascribe defection to doctrines which can hardly, logetic, nor exculpatory; and to shew, that when a manufacture of the reputation of the reputat

nated over the humbler but imperative responsibilities of the ordinary Christian life; but there were yet other responsibilities laid upon him, viz. - "to minister the Doc-trines and Sacraments and the Discipline of Christ as he Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and Realm hath received the same,-to be ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word,"—with the solemnly avowed persuasion that "Holy Scriptures convisions of a "romantic and fitful temperament,"—for dreams of "worldly holiness" too refined, too much it advance of the age; from all which the inference is that, our Protestant Church and world not being good enough for him, he was driven to seek for peace in the arms of her of the seven hills.

Though not taking exactly this view of his case, I do heartily concur in the idea that in him some "fixed purpose and strong passion" became a malady and well nigh a madness, since it brought him under the influence of that "strong delusion" by which he and millions have been given up to believe a lie.

It is to be feared that such dangerous results may not be confined to minds of a peculiar cast, liable to romantic visions &c.; minds of an every day order may be seduced into the same errors, not through excessive refinement in religious matters, but through the common tendency of the "natural man" to swerve from the plain truths of the Gospel,—through the affinity which erroneous and false doctrines have with the prejudices and predilections of the human disposition,—and through the readiness with which the worldly and the careless patronize any system which, by a profuse ceremonial, promises to make reli-gion more easy and attainable.

Admit that in the aspect of the times, Mr. Newman saw but a "feeble realization of practical good," with an absence or injudicious form of piety, these were the very reasons that should have made him firm. When opposition to the Church had become active, faction bold, mies? Was it a manly act to shrink disheartened from the conflict, and to go over to a communion which Bur net so justly describes as "of an ever restless spirit, and the standing enemy of our Church"? What was the worth

tain questions, and to place the secret of that excitement | age of fifteen. - Berean. in the searching power of the appeals of the Tractarians development of the duties and hopes of Christianity be-fore their time? To attribute this exclusively to them, censures by implication the faithfulness of the whole mi-nistry of the Church. It was not by an unwonted inpland than to adopt them, do appreciate these sterling alities in the ministry wherever they are found; but the world saw at first with curiosity, then with suspicion, at last with alarm, the rise and prevalence of opinion strangely at variance with the generally received concep ions of the principles of a Protestant Church; men per ceived in the writings of the new school a pervading ton of apology for Romish superstitions,—they heard the dearly-cherished name of Protestant scouted, and the mation in which they gloried all but repudiated a an untoward event—as almost a misfortune to be mourned over in sackcloth and ashes,—they witnessed in their ritual observances genuflexions and crossings before the "altar," with the revival of ceremonies, symbols and phraseology permanently associated with the popular idea of a false and long reprobated faith,—and they were told of a certain degree of veneration for relics, and of a eculiar qualified worship of the Virgin Mary and the en saw with dismay these things emanating what had hitherto been deemed the central stre holds of English Protestant divinity, the nurseries of the minds and the hearts destined to guide both Church and State; it is therefore no wonder that they were indignant, and, since popular zeal often overshoots its mark that in the fevered excitement of the moment they were guilty of some extravagancies; it need not be mat rprise that the public mind also became morbidly sentive, even to the rejecting some revived usages, perhaps canonical and edifying.

It appears somewhat too favourable a construction of

ements of Newman and his fraternity, to consider them chiefly as attempts to introduce an improved ceremonial. It was not their province to innovate upon the accustomed usages of the Church, even if improvement were needed; but our rites are already "as the ought to be, grave, simple, and naturally expressive of that which is intended by them."—(Burnet, Art. xx.)—The pious mind finds in them enough for its utmost de votional requirements,—at least for as much as need to be expressed by outward acts. The genuineness of a piety that requires to be nurtured and fed by an excessive eremonial is not above suspicion, and ceremonies-(the world possesses a standing proof)—may overgrow and thrust aside the realities of which they were at first in-

tended to be but the accompaniment and the expression.

That Newman, whose secession is recent, may, among ther fancies, have been actuated by a supposed hopeless pation, is perhaps possible; but others had gone before subject, and in whatever quarter the blame of unjustifiae excesses may be chargeable, some share of the responsibility must rest with those whose advocacy of un-protestant tenets and usages excited an alarm which the very fact of these defections proves to have been anything

You indulge a hope that a great and mighty change may be made in the corrupt system of Rome by these very men. There is, indeed, One who can overrule evil good, and we will pray that Newman, with "all Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics, may be brought home into the Lord's flock, and may be made one fold under one Shepherd;" yet, that eminent men of the Church of England, having been previously thoroughly contaminated with Romish predilections, should formally renounce the purest form of Christianity in the world, and deliberately adopt the most corrupt, is rather a doubtful first step towards the conversion of the Papal heresy. It is true and ritual, but with all the light that learning and research could furnish, they have rejected the true for the false, the pure for the impure,—and thus virtually to attack and wound the cause of truth, as they have done in eir solemn renunciation of Protestantism, appears, by ons, a very indirect and improbable method of adfor as strange things have happened in the world,—that those Newman and others, who began by preaching popery in of the

as warnings; but a warning, to be useful, must not only point out the danger, but also how it is to be avoided. The precipice over which they have rushed down headlong is conspicuous enough, but the road that conducts privileges, and will, in many instances, fall away from the alized the expectations which all reflecting men must to it should be distinctly indicated. The palpable warn-have formed, from the bias long apparent in him and ing to be drawn from this their crowning error is, to eshave formed, from the bias long apparent in him and others of that school.

His sincerity, and the absence of personal interest, constitute a more dangerous feature in his apostacy, by restitute a more dangerous feature in his apos

by any force, be connected with such a result; let us not stigmatize just and well-founded principles as the views which made Newman a papist.

It may have been the case, as you charitably surmse, ings and more in sorrow than in anger, as having severed at once the kindlier and associate feelings of former fellowship, and as having stamped indelibly an Iscariot brand upon his own name and memory.

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphaus of the Clergy in this Diocese:-Previously announced, 93 collections, in am't 324 3

St. John's, Woodhouse ..... £1 14 0 

 Vittoria
 1 1 0

 —per Rev. F. Evans

 St. Paul's Church, Darlington
 £2 1 1½

 St. George's
 Clarke
 2 8 10

 Newton Village
 0 8 6

 per Churchwarden ..... 107 Collections......£349 14 103 T. W. BIRCHALL,

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL -- We understand that to the consciences of men, appear somewhat questionable a collection was taken up at this place of worship on Sunther—he will return. At all events this is apparent,—assumptions. Throughout the wide field of Church liteday last, on behalf of the Church Society, for the special that in every case of conversion to Rome there has been rature and the extended platform of Protestant preaching, were there no appeals to conscience,—no exhibition of the responsibilities of beings destined for eternity,—no object of providing a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of Clergymen; the amount collected was over £38, and some additions to it were promised from

nity be-persons who had come unprepared.

The Cathedral Churchwardens most gratefully acknowledge a donation of £25, from J. H. Kerr, Esq., to be apsuperior correctness in their delineations of the spirit of the Gospel and its practical requirements, that opposition was aroused; for mankind, although more prone to applied than to adopt them, do appropriate these to applied them, do appropriate these to applied the spirit of the building now in course of erection in the Protestant burying ground, St. John's Suburbs, to replace, temporarily, the Chapel burnt down on the 28th June. The expense of this temporary building has been also in part defraved (to the protestant burying ground, St. John's Suburbs, to replace, temporarily, the Chapel burnt down on the 28th June. plied in part payment of the building now in course of £60,) from monies sent for the purpose to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, by Joshua Watson, Esq., of Clapham, near London .- Quebec Mercury.

ENGLAND

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KOWLEDGE. 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, October, 1845. The Rev. Dr. Russell, in the Chair. The Lord Bishop of Toronto having recommended the pplication of the Rev. H. Patton, Missionary at Kempt-

e, who requested Books for the performance of Divine Service in Churches in his mission, books were granted For St. James's Church, Kemptville, a set of Quarto

For Christ's Church, Marlborough, a Bible and Book

For Trinity Church, Merrickville, a Book for the For each of six school-houses, in which Mr. Patton performs week-day services, an octavo Bible and Com-

on Prayer Book. The Lord Bishop of Montreal recommended to the fayourable consideration of the Society a request from the Rev. Charles Morice, in behalf of a Church which is now

"Many of these people come six and eight miles to Church, and show an increasing interest and attachment to our services; and when it is considered that the conregation is composed chiefly of the labouring class of the old register books. The document alluded to con-England, who find it no easy matter to clear their land, tained the appointment of Percival Radcliffe, clerk, by families, I thus is will be granted that some all the appointment of the Incumbent of the parish of families, I tunok is will he granted that some small assistance, in enabling them to worship God as they have been ber, 1652. accustomed to do in the mother country, will not be hrown away. I have already called upon them three

times for subscriptions, and feel that I cannot do so again The secretaries reported that this approach that who ought under the notice of the Standing Committee, who commended that the sum of £100 should be placed at e disposal of the Bishop of Montreal towards the builded as  $\pm 200$ . ing of churches in his diocese, in such proportions as he may judge proper; and that his Lordship be requested to assign out of this sum, towards the Church at Lacole, uch an amount as the necessity of the case appears to require. The Committee propose to request the Bishop to furnish the Board with particulars of the several cases to which aid may be granted from the Society's means.

It was agreed that £100 be placed at the Bishop's dis-

An application was forwarded by his Lordship from the Rev. J. P. White, who requested some Books and Tracts for a school at Chambly, and for troops stationed Books and Tracts were granted to the value of £5.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

79, Pall Mall, Oct. 11th, 1845. The Annual Report of the Society, together with the Quarterly Paper for October, is now in course of circu-The following extract will show that while the Society is using its utmost efforts to sustain the Church in the colonies, it is calling upon the richer and older settlements to exert themselves for the maintenance of

As the Church at home cannot be expected to charge itself permanently with the maintenance of the colonial clergy, the Society, which acts on its behalf, is bound by a regard to the real welfare of the Church in the color porters in this country, to see that its grants are made to those places only, where, from the smallness or poverty Newman and others, who began by preaching popers of the population, or the recent formation of the settlethe Church of England, may, in the romantic freaks of their sanguine temperaments, end by preaching Protestheir sanguine temperaments, end by preaching popers of the public worship of the affections of the people amongst whom Mr. Grey has been called to minister: and to us, who are accustomed ded with honour.\* With regard to the other charges I am not

and that we are wrong.

