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THE PEASANT'S HOME.

Deep blessings on the cottage home Wherever it may stand, Long may it seem to English hearts A beauty in the land; And long may flowers around it bloom, And dark trees shade its walls,

And light and gladsome be the steps That near its shelter falls. For ever be its humble hearth A brightly honoured shrine,

And often by its joyous light May happy faces shine— May words of love and tenderness Be heard like music there To mingle with the prayer.

Ah! there is much of splendour seen And wealth, and pride, and pageantry On every hand appear; But there is also much of woe, Of poverty and pain, To meet us if we closely gaze

We may find hearts of unknown worth And spirits worn and weak, In many a dim and lonely haunt If for those hearts we seek, And in our daily path perchance
May fall the silent tear,
While to our eye the stream of life May seem all bright and clear.

Into the world again.

The cottage home is one strong link Found in our social chain, Which if once broken carelessly Alike in peace, and war, we ask
The peasant for his aid:
Oh! ever be his resting place
A sunny dwelling made.
EMMA BLOODWORTH.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

minates the darkest ages of antiquity — which is the touch-stone whereby we are enabled to distinguish between true and fabulous theology, between the God of Israel, holy, just, and good, and the impure rabble of heathen Baalim which has been thought by competent judges, to have forded matter for the laws of Solon, and a foundation for the philosophy of Plato—which has been illustrated by the labour of learning in all ages and countries; and been admired and venerated for its piety, its sublimity, its veracity, by all who were able to read or understand it." BISHOP WATSON.

"The New Testament, wherein are contained the words end, and truth, without any mixture of error, for its mat-LOCKE.

The Æthiopian nobleman was reading the prophecies of Isaiah, when Philip joined himself to the chariot; it was unto two friends, during an evening walk to a village of Judea, that Jesus appeared, and not only unrolled the dark leaves of Scripture to their eyes, but went into their house and brake bread. It is the peculiar praise bestowed by the Apostle upon his beloved Timothy, that from a child he had known the Holy Scriptures. (2 Tim. iii. 15.)

We learn from Josephus, that among the Jews, the earliest dawn of intellect was hallowed by that teaching. Moses had enforced upon every Israelite—the necessity of keeping in his heart the words which had been delivered to him: "And thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkhad made his soul a library of Christ. The epistles of St. Paul were seldom out of the hands of Chrysostom. Men of the highest rank displayed the same earnest and diligent study; Constantine, in his golden coins, is represented in the attitude of prayer; the ounger Theodosius could repeat any portion of the

Jerome says, that, in the little village of Bethlehem, ploughman might be heard in the fields praising God, the mower cheering his labour with a hymn, and the vine-dresser learning a Psalm of David. Some of the Egyptian monks are said to have been able to re-Peat the Bible; and Jerome advised his sister Læta to teach her daughter passages from Scripture, which she might recite daily, until she had committed a great us, that it ought to be much in our hands, in our eyes, our ears, in our mouths, but most of all in our hearts. The custom of learning large portions of the Old and New Testament prevailed in England at the time of the Reformation. Ridley, in his pathetic farewell to his friends, informs us in a passage previously quoted, that he had learned, in his solitary walks in the orchard of Pembroke College, nearly all the Epistles of St. aul, besides other passages in the sacred writings. We find another example in the learned and christian Boyle. Bishop Burnet, who knew him intimately, says, that he had read the New Testament with so much diligence, that, whenever a particular passage ppened to be mentioned, Boyle could repeat it in the original Greek. But he was not a cold and formal extuary; a servant fruitful in lip-service. He searched the Book of Life with a different frame of mind. "I

use the Scriptures," are his words, "not as an arsenal to be resorted to only for arms and weapons, to defend this party, or to attack its enemies; but, as a matchas temple, where I delight to contemplate the beauty, and to increase my awe, and excite my devotion to the Deity there preached and adored." Bryant confessed to Rick to Bishop Horne, that he was tired of literal criticism, which was employed in removing little inequalities on the surface, when he wished to have a shaft sunk, and to see the precious ore drawn from the mine. How applicable is the censure to a dry and unspiritual carching of the Scriptures; a lingering scrutiny of

the surface, when the gold and pearls are buried deep in those consecrated fields! Luther looked upon Scripture, as the garden of

od, abounding with beautiful trees weighed down with fruit; shake the boughs as he would, he still filled his lap, he said, with the produce. The more eager the desire to obtain, the more liberal the supply; perpetual sunshine and an internal life always keep the es green, and the branches heavy with fruit. In this garden, and the branches neary with loved to dwell dwell specially loved to dwell. He lived upon its fruit, and wove its flowers ato garlands. He marked the history of each minute with its blossoms. The fragrant dial of the philoophic naturalist, was excelled by that lovely mechanism of fancy, with which the musing Christian ambered the hours of the day. Nor will the illustration be deemed inappropriate or unbecoming, by one who has studied the contemplations of Hall. The dumblest flower, of no splendour to the common eye, no sweetness to the thoughtless observer, in his hand becomes beautiful in colour and fragrance.— However diligent may have been the researches of earlier gatherers, he still finds abundant store of honey

Bishop Newton's Works, iii. p. 512.

Works of Boyle, t. ii. 277.
In a letter, May 21, 1785.

Linnæus.

Gospel Promise.

the works of Hooker; a writer of whom any age might | the advent of the Redeemer. to me, that the eloquence of Hooker has been forgot- qualified to impart light and heat to all the rest, ex- Paul's Epistles." ten in the praises which have been bestowed on his cept that the Author of that system thought it conwisdom. "The judicious Hooker" is the inscription nenient.* We must make the same humble confession quently uttered by the lips of learning. We have of posterity upon his tomb. Judicious, indeed, he in searching the Scriptures. There was an ancient seen, in our own days, the departure of two persons of posterity upon his tomb. Judicious, indeed, he was; but he was more. In learning, a giant, even in maxim, that the light from above never descends without maxim, and to whom the pages of Scripture were not maxim, that the light from above never descends without maxim, and to whom the pages of Scripture were not maxim, and to whom the pages of Scripture were not maxim, and to whom the pages of Scripture were not maxim, and to whom the pages of Scripture were not maxim, and the pages of Scripture were not maxim, and to whom the pages of Scripture were not maxim, and the pages of Scripture we cious and vigorous beyond any of his contemporaries; ture to tear it open. If we meet, in the words of unknown-Felicia Hemans, and Walter Scott. his prose with the images of poetry. But his decora- out of thy Law." § pine away, as children at the withered breasts of their be recollected in old age, but can hardly be acquired." "How many blessed groups this hour are bending, "The Old Testament, which by its celestial light illu- mother no longer able to yield them relief:—what

terance. His power has been thought to be dimi- instructed in the hallowed page;nished by the circuity of his pleonastic eloquence.-The English Chrysostom cannot be completely acquitted of the charge. The diffuseness of Taylor, however, is the result of strength, not of debility. of eternal life; it has God for its author, salvation for its from the narrow and direct path of the argument, seldom fails to refresh his eye with some unexpected obthe view, and gives him delicious glimpses of the distant and varied landscape.

But though the Scriptures are to be searched, it should be with a lowly and docile spirit. If we ask our way to Sion, it must be with our faces thitherward; (Jeremiah, l. 5.) the word by which the apostle describes the investigation of the perfect law of liberty, -that is, the gospel of Jesus Christ-is exceedingly expressive; our version very inadequately renders it by looking. Its true signification is stooping down,-(St. James, i. 25, παρακυψας.) in which sense we find it applied to describe the eager haste of Peter, when Mary Magdalene had proclaimed the resurrection of the Lord. (Luke, xxiv. 12.) This combination of holy awe. The Christian, while reading the Word of God, seems to be admitted into His more immediate presence. How humble, penitential, and devout, should his attitude be!

"Wisdom is ofttimes nearer when we stoop,

Than when we soar."+ If so in philosophy, much more in religion. The lips of Isaiah were not touched with fire from the altar, before he had confessed his own unworthiness. The inward eyes must be anointed, before they can behold the new heaven of Scripture-revelation. The servant of Elisha, when they were encompassed in Dothan by the armies of Syria, was dismayed at the peril, "Alas, my master!" But when the Prophet's prayer had part of the Book to memory. Our first Homily tells of fire (2 Kings vi 17) of fire. (2 Kings, vi. 17.)