It becomes therefore of importance to ascertain, as nearly as possible, whether this defection has resulted from anything faulty in the doctrines and construction of our Church, necessarily leading those who would devalue her principles into conformity with Bome: or of serious and talented men, (to damit at their trivial wants, they will look, and not in vain, to the church. For some years after their arrival in a new inextricably involved in the meshes of a delusive idolatry when they once begin to tamper, even from a distance, with what is corrupt, or to depart from the plain sense with Spring and churches in which is corrupt, or to depart from the plain sense with what is corrupt.

blessing, in various parts of the world. In Canada, and the other provinces of British North America, the Church is yearly assuming a more organized form, by educating her own clergy, and making provision for their permanent maintenance. From having been exotic, so to speak, she is becoming indigenous; and though, in respect to the new burdens which are cast upon her by a poor emigrant population, she must still look to the mother country for pecuniary aid, it is a good sign that she even now scarcely requires our assistance in regard to men. Indeed, not only are the two Canadian dioceses furnishing a due supply of persons fitly qualified to serve in the ministry of the settled parishes, but they are even sending out missionaries amongst the scattered population of the forest. But while, as the Report bears evidence, the Society is contributing liberally to secure for our countrymen in the colonies the spiritual blessings which were their inheritance at home, it is making great and increasing efforts for the propagation of the Gospel among the heathen, and desires to express humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God, more especially for the success with which He has pleased to bless the labours of his servants in Tinnevelly

"It needs hardly to be stated, that in the large and comprehensive service in which the Society is engaged, it must depend for the necessary means upon the hearty, ungrudging support of all the mombers of the Church of England. Upon the clergy it must depend to make known both the justice of its claims and the vast extent of its operations. Every parish and congregation at home are debtors to the free mercy of God for the spiritual blessings they enjoy, and seem bound by such obligation to impart the same to others. Most encouraging is the fact, that the Bishops of the Scottish Church, in Synod assem bled, have come to a unanimous resolution to join cordially with the Society in carrying out its great designs. A general and hearty co-operation alone seems wanting to secure to our Church the inestimable privilege of being made a favourite instrument of God's goodness for making known among all nations the Gospel of his blessed Son.

THE LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD has been nominated by her Majesty to the vacant see of Bath and Wells—Dr. Wilberforce, Dean of Westminster, is to be promoted, it is said, to the bishopric of Oxford. Dr. Hawkins, of Oriel College, Oxford, and Dr. Jelf, have both been named; and Dr. Bull, of Exeter, is mentioned for the

Deanery of Westminster. These movements are important, especially in relation to Oxford, and we pray that they may be promotive of the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability, extension, and welfare the glory of God and the stability of the glory of God and t These movements are important, especially in relation of that branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church by God's mercy yet existing amongst us.—Church Chron., Oct. 30.

Converts to Popers.—It is fully expected that sevethe conflict, and to go over to a communion which Burnet so justly describes as "of an ever restless spirit, and the standing enemy of our Church"? What was the worth of his strong (so called) Church principles—of his presumed desire to bring men to the enjoyment of the bless-tree conducted min to missing as a cause of his step, the disgust of a sensitive ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers as a cause of his step, the disgust of a sensitive ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers are invited to give in their names to their respective Ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers are invited to give in their names to their respective Ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers are invited to give in their names to their respective Ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish time ministers are invited to give in their names to their respective Ministers. His Lordship has signified that he does not wish the Church of Rome. as a married man, he is debarred in the Church of Rome. Mr. Capes, also, like Mr. Sibthorp, went over too sud-denly, flying from one position of zeal and love to anosome note of singularity or irregular haste in the converted. - Globe.

MUNIFICENT DONATION .- The committee of the Church Building Society have just received five hundred guineas from "H. C. T.," in aid of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement &c. of churches and chapels.

THE REV. DR. GODDARD.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Goddard, of An-The decease of this venerable divine will be sincerely regretted by the poor, to whom he was a most li-beral benefactor; and the inhabitants of Andover will beral beneractor; and the inhabitants of Andover will long cherish his memory with respect and gratitude. To his munificence they are indebted for the erection of their new church, built at the sole expense of the above gentleman, at a cost exceeding £20,000. The decease of Dr. Goddard renders vacant the prebendary or canonry of Beaminster Secunda, anciently founded in the Cathedral Church of Sarum. The deceased was also a prebendary of St. Paul's, rector of Bepton, in the diocese of Chichester, and rector of Wherwell, in the diocese of Winchester. The proceeds of the prebend, which are sinecure preferments, will now be received by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and appropriated to the augmentation of small livings: but the appointments will be made as to the ho-

norary canonries. BRIDGEWATER .- The effects of the meeting of the Reformation Society at Bridgewater are daily becoming more apparent. More than one person who had joined the Roman Catholics have returned to the Church, and

another meeting is loudly called for. ADULT BAPTISM AT LEIGH .- The ceremony of adult paptism was performed in the parish church of Leigh, on Sunday, Oct. 5, by the Rev. J. Irvine. The recipient was Miss Scholefield, daughter of Mr. Peter Scholefield, of Avenue-place, Leigh. The baptism took place after the second lesson in the evening service. Miss Scholein the course of building at Lacole, the cost of which will field had been brought up in the Unitarian faith, but had about £400. Mr. Morice, in writing to his Diocesan, attended the Church of England many years previous to her baptism.

CURIOUS DOCUMENT .- A few days ago,

HERTINGFORDBURY CHURCH.—This venerable fabric, which is as nearly as antique as that of Monken Hadley, near Rarnet, having lately somewhat fallen into decay, particularly in the interior, it has been determined that it The Secretaries reported that this application had been rought under the notice of the Standing Committee, who

Wolsingham.—One of the most interesting days we remember to have spent occurred on St. Luke's Day.— On that day, after morning service, the Rector of Wol-singham, the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, entertaining his choir and the church officers at dinner; and, after after-noon service, (to which with flags flying they walked in procession from the new schools,) the children of the pa-rochial schools at Wolsingham and Thornley, to the number of about 140, at tea. The chief inhabitants of the parish were invited to witness the latter pleasing sight, and accordingly a great number were present. On leavi-church the children fell into procession, and, accomp nied by their teachers and the visitors, proceeded through the grounds of the rectory to that part where prepara-tions had been made for their taking tea. We need scarcely observe that the little ones did full justice to the ample provision placed before them. When tea was over, a series of innocent and interesting sports was provided for them and fully entered into, the rector ever being foremost in the successful endeavour to amuse. Durin about two hours that these sports lasted, they were never allowed to flag for a moment. After that interval the partook of refreshment provided in the rectory, and the ejoined the youthful visitants in the grounds (which had ow been thrown open to the public generally), where a discharge of fireworks, inclusive of the ascent of two fire-balloons, took place. "God save the Queen" was then sing, and the company separated. The snavity, kindness, and attention of the rector and Lady Georgians Grey to their guests, whether young or old, rich or poor, were almost beyond what might have been expected fro

mode. One such Church well established for the ment from the truth of God and the practice of the ment from occasion was something unusual and really delightful.

Might not such meetings, where this hurtful feeling preher principles, without any mental reservation, or "non-natural-sense" interpretation, their teaching must henceforth be just what Rome teaches.

Might not such meetings, where this hurtful feeling prevails, be made use of—if for no other purpose—to secure it remembered, in which they had an equal share with so desirable an end? We had well-nigh omitted to state there was not a single drawbask in the day's prowe may well hope that these defections will operate ourselves,—have every thing to provide anew; and it is abundantly evident, that unless a liberal assistance be

## Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Montreal, 25th November, 1845. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been leased to make the following appointments, viz:-

George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, Esquire, to be Warden of the District of Newcastle, in the place of John Steele, Esquire, James Wright, of Port Colborne, Gentleman, to be a Land-

ing Waiter in her Majesty's Customs.
William Mitchell, of Darlington, Gentleman, to be a Surveyor and Landing Waiter in her Majesty's Customs.

Henry J. Jessup, of Prescott, Gatleman, to be a Landing
Waiter and Searcher in her Majesty's Customs. George Brooke, of the city of Toronto, Barrister-at-Law, and Charles A. Sadleir, of the town of Kingston, Gentleman, to be Public Notaries in that part of the Province formerly

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, LORD METCALFE.

(From the Montreal Courier, Nov. 27.)

Yesterday morning, at a little after 9 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor General embarked on board the Prince Albert, on his way to England. The streets were lined with troops from Great St. James'-

street to the Steamboat wharf, where a guard of honour of the 52nd Regiment was stationed, and where his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, together with all the heads of the Military Departments and the General Staff, were in waiting We noticed also all the members of the Administration, to-

gether with numbers of the most respectable inhabitants of the city. Several of the Fire Companies, with their bands and banners, were also present, and, considering that the warning of his Excellency's departure has been so short, we were perfectly astonished at the immense number of persons, and that too of all shades of politics, who had assembled to pay their tribute of

all shades of politics, who had assembled to pay their tribute or respect to this, the best Governor that the colony ever had. On his Excellency's arrival at the boat he was received by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented his Excellency an Address, which was agreed to at a meeting of the City Council on Tuesday evening. His Excellency, and several of the gentlemen who were about him, appeared to be much affected, and indeed we never see on an exercise of the kind countries. indeed we never saw, on any occasion of the kind, so genuine a manifestation of feeling; it was evident that the sorrow ex-pressed at losing Lord Metcalfe came from the heart of every one present. After the address was presented, his Excellency went on board the Prince Albert, accompanied by Captains Brownrigg and Campbell, and Dr. Crawford, who attend him to England, and several officers and gentlemen, who went as far as Laprairie; the boat immediately started amidst the loudly expressed good wishes of the people, who repeatedly cried outs
"God bless your Lordship," and amidst the thunders of a
salute fired by the Royal Artillery, the people of Montreal saw
the last of him whom they have so long loved and honoured.