The adaptation of the Bible to the wants and character of man, has long been regarded as one of the most convincing evidences of its truth; its eye, like that of a portrait, is still fixed upon us, turn where we will. But the Scriptures, in reference to their direct influence upon human conduct, may be more appropriately compared to a mirror, in which our moral features are clearly reflected, as our natural face is seen in a glass. No breath of calumny ever clouds. no blaze of fortune ever illumines that portraiture. There we behold ourselves as we are. This advantage can, however, only be obtained by frequent contemplation. A hasty glance, a rapid perusal of our features, will be productive of no benefit; we shall then depart, and, mingling with the crowd, soon forget

what manner of men we are. All Scripture is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; (2 Tim. iii. 16.) even those parts which might seem to be less refulgent with the glory of inspiration, are, nevertheless, full of sublime edification. Of Deuteronomy, for example, it has been observed by Davison, that it embraces "a republication of the Law by the great Prophet of it himself; with a survey of the wonders of Egypt and the wilderness—the past acts of God's mighty arm, working in terror and in mercy-the Mosaic Beatitudes,) and a terrific insight into the future plagues of his apostate people." Herbert called the Bible "the Book of stars," and every one proclaims that the hand that made it was divine; whederness, or travel into Canaan; whether we listen to him in the clouds."†† the warnings of Daniel, or to the consolations of Isa-

Bishop Newton advised the Christian student to read large portions of Scripture without any interruption, so as to embrace the complete scope of the prophecy, of the narrative, or of the epistle. "Grant, Lord!" was the prayer of Fuller, § "that I may not dismember thy Word, but study it entirely, comparing Then we drink gratefully of the fountain that leaves is settled." one place with another." So St. Paul read the Scriptures, contrasting spiritual things with spiritual; (1 Cor. ii. 13.) illuminating the second Revelation by the first; the dim promises of hope and blessing in the Old Tes-

tament, by the wonderful miracles of the New. In searching the Scriptures, while we linger over the sublime pictures of Omnipotent Wisdom, or the terrible delineations of sin, or the history of Divine chastisements, the mind reverts, with peculiar awe and gratitude, to the great and glorious scheme of human redemption. We behold, with straining and solemn

Works of Hooker by Keble, t. i. 258.

† Wordsworth. ‡ Miller's Bampton Lectures, 128. § Good Thoughts in Bad Times, p. 81.

seasons of the year blend themselves by disordered meekness, of purity, of patience, may revive, and be chapters of Isaiah with rejoicing lips.

poured peace into the bosom. It was while steering The halls, from old heroic ages grey,

Pour their fair children forth; and hamlets low, We might add the names of Donne, and of Taylor, a vessel through gloom and tempest, that the handwho, though in some respects superior to Hooker, is writing of God flashed upon the soul of John Newton.

The only child of his mother, he had been carefully Send out their inmates in a happy flow, deficient in his sustained and dignified music of ut- The only child of his mother, he had been carefully

"He had early learned To reverence the Volume which displays The mystery—the life which cannot die."¶

Those impressions sin had obscured; but, like a beautiful landscape seen in a dark night by lightning, they leaving a faint impression behind. The Bible is never denied to our prayers and to our faith.

peacefully his days then glided away; with how much son kissed and closed his eyes." of tears prove that we had opened a long sealed-up fountain."**

clouded by sin. At these seasons of glorious hope, or trembling resignation, a chapter, a verse, a line, will face of an angel. An affecting illustration of this in- Paradise:fluence of the Bible upon the mind, is found in the history of Lord Rochester. The fifty-third chapter of Isaiah having been read to him, and compared with the Gospel parrative of the life of Jesus, he assured Bishop Burnet that, "as he heard it read, he felt an inward force upon him, which did so enlighten his stipulated blessings of obedience, (which he calls the longer; for the words had an authority which did shoot like rays or beams into his mind; so that he was not only convinced by the reasonings he had about which did so effectually constrain him, that he did ever

iah,—every word possesses a healing or an awakening ger upon the memory of good men. Bishop Sanderson, during the day and night that preceded his death, Psalm. It is in the hours of sickness that the lip

"those pipes of gold, which brought That cordial water to the ground."‡‡

no thirst behind it; that revives the fainting spirit; and enables the traveller to endure the heat and the

proof of a Deity, p. 4, edit. 1756.

† Lumen supernum nunquam descendit, sine indumento. ‡ The Scripture difficult in Unnecessary Points. Works, p. 497, edit. 1822. § Psalm exix Mentioned by a French writer, named Gaffarel, and quoted

The Excursion. ** Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, 1836, pp. 71, 72; and which the writer of these pages had the delight and the advantage of hearing.

†† Some Passages in the Life and Death of Lord Rochester,
p. 141. edit. 1680.

‡‡ Herbert: Whitsunday.

in sentiment, noble and sublime; in diction, stately, Bishop Taylor, with passages wrapped in a cloud, or In the history of the first there is much to awaken solemn, and harmonious. Ben Jonson looked upon darkened with umbrages, or covered with allegories our sympathy and our love. Many sorrows had him, as one of the lawgivers of our language. He has and garments of rhetoric, let us say with David, "Open brought in their train many hopes. She searched the been called the earliest English author who adorned thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things Scriptures; she pondered over their divine teaching; of his hearers the knowledge of truths which they eye darkened, so that he sees nothing; his inner ear she looked up to the Author and the Finisher of her tions are brought from the treasury of one mighty in the Scriptures; and as we read of famous men who should be studied, and, as much as possible, printed all the future workmanship of her imagination to His always warmed their fancy with the descriptions of in the memory of our young days. The result is often service. The strings of her harp were broken, before Homer, so we can believe of Hooker, that he always wonderful. In the bosoms of the most reckless men she had taught it the songs of Sion; but she obtained kindled his imagination at the altar of the Bible. The some fragment of beautiful feeling often lies buried; the reward of her pious resolutions. No poetry, she most majestic passage in the Ecclesiastical Polity- some flower still lingers from the paradise of purer affirmed, could express-no imagination could conhis assertion of the supremacy of the law of God, was thoughts and desires, which sin has not entirely ceive—the visions of blessedness that flitted across inspired by the divine eloquence of the Holy Scrip- ploughed out, though it may have destroyed its blos- her pillow of sickness. Her memory, for which she over our heads should loosen and dissolve itself, if skill the ashes of a rose in a glass, under the gentle ness as the sun of life was setting. All the scenery celestial spheres should forget their wonted motions, influence of heat, gradually expanded, as from a dark of her childhood is said to have risen before her eyes; and by irregular volubility turn themselves any way, cloud, into its natural loveliness. | The fable of sci- sweet woodland nooks; twilight trees; dim copses, as it might happen; if the prince of the lights of hea- ence may be realized in the purification and garnishing the home of nightingales; the oft-trodden paths of ven, which now as a giant doth run his unwearied of the human mind. God works His miracles often- meadows. But more beautiful than any other piccourse, should, as it were, through a languishing faint- times by humble agents; in His hand, Memory may ture, rose the villages of Judea, and the gorgeous ness, begin to stand and test himself; if the moon become an angel to bring us good tidings of hope and array of Prophecy, and the illuminated scenes of marshould wander from her beaten way—the times and joy. Beneath its sunshine, the withered flower of tyrdom. She lay upon her bed, repeating whole

and confused mixture—the winds breathe out their arrayed in all the charm of its original bloom. It will . The sanctified peace of her heart is shown in the

Like a freed vernal stream. I may not tread

With them those path-ways—to the feverish bed
Of sickness bound: yet, O my God! I bless
Thy mercy, that with Sabbath peace hath fill'd
My chasten'd heart, and all its throbbings still'd To one deep calm of lowliest thankfulness."

We never know what it is to search the Scriptures, all revived for a season: memory spoke to him, in ac- until we are unable to search them any longer. Then think of these as happily, but yet arbitrarily, chosen cents that carried him home to his mother's arms, of it is very delightful and soothing to feed upon the illustrations, taken with a skilful selection from the dom fails to refresh his eye with some unexpected obdeath and judgment to come. The landscape fades sheaves which memory brings to us from its garners;
ject of beauty; he conducts him to different points of the landscape fades sheaves which memory brings to us from the Rev. Wm. Sewell's Evidences of Christianity.') with the flash; and so the awaking thoughts of New- to strengthen our fainting heart with that divine manna from whence it would have been possible that the ton died with the impulse of the hour, yet not without which, even in our dreary wilderness-state, is never same skill might have selected others as good, or

"While I sit with thee, I seem in heaven, And sweeter thy discourse is to my ear Than fruits of palm-tree (pleasantest to thirst And hunger both, from labour) at the hour Of sweet repast. They satiate, and soon fill, Tho' pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety.";

* Ecclesiastical Polity, b. v. sect. 37. † D'Israeli: Amenities of Literature, t. iii. p. 221, 1841. † Paradise Lost, b. viii. § In his admirable Discourses on the Prophecies, p. 89. On the Influences of the Holy Spirit.