It will be some time before we shall learn to estimate the loss

we have sustained by Lord Metcalfe's resignation of the government. No man ever before held the reins of power in this Canada happy, contented and prosperous. He found us a divided people, the prey to factious and unprincipled political intrigues, he leaves us comparatively a united people, enjoying the fruits of good and just government, in a state of commercial and political prosperious and p cial and political prosperity, such as Canada has never known The talent and prudence with which Lord Metcalfe adminis

tered affairs in India and Jamaica, had secured to him a reputation which most men might envy; but considering the difficulties with which he had to contend in Canada, his successful administration of affairs here may justly be considered his greatest triumph.

Long after the splendid statue erected by the grateful munigenerous heart and open hand. We trust, however, that some memorial worthy of bim, and worthy of our sense of what he has done for Canada, will be erected in our midst; such an calfe may arrive safely in England, and that, being relieved from

still more difficult to replace his Lordship in Canada; that her Majesty, knowing the state of Lord Metcalfe's health, could

not ask him to continue in the government, but left his retire-ment entirely to his Lordship's own wish on the subject. This will of course account for our not having heard, by the last mail, of the appointment of a successor to his Lordship.— The fact of his having accepted the offer of the Queen to relieve him from his office cannot be known to the Home Government until the arrival of his Lordship himself.

Since writing the above, an extra of the Official Gazette has been published, in which Lord Metcalfe, in the most affecting terms, bids adieu to the people of Canada. We are delighted at this official exposition of the control of t at this official exposition of the reasons for his Lordship's departure. It is distinctly stated that Lord Metcalfe's health alon is the cause of his having relinquished his high station:

MONKLANDS, MONTREAL, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL cannot take leave of Canada in the sudden manner which the state of his health renders necessary, without conveying to the inhabitants of the Province his fervent wishes for their prosperity and happiness. He does not quit his post in pursuit of a cure for a complaint which is supposed to be incurable, nor for the preservation of a life which could not be better disposed of than in the service of her Mariesty, and in the service of the Mariesty, and in the service of the Mariesty, and in the service of the Mariesty. jesty, and in the exercise of honest endeavours to promote the welfare of this splendid Province; but solely, because the increasing ravages of his disorder deprive him of the power of performing the duties of his office with the requisite efficiency.
Under these circumstances, her Majesty having most gracious signified her acceptance of his resignation, he is under the necessity of proceeding to a port of embarkation without delay, lest the approaching severity of the season should render his removal unsafe in the present state of his health.

Whether the remaining term of his existence be brief or protracted, he can never cease to regard with extreme interest the progress of affairs in this portion of her Majesty's dominions.

In retiring from his station, he has the satisfaction of believer.

ing that the prosperity of the Province is rapidly rewarding the industry and enterprise of its inhabitants; and the political dissensions and animosities have in a great degree subsided. He sensions and animosities have in a great degree subsided. trusts that these blessings will continue and increase. In repeating the anxious desire which he will ever retain for the welfare of Canada, he cannot refrain from expressing his grateful sense of the cordial support which he has received from the loyalty and public spirit of hs inhabitants, during the period of his administration of the government.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Lord Catheart was sworn in as Administrator of the Government. The ceremony took place at the old Government House, is presence of the Executive Council and the Heads of the Military and Civil Departments, Judges, &c. A guard of honour, furnished by the 52nd Regiment, was in attendance, and a salute was fired by the Royal Artillery, as usual on such occasions.

(From the Pilot.) TO THE WARDENS AND DISTRICT COUNCILLORS THROUGH OUT THE PROVINCE. [CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.] [A]

Statement of the Revenue derived from duties on Crown timber, fees on land, rents, quints, lods et ventes, &c. since the Union and the payments therefrom. Cash rec'd by Commissioner of Crown Lands £110,329 18 35

Disbursements of various kinds ...... Cash paid to the Receiver General £88,683 18 103
Balance paid on account of the land account £13,989 12 £110,329 18 33 [B]

Statement of receipts on account of public lands since the Union with the charges on that fund.

£151,874 7 4 Extinction of U. E. and Militia claims ... £110,162 12 

Indian annuities ..... £7.049 6 Salaries and other disbursements...... £26,695 15 6

I feel assured that you will find the above an intelligible statement, and I feel equally assured that there is not one of you who will be able to understand that of Mr. Merritt which is copied above. Now bear in mind that if you have not got an ndowment for Common Schools since the Union you

to enter in school fur expedient these spec this is but All will to represe 000 and th be precise make whe of the con paid off, t to that ex consolidat should be from having Merritt must but he is port dutie school fur lands or b system, a system, is Fund that

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that they are largely in arrear. Their amount is upwards of £6,000 per annum as Mr. Merritt has stated. Had they been paid by the Commissioner of Crown Lands a still larger deficit would have existed. You will now see how absurd are Mr. would have existed. You will now see how absurd are Mr.
Merritt's charges and statements. You will, I think, be contineed that so long as the payment for the public land is made in scrip it must be exceedingly difficult to separate the territorial results. He would be seen that the service of the way place. I wrote you last from Halifax on Monday, 3d inst. We left there that day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and had a large world be seen that the service of the way place. rial revenue, and that no good could arise to the public from doing so. Not one shilling of the "capital in money" obtained the rate of about 200 miles a day, until yesterday at one P. M. In exchange for a "capital in land" has been spent since the Union but on the contrary nearly £14,000 has been charged ed the ship's head three points more Northerly; a fatal mis-

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on the Consolidated Revenue Fund to sustain the land department in paying off the land claims.

As you will doubtless have Mr. Merritt's letter before you, I need not copy what he says about a "Consolidated Fund," nor indeed do I see much use in going into that question at present, unless indeed he wants to persuade the District Councils to petition the Landing when I ran out of the saloon and to my horror saw right above me, I ran out of the saloon and to does not understand accounts, for if he did he would be convinced that the present system of keeping those of the Province is the best that could be devised. It is that of book keeping by double entry, adopted by every intelligent merchant throughout the civilised globe. The "consolidated fund" to which Mr. Merritt objects so much is simply the general account of the Province under which are known to all the various properties. been grievously disappointed. The present Common School grant represents the interest at 5 per cent on a capital of £1,this is but a secondary question.

All will admit the principal of forming "a capital in money"

be precisely what it is at present. What difference would it.

We had been running all the night (after we struck) due.

We had been running all the night (after we struck) due. on and that were invested at 5 per cent the School fund would be precisely what it is at present. What difference would it make whether this £50,000 interest were carried to the credit of the consolidated fund, or if a million of the public debt were paid off, thus relieving that fund from the charge for interest to that extent, while the school grant is charged against the consolidated fund as it now is; or whether a special account should be kept one side of which would shew a receipt of £50,000 and the other a payment to the same extent? I can see a ship's length.

We had been running all the night (after we struck) due South, so as to get away from the land. We turned back at 7, as before mentioned, and an anxious day we had of it, I can as sure you. We ran due North again, and after numerous stops and firing cannon repeatedly, we had the satisfaction to see two boats rowing towards us in the fog. Gladder men than our crew and captain I never saw; he was frantic with haste for not having a school fund varying every successive year. Mr. Merritt makes constant references to the State of New York; but he is well aware that our principal source of revenue, import duties, does not exist in that State, and consequently the school fund could only have been provided out of the public.

Guns were fired again, which were heard from this place, in the consolidated fund as it now is; or whether a special account firing cannon repeatedly, we had the satisfaction to see two boats rowing towards us in the fog. Gladder men than our crew and captain I never saw; he was frantic with haste for no towards us in the fog. Gladder men than our street with the same to row to us, and when he got hold of one he tore his clothes in his haste to pull him on board. They proved to be Newfoundland fishermen, and said they knew the course to steer for St. Johns, then distant, they said, 30 miles. We ran due North again, and after numerous stops our five and firing cannon repeatedly, we had the satisfaction to see two boats rowing towards seemed bewildered.

Seemed bewildered.

Seemed bewildered.

Seemed bewildered.

Seemed bewildered.

Seemed bewildered.

Solon fund could only have been provided out of the public lands opely direct taxation. My own opinion is that the true system, and I do not like it the less because it is the Euglish system, is for the Legislature to charge upon the Consolidated Fund that sum which it thinks it expedient to apply for Common. Schools and to pay it, whether the revenue derived, from the proceeds of lands amounts to that sum or not. I cannot see the necessary connexion between the lands and the schools. If the revenue be materially increased by the land found, then I school grant, but the revenue may be much increased by the school grant, but the revenue may be much increased by the land found, then I school grant, but the revenue may be much increased by the land found, then I school grant, but the revenue may be much increased by the land found, then I school grant, but the revenue may be much increased by the land found, then I school grant, but the revenue may be much increased by the provided exculsively by Highland Scotchmen, who are industriated the term of the wheat raised there is generally of excellent quality. Mach privation was, no doubt, endured by the people when they first settled in it; but they have now the satisfaction of secing come round for us, but all is uncertain yet. It may be the Hibernia can be repaired; if so it will be done here and we shall proceed on our voyage.

The official letter of Messrs. Bennett & Co., to the agents the much trouble and carn or over yease and Riding Whips; Highland Scotchmen, who are industriated the two the theoretical republicans in Yarmouth.

Next to Dunwich, westward, is the township of Aldborough, Next to Dunwich, westward, is the township of Aldborough, what the revenue derived, from the proceed on the fixed privation was, not doubt, endured the provise of carrying on the SADDLERY where the revenue when they first set the provise of carrying on the SADDL tolls from the Welland Canal or the St. Lawrence Canal as Mt. Merritt has predicted, and if his anticipations should be realized, I would be for increasing the School fund even though there was no revenue from lands. It will however be time enough to discovere the second to the forefoot of the vessel, and their confidence in his judgment saves them much trouble and expense. A lawyer or even a bailiff them much trouble and expense. A lawyer or even a bailiff to could not live by his business in Aldborough.