TEACHING BY PARABLES.

have made use of this manner of teaching by Para- his drudge. Such we see him to become at the two bles, with the intention of withdrawing from certain poles of savage and falsely cultivated life; his inner were unworthy or unfit to receive; yet we may as- heavy, so that there come no voices from nature unto sume as certain that his general aim was not different him; and indeed in all, save only in the one Man, there from that of others who have used this method of is more or less of the dulled ear and the filmed eye. teaching, and who have desired thereby to make There is none to whom nature tells out all that it has clearer, either to illustrate or to prove, the truths to tell, and as constantly as it would be willing to tell Milton is often forced upon their meditations;

What if earth Be but the shadow of heaven, and things therein Each to other like, more than on earth is thought?

For it is a great misunderstanding of the matter to the other,

low of sickness and of grief is illuminated, as by the ascribes to Adam, while conversing with the angel in thus, but that our talk of heavenly things is only a again, and sit down with him in glory hereafter. transferring of earthly images and relations to them; Bear with me if I have spoken anywhere too strongly ishment and teaching.

> with them in reverence, seeking by faithfulness to up God's sacraments as means of grace, but in underthem in their lower forms to enter into their yet valuing and tampering with those sacraments; sub-

His faith changes the rainy cloud into lustre and earnestness, the Sun of Righteousness dawning upon labour of the desert, until he reaches his resting-place an unnatural tint to every object on which they may deeper significance; entertaining them, though they beauty. He delights to gaze with intense earnestness the eyes of the Patriarchs; we follow it, from the faint in the evening. The sacred hymns of David have be shed. Let us remember this caution, together seem but common guests, and finding that he has unson every line of the Bible; to turn every image over gleam that shone upon the deserted garden of Para- been the delight and the solace of all Christians.— with that which our first Homily impresses upon every wares entertained Angels. So that besides his reveand over in the rays of hope; to decompose every dise, through all the mists and shadows of types and "What is there necessary for a man to know," was Christian. In searching the Bible, we are not to be lation in words, God has another and an elder, and beam of hallowed light; and to meditate on each co- figures; we see it kindling the gloom and mystery of the question of Hooker, "which the Psalms are not satisfied with quickness and facility in recollecting or one indeed without which it is inconceivable how that lour that composes, so to speak, the heavenly Bow of Prophecy; moving, like a second Pillar of Fire, along able to teach?" Horne found the Tree of Life in applying its histories, or its admonitions. The sincere other could be made, for from this it appropriates all ospel Promise.

a benighted world; until it shone out, after a long that Garden of Eden. He, who sits under its boughs, and earnest student is known by his purified heart, and that Garden of Eden. He, who sits under its boughs, and earnest student is known by his purified heart, and that Garden of Eden. This entire moral and season of darkness and grief, with cloudless lustre in always receives the dew of blessing upon his soul. "I by his altered life; by decreasing in pride, in wrath, visible world from first to last, with its kings and its have lost a world of time," exclaimed Salmasius, as in covetousness; and by growing daily in virtuous in- subjects, its parents and its children, its sun and be proud, but who was the peculiar glory of his own, Sir Isaac Newton confessed his inability to assign he lay upon the bed of death; "if I had one year clinations, in holy desires, and in devotion towards its moon, its sowing and its harvest, its light and its as he continues to be the admiration of ours. It seems any reason, why one body in our system should be more, I would spend it in reading David's Psalms and Him who commanded His disciples to search the darkness, its sleeping and its waking, its birth and its Scriptures, and who will send His illuminating Spirit death, is from beginning to end a mighty Parable, a great teaching of supersensuous truth, a help at once to our faith and to our understanding.

It is true that men are ever in danger of losing the key of knowledge which should open to them the portals of this palace: and then instead of a Prince in a world of wonder that is serving him, man moves in However our Lord may on one or more occasions the midst of this world alternately its taskmaster and