The damage done is considered, by Captain Ryrie, to be comparative Value of Property at Montreal and there are distinct the forefoot of the vessel, and their confidence in his judgment saves them much trouble and expense. A lawyer or even a bailiff to could not live by his business in Aldborough.

Comparative Value of Property at Montreal and there are distinct to the great reduction that he have effected in the price of Saddlery in there was no revenue from lands. It will however be time enough to discuss these questions when there is a capital arising from land sales to be disposed of. At present there is none.—I have explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have indicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the large explained to you the reason,—I have vindicated the vindicated to make the same water-tight, and which work is now progressing that the policy which has been sanctioned by a city cotemporary, the Times.

The statement in Helbour Cobourg Manne and Curry Combs, &c.

The damage done is considered, by Comparity and on the vindicated the vindicated the vindicated the vindicated the v Your most obedient servant,

FRANCIS HINCKS. \* Since the Union land claims have been settled by scrip which otherwise would have absorbed 550,000 acres of the public lands.— These will probably be sold hereafter at 8s. per acre and will yield a sum of £220,000 which may be employed either in redeeming the debt, or may be invested so as to produce a revenue of £11,000 a year applicable to Schools or to any other purposes that the people desire. And yet this is the system which Mr. Merritt denounces. One would really imagine that he had himself bought U. E. rights for £5 or £2 10s. and located them in townships where the land was worth £1 per acre. It is inconceivable how any man but a land jobber can condemn the scrip system.

THE UNIVERSITY .- Now that the Session is gradually approaching, a portion of the press, according to custom, has begun to kindle the flame of discord afresh upon the University

question. The institution may be rent in piece-meal to satisfy the discontented, if so it seemeth good; but, unless the Episcopalian party have changed its resolve, the object aimed at will be defeated. It will not amalyamate with the spoilers; but be defeated. It will not amalgamate with the spoilers; but opposed to any coalition, it will leave them to consummate the act, with the strife of jealousy and hatred of each other—and it will do wisely;—such a confusion may well be given up to them as a monopoly, and the degrees may go with it, for what they will then be worth. This was the determination of the Episcopalians, and we believe we may use the present tense and say, and so it now is; and so agitate, gentlemen—agitate, and render the University valueless as soon as you please. The subject has been so often sifted, that jealousy and envy are tacitly acknowledged to constitute the animus of these attacks; and as there is at least quite as much Christian feeling in resisting the indulgence of such passions, as there can by any possibility be in the efforts that may be used to gratify them, we have no reason to doubt that the defending party, after being

A. was then in France, but he says—"I have made a hasty visit to England, to provide, in the absence of the other Directors, a large sum (£600) for the balance of the Fees of the Company's Charter. This sum I am obliged, in addition to my other large advances, to pay out of my own funds. I have succeeded," he says, "in getting a very good direction, quite have engaged the nublic mind and possessing the confidence of the company is to be a count given by The Times' to commissioner, and there could be no doe by of its truth. The commissioner, and there could be no doe by of its truth. The

very heavy expense necessarily incurred in the formation of an institution of this kind, by a knowledge of the fact, as stated by Mr. Atcheson's letter, that, independently of his own personal expenses, he has already expended upwards of three thousand pounds, to say nothing of his loss of time, &c.

The following is a copy of the letter received from Mr.

20, Tokenhouseyard, London, Dear Sir, -Mr. Atcheson, who is at present staying at Dieppe, has forwarded me from thence letters for Mr. Stuart, Mr. Macfarlane, and yourself, which I send by this mail. He request the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company. I am happy to say that it is now proceeding as rapidly as possible through the Government Offices, and that I am promised its completion by the end of this work.

I remain, dear Sir, your very obedient, JNO. YONGE.

We feel great satisfaction in giving the foregoing information. To persons who are acquainted with the difficulty and heavy expense of obtaining even common Acts of Parliament, through the two Houses of the British Parliament, little surprise will be felt at the difficulties and the delay which have taken place, especially when especially when it is recollected that in this case both the exertion and the provision of the necessary funds have all fallen upon one individual. Heavy fees accompany every step, and in the aggregate they amount not to hundreds only, but to thousands. Acts of Parliament (especially when they contain Royal Charters) do not pass through the British Parliament as they do through our Provincial Assemblies. In the former, every claim is nicely weighed and scrutinized as to its effects, especially when it is recollected that in this case both the exerthe interests of the inhabitants generally; nor is the relative interests of Stockholders lost sight of. After the scrutiny by the Committee of the House of Commons comes the more rigid examination by the Chairman of the Committee of the House

to petition the Legislature to adopt his notions about keeping the public accounts. Mr. Hamilton Merritt, unfortunately for kimself, does not understand accounts. I mean no offence to him. I merely state what I have heard him assert repeatedly during the investigation into the Welland Canal affairs in 1836. I say it is unfortunate for Mr. Merritt as a financier that he does not understand accounts. I mean no offence to the contrary by the ship's striking twice, once lightly and next time more severely. Our captain behaved with the utmost coolness, giving his orders with perfect self-posession, and though it was so foggy, as I have described, and we were going the properties of the saloon and to my norror saw right score in the ship's matt, three times multiplied, a dark something which I thought was ice, but was soon convinced to the contrary by the ship's striking twice, once lightly and next time more severely. Our captain behaved with the utmost coolness, giving his orders with perfect self-posession, and though it was so foggy, as I have described, and we were going the public accounts.

the Province under which are brought all the various branches of revenue and expenditure properly classified, and so far as regards expenditure every item detailed. The balance of this account shews the excess of revenue over expenditure for the year or nice. should be discontinued. I have no such fear. I believe the Legislature will always take care to provide "ways and means" for meeting a grant of so much importance and which is charged on the revenue by a permanent law. Had the public relied on the land fund for the school endowment they would have been grievously disappointed. The present Common School

Then as to the damage; the pumps were sounded; although 000,000. It will indeed be many years before such a sum can the captain said at first "it was all right," I knew from his the captain said at first "it was all right," I knew from his anxions face that something worse than he dared to tell had anxions face that something worse than he dared to tell had to enter into any argument as to whether a "special common school fund" to be managed like the "grammar school fund" and to consist of the remainder of the public lands may be expedient or not. There are many inconveniencies attending these special funds and I do not see any advantages. However this is but a secondary question. this is but a secondary question.

All will admit the principal of forming "a capital in money" to represent the "capital in land",—and this is after all the main point. If the proceeds of the lands amounted to £1,000,000 and that were invested at 5 per court the Scheduler of the capital concluded to make for the nearest port; but how to reach it was the question, for the fog continued and we could

safety without any repairs, but he did not feel justified, under the circumstances of the case, to involve himself in so serious an amount of responsibility.

The detention will, doubtless, occasion great alarm in England.

THE POTATO DISEASE .- The following are the remarks of

It had been perfectly notorious for some weeks past that the potatoes in this country, indeed throughout Europe, and even in America, had been infected with a murrain or gangrene. The disease first showed itself in Belgium, extended itself to the wince of the Rhine, and thence to France, England, and even to America. He (Dr. Buckland) had lately been present at the Royal Agricultural Society of France, when Professor Pouchin, of Rouen, and Professor Payen, of Paris, had presenpriest of the parish of Cloulea, in the barony of Tulla, the dissumption of the last, will fail in showing that there is also unity enough of purpose and firmness enough of resolve in it to maintain its position to the last, and if not finally to triumph, to enable it at all events to march out with flying colours and intact.—British Canadian.

THE CANADA LOAN AND TRIST COMPANY.—We have seen a letter from Mr. Atcheson, and we subjoin the copy of another from John Yonge, Esq., received by the Britannia.—Mr. A. was then in France, but he says—"I have made a hasty visit to England, to provide, in the absence of the other Directors, a last of the parish of Cloulea, in the barony of Tulla, the district in Clause about which I have just written, that the potatoes in general are affected with disease. He last week saw eight barrels of potatoes, or about five months' provisions for a family, apparently sound, put into a pit, and sixty barrels put into another pit, which or being opened to day, had not a barrel of available potatoes in either; nearly the whole of the potatoes are most alarming. On digging the potatoes generally throughout the district, they are found in the same manner throughout the district, they are found in the same manner diseased. A black spot on them spreads under the surface of the skin round the potato, and at length goes through to the skin round the potato, and at length goes through to the skin round the potato, and at length goes through to the skin round the potato, and at length goes through to the skin round the potato, and at length goes through to the skin round the potato, and at length goes through to the skin round the potato, and at length goes through the district. the monied people in the city; and there is no doubt, that painful and inconvenient to me as has been the delay, it has been most favourable to the ultimate success of the undertaking, and has scured the certain accomplishment of a great benefit to the Province. I shall return to England most likely in the course of next week. I am much better. I shall write more fully by the next mail, and I have no doubt that in a very short time the heavy burden of the Charter and Company will be off my hands."

Commissioner, and there could be no doubt of its truth. The plague had begun, the scourge of God was axciting them. He classes was not yet fatal, but every day's delay might cost to lives of thousands. Let them do all in their power to arrest the pestilence, walking as it did along the footsteps of famine. He not already used the term "gangrene," as applicable to the disease, and he used it advisedly, as would be seen from the specimens of diseased potatoes he now produced, and which he had re ently obtained from the grounds of the Premier, at Drayton. The gangrene was, he had no doubt, produced by the wet summer,

e idea may be formed by the public in Canada of the gangrene was, he had no doubt, produced by the wet summer, and, he had as little doubt, that unless remedies were applied to stop the progress of the disease, it would end in the total destruction of the potato. There were, however, cures, which, if properly applied, would render the potatoes perfectly harmless. He (Dr. B.) had recently eaten, at the table of Lord Ashburton, potatoes which had been diseased; and they were so eaten at the table of his lordship, for the purpose of showing to the domestics that, when properly attended to, there was no danger. If the potatoes infected were first of all steeped for twelve hours in cold water, the water then changed, and they were then peeled and steeped for another twelve hours before being boiled (which they ought to be in two new waters), they would be found to be perfectly wholesome and nutritious.—

When steeped or macerated as described, they were perfectly innocuous to man or beast. The putrid potatoes, which, of course, could not be used for food, ought to be made into starch. He wished it, however, to be understood, that there was little nourishment in potatoes, in comparison with wheat, barley, oats, the seeds of peas, beans, &c. These contained the elements of muscular fibre and bone, gluten, and many other elements of

A Meeting of the CLARKE PAROCHIAL COMMITTEE of the potatoes a new disease; he believed it had existed at all times, and was the result of poverty and ill-matured developement. But the report in the Times, to which he had referred, admonstrate the result of poverty and ill-matured developement. But the report in the Times, to which he had referred, admonished him as to what was to become of the sound potatoes laid up for stock. He would tell them: Let them be well dried; up for stock. He would tell them: Let them be well dried; will be held on the evening of the same day, in the Village of Bowmanville, at half-past six o'clock.

An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest patterns purchased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, Scotland Ireland every claim is nicely weighed and scrutinized as to its effects, not only on the financial affairs of the Province, but as effecting the interference of the progress of the disease—the Go-

of Lords, whose especial attention is directed to the mutual interests of all parties concerned, not only are the interests of observe merely that there have been, and in point of fact are still two distinct departments viz. Crown Lands and Surveyor General. The settlement of old claims has caused the principal delay and expense to the departments, the Agents Commissions are all included in the disbursements, as well as advertising and a great variety of other charges. The salaries to the Clerks are not larger than Mr. Merritt himself thinks

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Pour Taibor.—(Abridged from the St. Thomas' Standard.)—This is a noble spot, and the scenery around it is at once grand and picturesque. The approach to Port Taibot at once grand and picturesque are those of the finest views in Can pectfully, but merely adopt the phraseology of the day, when speaking of anything worth seeing. We do not mean the Hon. Thos. Talbot's residence, but the aristocratic proprietor, in the true sense of the word!

The road at Port Talbot winds round the brow of the hill, on the crown of which stands the mansion of the noble owner. On approaching this spot you cross a bridge over the creek, which drives its placid waters into Lake Eric. Its mouth, we presume, is intended for Port Talbot, but it is not yet a place of resort for business-men. As you ascend the hill on the right, through the thick woods, in a broad deep valley you behold this quiet stream pursuing the even tenor of its way; and having reached the summit you discover in front the expansive waters of Lake Erie far as the eye can stretch, and at every waters of Lake Erie far as the eye can stretch, and access, turn scenery of the most lovely description. From the Hon. Colonel Talbot's residence the view is bold, magnificent, and the selection bears evidence of his superior judgment.

Port Talbot is in the township of Dunwich, a small but well

settled township, and contains some of the finest farms and most comfortable thriving farmers in this, or any other, Dis-One of these farmers, whom we lately saw, has grown so fat, upon hard work and good living, that he is now obliged to sit, like the well known Daniel Lambert, in his easy chair, the picture of comfort and contentment. Some of these farms on the borders of the Lake are beautifully diversified by hill and dale, the green fields undulating to the waters edge. Col. Talbot's farm, we should say, is far the largest in Dunwich, containing several hundred acres of cleared land besides leased farms adjoining; beyond these, the farms of Colonel Patterson, and Mr. Pearce, &c., afford a delightful landscape. Productive orchards, herds of well fed cattle, in rich pastures, and large flocks of sheep meet the eye in every direction, and betoken real substantial comfort. Colonel Talbot's farm, like those of most gentlemen farmers in Canada, is not very profitable; but those of his settlers in the vicinity yield handsome returns to neat little Episcopal Church was built many years ago, and recently a commodious parsonage house has been added; much credit is due to those settlers who mainly by their contributions and labour have erected these respectable buildings.
We cannot pass Port Talbot without saying a few words of

the honourable individual, through whose indomitable perseverance, this rich and fertile District was so early brought into notice. It is well known that Col. Talbot commenced the set-tlement of the extensive tract of country which bears his name, between 40 and 50 years ago. The resolution he formed at so early an age, with such brilliant prospects before him, being a Lieut.-Colonel in the army at 22 years of age, was an extraor-dinary one, and required an extraoring process of the property and dinary one, and required an extraordinary deal of energy and perseverance to carry it out. Many men might have conceived the idea of acquiring large estates in the forests of Canadaand many men did obtain grants of large tracts of land; but no one, except Col. Talbot, had the hardihood to sit down in what the far famed Backwoods-man speaks of as a "howling wilderness," and cut his way through every privation and difficulty to the accomplishment of his early design, namely: to found a magnificent family estate in the wilds of Canada; and to stud it round with industrious and prosperous settlers. But "there was a day when the sons of God came to present them-So among the industrious settlers and pioneers of the forest came also in, men of sordid minds, who were soon followed by land sharks, as the Hon. Colonel aptly calls them, and together spread discontent through a great portion of the Talbot settle

We well remember at a meeting in Sir John Colborne's time, the only one of a political nature which we ever saw the Colonel attend, with what withering scarcasm, in a pithy speech, he described these noxious weeds, which had grown up in this fertile land. "When," said he, "I settled this country I endeavored to people it with honest industrious settlers, but I find some black sheep got in among the flock; ave. and the large got the settled this country is a settler of the large got the settler of the large got the large got the settler of the large got the large got the large got the settler of the large got th

the vessel perfectly safe to proceed on her voyage in about two days.

Captain Ryrie has expressed himself confident, that the engine pump would have taken the vessel to England in perfect safety without any repairs, but he did not feel justified, under to affords of the increasing prosperity of Toronto, but it is right

rishes the following explanation of a strange story, in that very respectable paper, the New York Herald, of a Five Dollar-bill, of the City Bank of Montreal, being protested at New York. To any one in this place, nothing can be more ridiculous than idea of any obligation of this institution not being met

when duly payable:—
The facts are these:—Some years ago the City Bank issued a few notes payable at New York but most of these have been ng since redeemed, and withdrawn from circulation. and then happens that a stray note is presented at New York, and we understand that the one alluded to above as having on presented for payment to the New York Agents, was so ach defaced that they hesitated to redeem it, lest it might be a forgery; and upon asking the party who presented it some questions, he left the office in a huff and sent a Notary to pro-Not satisfied with this, he also went to so paper establishment in New York (the N. Y. Herald we believe) and got them to insert a paragraph, the tendency of which was to throw doubt upon the stability of the Bank. Our readers here do not require to be informed that the City Bank stands as high as any other Banking Institution in the

Province: but to the public at a distance, and at New York in particular, we deem it right to give some explanation re-REBELLION CLAIMS.—Through the politeness of the Commissioners, appointed by His Excellency to adjust the Rebellion Losses, we have been favoured with the amount of claims ented in this district, with those allowed, which are as

Amount of Claims ...... £17,394 4 1 have been indefatigable in their labours, and deserve much credit for the impartial manner in which they have discharged their duty.— Chatham Gleaner.

At a meeting of the Quebec Relief Committee on the 17th other Traps; Lamps and Lamp Glasses; Sleigh Bells, and At a meeting of the Quebec Refer Committee on the 17th instant, the amount received since the 10th instant, was stated to be £762 14s. 9d., making a total of £65,649 19s. 3d. received by the Committee for distribution. The whole amount of payment had been £44,274 10s. 3d., of which £5,013. 13s. 6d. has been paid since the last meeting.—Balance in hand, £21,375 9s.—Montreal Herald.

THE NAVIGATION .- The season is now drawing to a close; the City of Toronto and Princess Royal have made occasional trips between Toronto and Kingston during the last ten days. The former vessel left this port on Tuesday night, with a full carge of flour; and the *Princess* brought up a large quantity still plying between Toronto and Hamilton; the Chief tice and Admiral between Toronto, Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston. The America's still running between this port and Rochester. We have been given to understand that the Chief Justice and Admiral will continue to ply between Toronto, Niagara, &c., (weather permitting) during the winter.—British Canadian, Saturday, Nov. 29.

Roman Catholics...... 46,946 

CHURCH SOCIETY.

Port Hope on the following (Friday) evening, at half-past six On Friday, the 19th instant, Parochial Meetings will be held

At Colborne..... at 11 A. M. 

G. S. BOULTON. Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845.

> NOTICE. LANDS FOR SALE.

HE Subscriber offers Lands for Sale in the following Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on advantageous terms, on receiving one-third or one-fourth of the purchase money down, and the remainder in annual instalments. The prices and numbers can be ascertained at his Office:-

Manvers, District of Newcastle 10,000 acres. 1200 " 600 " Cramahe. Percy, 1100 " 200 16 Darlington, Cartwright, District of Colborne, Emily,

TOWN LOTS

in Cobsurg, a few in Port Hope, Grafton, and Colborne, besides a number in Bond Head, on Lake Ontario, for which latter Lots application is to be made to WM. B. ROBINSON, Esq.,

November 6, 1845.

King Street, Toronto.
429-tf

BCCLESIASTICAL MUSIC. residing in Bond Head.

Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845. FURS! HATS!!

UST received direct from London, ex Lady Seaton, splendid assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS, Stone Martin Muffs, Boas and Gauntlets. do. do. British Sable do. do.

Stone Martin, South Sea Seal, Nutriæ Caps. - ALSO: -Paris Silk and Satin Hats. Beaver Ladies' Riding

Cobourg, which makes it one of the cheapest markets in this section of the Province.

And, while they solicit a share of public patronage, they will

Division-Street, Cobourg, 1845. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES. Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS; AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED Toronto, July, 1845. NEW HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT.

BIRMINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD WAREHOUSE. King Street, Cobourg.

J. F. HURST, BEGS to announce to the inhabitants of Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', and the surrounding country, that he opening at the

EAST STORE, BUCK'S BUILDING. An extensive and complete assortment of English and American Hardware,

Imported to his order from BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, and NEW YORK, and forming the largest and most varied Stock ever offered for sale in Cobourg. COMPRISING

Anvils, Vices, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Wire Fenders, polished and best Steel Fire Irons, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, and Hatchets, of every description; Carpenters', Milwrights', and other Tools; Files, Saws, Oil Stones, Wire, Sheet Iron, Japanned, Britannia and Plated Wares; Copper and Brass Goods; Gun Furniture; Screws, Brushes, Combs, Scale Beams, Balances, Brass and Iron Weights; Muskrat, Fox and numerous other articles.

-ALSO:-Mill Saws, Hammers, Hatchets, Edge Tools, &c. From the Manufactories of the United States. LIKEWISE, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF Cutlery, Saddlery, Cordage, BAR, ROD, HOOP, AND SHEET IRON,

Of every description. Paints, Oils, Colours, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, &c. These Goods have been selected with care, with reference to a Wholesale and Retail Trade, and will be sold at Montreal prices, transportation only added. The Subscriber particularly requests the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers to an

examination of his Stock and Prices.

The Subscriber's large Stock will be constantly supplied by direct importations from England, by this means he hopes to be able in the variety, quality, and prices of his Goods, to give satisfaction to his constants, and merit a share of public satisfaction to his customers and merit a share of public Geographical Series:

Cobourg, October, 1845. OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY, ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE RATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and illegal, hisself of every begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY

has acquired. None but the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN Africa are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and North America..... An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an England and Wales, 6 ft. 3 in. × 5 ft. 3 in.

at the lowest possible price.
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. JOHN HOLMAN,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Proof Cluther Response Coloring regions: Trowserings before the First February next, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same. The Subscriber has authorized any of the Clerks in his Office to receive money due to him, and to give receipts for the same in his absence.

Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of VESTINGS.

J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of

SMALL WARES:

Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can be purchased at in Cobourg. ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the very best style, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 16th October, 1845.

CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC FOR 1846,

CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information. Price Fourpence.

THE generally increased demand for this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the price to FOURPENCE CURRENCY. Clergymen and others desirous of promoting the circulation of this Almanac, and in whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous

at many other of the and at the Publishers,

H. & V. ROWSELL,

JUST PUBLISHED, 438-8 WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY:

EDUCATION.

EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE,
ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON,

THE work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one hundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Authems for the principal Festivals during the year, and numerous double and single Chants,
Te Deums, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE—In stiff covers, with elath hands a superior of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

GEORGE S. BORLTON.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BORLTON

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whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous years, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Publishers, and Inform them of the names of respectable Store keepers where they could be sent for sale, as also the number of copies which would probably be in demand.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; by Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Nia-gara; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Mr. Parker's, Cornwall; and Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

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A Quarter's notice required before removing a Papil.— Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in

the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and Bay Street, (between King Street and \ Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any perin who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

EDUCATION. THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, Rector of Hamilton, having engaged a very experienced and competent Assistant, is prepared to receive a few additional Day Pupils, and has also

two vacancies for pupils as boarders in his family. Hamilton, 24th Sept., 1845. EDUCATION. MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL wishes to receive into her family a few young Ladies as Pupils, whom she will instruct with her children, and to whose health and comfort

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Possession given this Fall. F. M. HILL, E. Barrister, &c ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out Buildings, &c.

Kingston, August 28, 1845.

424-tf

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in Toronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

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their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.
(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,
Treasurer to the Building Committee

February 20, 1845. Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! R. COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Having supplied himself with new Instruments as well as beautiful Porcelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wait

Cobourg, 8th Sept., 1845.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings.

WILL leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and LEWISTON, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Ningara at 9 o'clock, Toronto, November 20, 1845.

STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two o'clock, P.M., in place of Three o'clock, P.M., as formerly. Returning, will leave Hamilton, at Eight, o'clock, A.M., commencing on the 13th instant.

Toronto, Oct. 13, 1845. BIRTHS.

At Wellington Square, on the 16th ult., the lady of the Rev. T. Green, of a son.

At the Mohawk Parsenage, Bay of Quinte, on Sunday 16th At Earsham Cottage, Clarke, on the 1st inst., Mrs. Day, of

On the 25th Oct., at Cheltenham, England, the lady of the Hon. John Simcoe Macaulay, of Elmsley Villa, Toronto of a MARRIED. In Trafalgar, on the 27th ult, by the Rev. G. Graham, Nas-

sagaweya, Mr. Henry A., fourth son of the aforesaid, to Miss Sophronia, fourth daughter of W. Tisdale, Esq., Trafalgar. On Wednesday, the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. L. Alexander, Minister of Binbrook and Saltfleet, Thos. Hatt, Esq., of Dundas, to Janet, eldest daughter of John Secord, Esq., of Saltfleet. DIED. In the Township of Hamilton, Amy Maria, daughter of H.

Holdsworth, Esq., aged i year and 7 months.

In the University of McGill College, on Monday, the 24th ult., after four day's illness, James Park, Esq., of Sincoe, Talbot District (C.W.), Student in the Faculty of Medicine, in

At Quebec, on the 21st ult., at the age of 72, Miss Mary Anne Mountain, only surviving child of the late Rev. Dr. Mountain, formerly Rector of Penden, near Colchester, England, and subsequently Bishop's Official in Lower Canada and Rector of Montreal. Miss Mountain, with her father and his family, accompanied her uncle, the first Protestant Bishop of Quebec, to this country, when he was appointed to the See in 1793

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 4: H. Goldsmith, Esq., sub. and rem.; B. Hayter, Esq. (Nov. 24 and Dec. 1) rem.; P. M Twells, Esq. (may be paid to our London Agent as heretofore); Dr. O'Brien, (much obliged); Lord Bishop of Montreal, (2); Rev. G. Graham; Rev. B. Cronyn; Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. S. Chase; J. T. Day, Esq.; Rev. W. Macaulay; Rev. J. Flood; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. T. B. Faller; W. Creighton, Esq.; E. R. Stimson, Esq.; Rev. S. Armour.

## Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," eing of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms

1X.—THE SECOND SUNDAY IN ADVENT. D. S. M. OR S. M. The Collect.

Blessed Lond, who hast caused all holy Scriptures to be written for our learning; Grant that we may in such wise hear them, read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest them, that by patience and comfort of Thy holy Word, we may embrace, and ever hold fast the blessed hope of

For Light and Learning given, Doth help supply, and grace afford
To guide our feet to heaven. d
May all so learn "the Word"—b So hold "the Promise" fast, That FAITH and Hope, most blessed Lord, May see Love's Crown c at last!

Great God! Thy holy Word,

Within each heart, O God, Write now the truth Divine; Make ev'ry soul, Thy pure abode; d Lord, make as wholly Thine! Do Thou-"the God of hope"-All joy and peace e impart; And cheer f each waiting heart.

Thy Love, O Christ, of old Sought out Thine "other sheep," And brought them safe to Zion's Fold;— The flock united keep!g May all made one in Thee, h Within the Fold abide; Where'er Thou art, there Thine should be; Their home—the Shepherd's Side. i

a Collect-Epistle of the Day, Rom. xv. 4, and Psalm exix. 105. b 1 John ii. 24, 25, 28. r. in. 11. . xxxi. 33; John xv. 3; and 1 John iii. 24. f Jer. xxxi. 3s; Jöhn xv. 3; and r John ... : Epistle—Rom. xv. 13. : Gospel—Luke xxi. 2s. g John x. 16; and Rom. xv. 12. h Gal. iii. 2s; Eph. ii. 13—18, and iv. 3—6. r Psalm xxiii. 1, 2; Ezek. xxxiv. 23, 24.

REASONS FOR GOING TO CHURCH.

morning, my dear Lucy?" inquired Mrs. Lawford, af- tive of your heart? If I am sorry to see you neglect- - "I was prepared," says the eminent author just ter having attentively listened for some time to her ful of your duty, careless and inattentive in the service mentioned, "to see but few vestiges of its former children's conversation

ing?" said Lucy, blushing very deeply, and turning sight! quickly from the window at which she was standing. cause you went and told me to come with you." "Was that your only reason for going, my dear?"

asked her mother. her pink satin bonnet, and Mrs. Edwards a green silk Papa, and I believe would never willingly do anything to the present inhabitants." The only well-preser-

child's ideas upon the subject. "Oh yes, mamma, they were indeed; I never be- "Yes, indeed, mamma—I am sure we would never inches wide, and to the summit of the vault 27 feet 6 fore saw so sweet a bonnet; and then Miss Howard do anything wilfully to incur your displeasure, -be- inches high, but only capable of containing a depth of had in hers the most beautiful flowers you ever saw. cause we know how sorry you are if you see we com- 17 feet water. These cisterns were supplied by rain Never were there so many pretty dresses in our village | mit any fault."

taking her by the hand, and parting aside her curling are careful in endeavouring to please me, in how much terns, much larger than those just mentioned; and hair, while she imprinted on her forehead a mother's greater a degree should you be watchful over your though they are now converted into dwelling-places

ing to see Miss Harvey's bonnet and Mis, Edward's of the day set apart for prayer, and the acquirement ter from Zowwaan, a distance of fifty miles. The dress. Did you well consider my question? If so of religious knowledge,—devoted to conversation so water was brought by an aqueduct, the ruins of which can you not tell me for what you ought to have gone?" trifling and unholy as that upon the subject of your are still seen. Through the praiseworthy exertions Lucy hung down her head, and hid her face on her neighbour's conduct and style of dress at church."

"I know what you mean, mamma," quickly exclaimed Caroline, "we should go to church to pray to God, and"-

cing all around you, and thinking of the ladies' fine humble friend, whom, when a district visitor, I fredresses? Can you turn your heart to God, and your quently saw-"my old Churchman," as I then famil- have been laid bare. Nothing can exceed the solidity thought to the world at the same time? For this | iarly called him; and whose memory is on that account | with which it was built. I believe Sir Thomas enlast half hour, I have listened with painful feelings, I particularly pleasing. And, though several years are deavoured, when in England, a few years ago, to

of what we had seen; many of the people we noticed his reverent, quiet demeanour, his constant welcome, with that success which it certainly deserved. At were coming out of church -we could not help seeing his fervent blessing, and patient suffering. how curiously Mr. Newman knelt down-and the odd Old Thomas Shellard we first met toiling up one the lake, are the remains of an amphitheatre, the manner in which Mrs. Melville entered her pew, and of our stony and unfertile lanes; and as an entire length of which was 300 feet by 230, and the dimenhow Miss Lucas laughed."

your Prayer-book."

church."

one of them is only made to hide a fault, and thereby one of good taste and feeling to inquire for "the old which, notwithstanding the enormous sums it had exmake it worse. Had you been attentive, and deter- paths, and to walk therein; and then we remembered pended during the war, contained, when taken, so mined never to notice any thing before you: had you a pale stranger who had for the few last Sundays sat much wealth, that we are assured Scipio collected, given your every thought to God, whom you were but with our poor. We soon visited him; and it was our after it had been on fire seventeen days, and after it worshipping with your lips, while your heart was far pleasure ever after, when, with much pain and weari- had been given up to the pillage of his troops, objects from him; had you been thinking of his greatness, ness he could reach the Church, to tender him more which were valued at a sum equal to £1,500,000. his Almighty power, his mercy and his love, you would comfortable by furnishing him with a chair and has- Davis's "Voice from North Africa." have held all around you quite unworthy of your re- sock near the communion table, where he could have gard. You tell me you noticed most of the circum- a quiet resting-place. He gave us his simple history; stances you were relating to each other before the that he lived at Badminton, and had worked for the service commenced; that time should have been oc- Duke of Beaufort; but now, his strength being quite cupied in finding out the lessons, psalms and collect gone, and having a very small weekly allowance from for the day, or in reading the Bible; if you had been his parish as his only support, his niece had kindly so employed, your thoughts would not have been ta- taken him to lodge with her. He delighted to talk of ken from the duties of prayer and praise, for which the duke and his family, and we learnt more from him you had entered God's house, and in which not a than we had ever heard before, of the trees, and flowers, moment should be given to earthly objects."

Lucy, "but are there not many parts of the service in lady Blanche, and her sisters, who would visit him; which we have nothing to read? Between the verses and of the many privileges attendant on that princely of the psalms, I always see other persons as well as abode. In comparison with former bounties, how myself look up from their books."

pied in thinking upon the subject of the psalm, or by station no young women could be kinder, shewed that reading over some of the verses that are not appointed he wanted not gratitude .-- Poor old Thomas! He to be then sung by the congregation! You thought well used the talents his master had given him. I perhaps during all that time, there was nothing to have met him at the cottage of the sick, reading the read, and therefore there would be no impropriety in word of life; seen him exerting all his little strength BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS. your taking notice of those around you, -but recol- in the garden, because he would not be idle; assistlect you do not go to church, merely to say the pray- ing in the care of the children; and as his favourite ers, read the Bible, and hear the sermon, and then employment, teaching his little nephew to read. As Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. during the time between each prayer, to give your long as possible he would creep to Church, his young thoughts to worldly things, as if it were only in the companion leading him;" and when unable he felt prayers that you should think of the Great and glo- the deprivation. "The people next door," he said, rious Being you are come to worship. Between each "want me to go into their prayer-meeting. I tried it part of the service you are still in the house of God, once, but it does not suit me; such a loud noise is for the purpose of praising his holy name; then think not reverent; I was never used to it." how sinful it is to allow one thought even, of anything His Bible, and Prayer-Book were his daily companelse to occupy your attention. Can you not one day ions, and his intimate acquaintance with all our serin seven give up a few hours to the praise of Him, vices shewed that he had joined with the spirit and without whose mighty protection you could not have with the understanding. "What can equal this?" lived one hour of those days? Ought you to meet said he: "Therefore with angels and archangels and for the purpose of praying to, and worshipping your with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify great Creator, and at the same time give all your thy glorious name." thoughts to your fellow creatures? Sorry I am in-deed to think my children have been so very forgetful I could not repress a heavy sigh that, of the thousands of God-and unmindful of whose presence they are in our parish scarce any were found of a like mind ever in. You are, I know, too sinful by nature to with him. He was also a politician, full of loyal and perform any duty perfectly, and too fond of the things protestant feeling, and one day quite surprised me by of this world to make it easy to withdraw even your his eloquent indignation at the passing of the Catho thoughts from them for many minutes together, not lie emancipation bill. And with free good will did even to serve your God-I know you will find it diffi- old Thomas give his missionary halfpenny every week; cult entirely to withdraw your eyes and thoughts from the paper was merely given to amuse him, and the well as every other christian duty, our part is to but he urged us to accept one halfpenny, and his 'Watch' our own temper and behaviour, and to 'Pray' niece kindly gave another, and induced two more reto God to give us grace to withstand these tempta- latives equally poor to subscribe likewise; and thus tions, and to worship him truly."

what you have told us to-day," said Lucy. "I am blessing must attend money thus devoted to God's

sure I never thought how wrong it was to look at the service; and yet we can name some who with "to-morpeople in church; at school we talk all Sunday of row shall be as this day, and more abundant," refuse

what we have seen, don't we. Caroline?" I find I am mistaken, and shall therefore immediately his condemning himself in very strong terms, I asked remove you from under her care; as it is far more if any particular sin dwelt on his mind, reminding necessary for you to receive a right understanding of him that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin. religion, than of any outward accomplishment.

character, if upon her return from church she should me to look after the women who picked the stones be heard to talk of nothing, from that time till the and cleaned the walks; and when they were idle, and next service, but the dresses and conduct of her fel- would not work, I used to threaten to tell the steward e may embrace, and ever note has given us in our Saviour Jesus low worshippers. For what purpose could it be ima- of them; but I never kept my word. I hope, however, gined, she had visited the house of God, but to see, God will forgive me." and be seen?

coming out of church that many of the circumstances gave him continual pain, and his sight became very

upon objects more pleasing."

the Bible while walking home.' "No, my dear, I would never have you do any turning was a different one. My old friend was gone, thing that would look so conspicuous; but is it possi- with whom I had taken pleasant counsel; he who ble you could have heard nothing, while in that sacred had laid claim to my regard, by prizing what I trust I building, to reflect upon, nothing upon which you prize as my life, the blessed Church of England, he could converse with your sister; would you there have was gone to join "angels and archangels, and all the learned nothing, have heard nothing with which you company of heaven." "The memory of the just is were unacquainted, and would no new idea have en- | blessed.'

tered your mind upon the subject of religion?" Lucy looked very thoughtful, and a tear stood in her light blue eye, as she said with a trembling voice, "Mamma, I fear you are very angry with us,-but indeed I am very sorry to have caused you so much

much should you dread that of your Almighty Father of Hannibal, I would recommend Sir Granvil Tem-"For what purpose did you go to Church this -He who knows every thought and action and mo- ple's small, but learned and interesting publication; of your God, how much more blameable and wicked grandeur: it had so often suffered from the devasta-"This morning, Mamma! go to church this morn- must your conduct have all this time appeared in His ting effects of war, that I knew many could not exist;

"The service that God desires, is that of the heart; its hills (from whose summit the eye embraces a view "I can hardly tell-let me see-I think it was be- and any other must be contrary to his divine will and of the whole surrounding country to the edge of the pleasure. If you loved God as you ought, you would sea), I beheld nothing more than a few scattered and desire in every way to serve him acceptably, and wor- shapeless masses of masonry. Yes, all vestiges of the ship him because you love him, and not from the idea splendour and magnificence of the mighty city had in-"No, mamma, I wanted to see if Miss Harvey wore that it is your duty so to do. You love me and your deed passed away, and its very name is now unknown you thought would displease us; but when you have ved constructions are the cisterns situated under "And were your wishes gratified, my dear?" calmly done wrong are quite unhappy until you have gained Burj-jedeed, or new fort. They form an oblong inquired her mother, willing to hear yet further her our pardon, and been again received into our favour. square of 449 feet in length by 116 in breadth. Is it not so, Caroline?"

"And God is grieved much more than I can be earthen pipes (which still exist) below. At the vil-"Lucy, my dear, come to me," said her mother when he sees you committing sin; therefore as you lage Moalka there are about thirteen or fourteen cisconduct as regards the worship of your heavenly Fa- and stables, they are not in such good preservation as "You tell me, Lucy, you went to church this morn- ther, and I hope in future never to hear the moments those at Burj-jedeed. These were supplied with wa-

> THE OLD CHURCHMAN. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

"But how can you perform this duty, while noti- I have often thought of writing a little record of a frayed all the expenses. The ruins of an extensive do assure you, to the subject of your conversation." past since he was laid to rest and seen no more, and establish a society for carrying out his noble object;

stranger to us, we were arrested by his courteous sions of the area 180 by 100. There are also to be "Certainly not, my dear, if you were not looking at bow and respectful address. He told his name, and seen the ruins of a small theatre facing the sea. said that he had lately come to live with his niece: These, and a few more ruins, are the only remains of "But, mamma, it was when we first went into that, whenever he could, he went to Church; for, a city which was at one time the seat of commerce, added he, "I am a member of the Church of England." the model of magnificence, the common store of the "Lucy, my dear, these excuses are useless; every It need not be told that we were delighted to find wealth of nations; which was the rival of Rome, and and greenhouses; of the marble chimney-piece, that "I never thought of this before, mamma," said cost 5,000l., and the beautiful chapel; of the kind little to him must have seemed our small donations! "True, my dear, but could not the time be occu- yet his homely but well-meant remark, that for our

the gaily dressed beings around you; but in this as remark made that he could not afford any offering; SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. years have past; my old friend's halfpenny has been "Indeed, mamma, I will do all I can to remember the seed of pounds put into this treasury. Surely a

the poor subscription of one shilling a quarter. "I had hoped far otherwise, my dear children, and Perhaps my reader is becoming tired of hearing in placing you under the care of Miss Grahame, I be- about this poor old man, but an ancedote of his conlieved her to be one to whom I could confidently en- scientious feeling I must notice. We had been talktrust your religious as well as mental instruction: but ing of man's sinfulness and of God's mercy; and, on "Yes, I have," was his reply, "for, when in the

"What opinion should we form of a young lady's duke's employ, after I was past hard labour, they put

And now each succeeding visit found my Old "And you, my dear Caroline, tell me, was it upon | Churchman more and more failing. His diseased leg occurred, which so much excited your euriosity and dim, and his speech indistinct. But he would welcome his visitors, and respectfully take off his hat when we "Yes, mamma; and surely when out of church you came in; and when urged to keep it on, as it was Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as do not consider it improper to take notice of anything | cold and chill, he would meekly say he had never been used to it before gentlefolks. I one day thought, "Indeed, my love, I believe the paying attention to Poor old man, you may probably linger on till some people's dress, and all that they do or say; who they may be almost impatient for your departure;" but it walk home with, to whom they speak, and many other needed not-I never saw him more. The next walk Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, frivolous things of the kind, is highly incorrect. It that way, I glanced in passing the house, and saw all seems as though in leaving the house of God, you looked as usual, so I went further intending to call on were released from some disagreeable service, that it my return; but the first words addressed me in the were quite a relief to your mind to be able to dwell neighbouring cottage were, "So the poor old man is gone." "Whom do you mean?" I enquired. "Why Athome for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. on objects more preasing.

"But. mamma," said Ency, "we could not read gone in an hour." So my look at the house on re-

THE DAUGHTER OF TYRE.

Though it is quite foreign to my present object to say anything respecting the daughter of Tyre, yet I cannot help mentioning a word regarding her ruins. "If you fear my displeasure, my dear child, how To those who feel a greater interest in the birth-place but my heart sunk within me when, ascending one of There are 18 cisterns, each 93 feet long, 19 feet 8 water, which, falling on the roof, was conducted by of Sir Thomas Reade, several grand ruins have of late heen discovered. He obtained permission from H H the Bey to excavate on the ruins of Carthage; and Mr. Honnegger, a clever German architect, undertook the superintendence. The British consul-general de-"But, mamma," said Lucy, "we were only talking recollection of him is becoming faint, I can still recall and it is to be regretted that his plan did not meet the foot of the hill at Moalka, and in the direction of

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent usertion. Ten lines, and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s, er subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertiand td. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Prov Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New wick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & p as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be for profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired

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 parties advertising. 45 Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. WILLIAM A. GARRETT. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. ( Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA.

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

December 1, 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET,

> TORONTO: LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY

A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent,

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf] BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments FOR SALE,

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844. MR. BEAUMONT,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, DR. PRIMEOSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Toronto. 7th August, 1841. DR. J. A. COWLES. SURGEON DENTIST.

OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG. Cobourg, 1845. J. W. BRENT.

CHENIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

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

THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MARER, ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. A. MECHE OR PER. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired: Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order. CHINA, FINE EARTHEN AND STONE WARE.

THE Subscribers have received and are opening a large and varied assortment of the latest and best styles " Dessert Ware,
" Tea and Breakfast Ware, " Toilet Ware,
" China Vases, Figures, &c. &c. Richly Gilt, Ornamented and Plain.

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

every variety of size. The Subscribers will be regularly receiving considerable additions to their present Stock of Goods, during the remainder Orders received by Mail, accompanied by a remittance or a satisfactory reference, will receive prompt and careful attention.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, August 13, 1845. 10, City Buildings. 423-15 FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Apothecaries' and Confectioners' Ware:

STONE MORTARS and PESTLES, Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bidet, Chair and Bed Pans, Breast Pipes, Breast Glasses, and Nipple-Shells, Vials and Stoppered Rounds, Pickle and Sauce Bottles, Confectioners and Covers, Fish Globes,

Painters' Materials. White Lead, several qualities, Venetian Red, and Spanish Brown, Green and Black Paints, ground in oil, Dry White Lead, Red Lead. Spanish Brown, Purple Brown, Rose, English and Dutch Pinks, Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue, Distemper Green, B. T. and Y. T. Brunswick Greens, light and dark shades, Litharge, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, &c. Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes; Sash Tools; Swan-quill Peneils and Camel-hair Peneils; Win dow Glass, assorted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camphine Oil. Dye Stuffs. og wood, Camwood, Redwood, and Dye Stuffs generally.

Toronto, August 13, 1845. 250 CRATES CROCKERY, SUITABLE to the COUNTRY TRADE, for sale, either by the package, or put up to suit purchasers, by JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, August 13, 1845. RICHARD SCORE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto. July 1st. 1845.

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

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

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

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGUTON, the intelligent commander

of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

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

BUILDING LOTS.

that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

April, 1844.

the premises.

District.

Johnstown ... South Crosby ...

Lansdowne.

Brock ....

Uxbridge .....

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind supporthe has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. PoppeLewell, -0. 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, still to merit a continuance of public patrange. in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can ontidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him so NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

rqual to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man have been magaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Tyren payers. 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 Evening, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. the Type now cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will be himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the neantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined are inclined. TERMS: -Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the

o give him their support.

PRICES the same as in the United States.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspiape

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

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York Toronto, May. 1844. Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.
Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in
Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent, advances CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER. OMPRISING Statistical and General information con nected with all parts of the Upper Province; Distance Tables; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Post Offices, Hotels, &c. &c., with des criptions of the leading features of each Township, as regards soil, climate, productions, &c., together with a mass of other useful information, collected from the best authorities, verified by personal observation and enquiries on each spot.—The au-THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURthor having visited every Town, Village, and New Settlement in the Upper Province, for that express purpose.

Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be laid down every Village and New Settlement.

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-In one handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, 10s.
To be ready for delivery in January, 1846.
Those places from which Dr. Smith has not yet obtained information, will be visited by him during the present ner and Autumn.

every particular.

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove Subscriptions received at the Star Office. THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England,

BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIET THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. March 1845.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. OR Sale, at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, King Street, Toronto, 154 volumes olished by the General Protestant Sunday School Uni York, 18mo., neatly half-bound. Price, to Members-£6 58. extremely low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE "CHURCH" OFFICE, Farm for Sale. OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; IN SHEET FORM, (PRICE 9d.) THE TABLE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. TO BE LEVIED For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on On Articles Imported by Land or Inland Navigation

THOMAS CROSSAN. PROVINCE OF CANADA, FROM AND AFTER THE 6TH APRIL, 1845. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. LANDS TO LEASE,

.. W. half 11 ... 2 .

.... W. half 18 ... 7 ..

...... 17 & 18 ... 6 ... 103

Amaranth .....

.Townsend .

Raleigh

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Sombra

letter, post-paid.)

Do. ....

Nelson (New Survey) ... W. half 13 ... 2 .

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E. half 32 ..

S. half 20 ...

.E. half 29

.8. half 25 .

.E. half 13 .

S. E. MACKECHNIE.

NOTICE

bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbier, Trustee of Eu-Hrasie Barbier; and that no sales will be

recognised or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that the recognised or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that the recognised or payments upon mortgages, or persons indebted or payments on sales already made, will please communicate

the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is

WOOL.

Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an

Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

DIRECTORS.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company a to be made to the undersigned who is also authoris

BRITISH AMERICA

John Doel,

Charles Thompson,

Benjamin Thorne,

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

J. B. Warren,

B. W. Smith,

rised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845.

John McMurrich,

James Beaty,

John Eastwood.

James Lesslie,

J. RAINS, Secretary.

Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Capt. J. Elmsley,

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-

W. half 16 ... 10 ..

Cobourg, May 9th, 1845. ON FAVOURABLE TERMS. RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. 12 ... 7 ... 200 THE STEAMERS 8 ... 200 AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:-Cartwright..... LEAVE KINGSTON. 100 The Aid, ... 200 " Prince ... E. half

e Aid, ..... Every Monday, at 7 A. M.
Prince Albert, ..... "Wednesday, at 7 A. M.
Beaver, ..... "Friday, at 7 A. M. W. half 5 ...11 ... 100 LEAVE BYTOWN. Prince Albert, ..... Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M. Beuver. " Friday, at 9 A. M. . 100 The Aid, ... .....S. half 11 ... 4 ... 100 100 " Beaver, ..... " Monday, at 9 A. M. 8 ... 5 ... 200 The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily 14 ... A ... 200 Line of Steam-boats and Stages between By town and Montrea

S. half 25 ... 8 ... 100
S. half 26 ... 8 ... 100
Kingston, 1st May, 1845.

Kingston, 1st May, 1845.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIBS. Do. S. balf 1 .14 .100
Do. S. balf 2 .14 .100
Orillia South 16 .1 .200
Do. 15 .2 .200
Do. North W. balf 1 .5 .100
Tiny S. half 7 .15 .100
Tay 97 & 98 .2 .200
The following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they be the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits for the mexit time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. Rheumatism and Lameness

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetables Plinia and Nebes and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on the PILES, &c.

are wholly recvented, or governed if the attack has come on if you be the only true Hay's LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. 100
HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are
cured by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely
cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

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

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: N. half 14 ... 10 ... 100 

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, e certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness of the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and aination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know trying. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure care.

THE INDIA HAIR DYE, he hair any shade you wish, but will sot color the skin-SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOND EXTRACT.

e is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or
his. If you are sere to get Comstock's, you will find it
t to all others. It does not require puffing.

THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. we cure for the Piles, and all external aillings—all internals brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so has swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this do no a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds of a rerapidly cured by it.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for will prevent or cure all inclpient CONSUMPTION, COUCHS and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember Kolmstock's Vermifuge

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainly quite astonishing. It INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu quite astonishing. It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Com<sup>\$10\$</sup> & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may ad free, showing the most respectable names in the country for the acts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NON should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine with our our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid.

July 5, 1843.

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COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agent J. M. GROVER, J. FOLEY & Co., Asphodel and Otonabee.
P. M. GROVER & Co.,

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844.

1 every Friday.

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SuitLings per amount To Post Masters, Tist ShitLings per amount To Post Masters, Tist ShitLings per amount. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

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