which they had in hand: -- I say either to illustrate it. Now the whole of Scripture, with its ever-recurror to prove, for the Parable, or other analogy to ing use of figurative language, is a re-awakening of spiritual truth appropriated from the world of nature man to the mystery of nature, a giving back to him or man, is not merely illustration, but also in some the key of knowledge, the true signatura rerum: and tures: "If the frame of that heavenly arch erected som and fragrance. We read of a physician by whose had always been remarkable, seemed to gather brightsist to make the truth intelligible, or, if intelligible form, but by no means exclusively, in those which by before, present it more vividly to the mind, which is pre-eminence we call the Parables. They have this all that some will allow them. Their power lies point of likeness with the miracles, that they too deeper than this, in the harmony unconsciously felt were a calling heed to powers which were daily going by all men, and by deeper minds continually recog- forward in the midst of men, but which by their frenized and plainly perceived between the natural and quency and their orderly repetition, that ought to have spiritual worlds, so that analogies from the first are kindled the more admiration, had become wonderfelt to be something more than illustrations, happily works no more, had lost the power of exciting attenbut yet arbitrarily chosen. They are arguments, tion, so that men had need to be startled anew to the and may be alleged as witnesses; the world of na- contemplation of the energies which were ever working (From "Pictures of Christian Life," by Robert Aris Willmot, M.A.)

| Anong the clouds yield no rain—the earth be defeated of heavenly influence—the fruits of the earth be despirit, proceeding from the same hand, growing out of calling of attention to the spiritual facts which underthe same root, and being constituted for that very lie all processes of nature, all institutions of human mother no longer able to yield them relief:—what would become of man himself, whom these things now would become of man himself, whom these things now do all serve?"*

The remembrance of a Bible warning, or a Gospel promise, has aroused the sleeping conscience, and mysterious harmonies, and the force of argument depoints of these. Christ moved in the midst of whence the sweet chimes proclaim the hallow'd day! rived from them. To them the things on earth are what seemed to the eye of sense an old and worn-out copies of the things in heaven. They know that the world, and it evidently became new at his touch; for earthly tabernacle is made after the pattern of things it told to man now the inmost secrets of his being : seen in the Mount (Exod. xxv, 40, 1 Chron. xxviii, 11, he found that it answered with strange and marvellous 12,) and the question suggested by the Angel in and startling correspondencies to another world within him; that oftentimes it helped to the birth great thoughts of his heart, which before were helplessly struggling to be born; that of these two worlds without him and within each threw a light and a glory on

POPERY.

It professes to be the servant of God, and yet it nearly as good. Rather they belong to one another, teaches man so to honour God's servants, as to forget studied in vain; its pictures of Christian holiness are The last hours of Scott were scarcely less touching, the type and the thing typified, by an inward necessi- God himself, in his priests, his saints, his angels. never impressed upon the tender mind of childhood, or less illustrative of the duty and the recompense of ty; they were linked together long before by the law It professes to adhere rigidly to a revelation given it without an earlier or a later benefit. Their lustre searching the Scriptures. His farewell to one of his of a secret affinity. It is not an happy accident from Cod; but this revelation it conceals within itself, may be obscured by crimes and sorrow, but they are dearest friends was a Christian caution: "Be a good which has yielded so wondrous an analogy as that of not being able, nor even desiring, to show that it was not worn out; the light from heaven can awaken their man, be virtuous, be religious, -be a good man. No- husband and wife, -to set forth the mystery of witnessed to by others. It claims a right of adding, colours into a more than pristine beauty and freshness. thing else will give you any comfort, when you come Christ's relation to his elect church. There is far from time to time, from some secret store, to the Mr. Melvill has treated, with great ability, the in- to lie here." His own history was an affecting com- more in it than this: the earthly relation is indeed doctrines already promulgated as coming from God, fluence of religious memory upon the sinner. "We mentary on his exhortation. While the glories of but a lower form of the heavenly, on which it rests, and as necessary to salvation. And when it would all know what a power there is in memory, when made imagination faded from his eyes, and even the once and of which it is the utterance. When Christ spoke appeal to the testimony of ancient times, it falsifies, to array before the guilty, days and scenes of compa- familiar lines of his favourite Crabbe were listened to Nicodemus of a new birth, it was not merely be- and confesses that it falsifies, the records of that hisrative innocence. It is with an absolutely crushing with unconscious ears, the recollection of passages cause birth into this natural world was the most suitatory, erasing or altering whatever militates against its might that the remembrance of the years and home of read to him out of the Bible appeared to be lively and ble figure that could be found for the expression of own professions. And instead of setting forth truth est by the way, and when thou liest down, and when brought that spiritual act which, without any power of our firmly and simply, though at the risk of losing prosethou risest up." (Deut. vi. 7.) The primitive Christian and the risest up." (Deut. vi. 7.) The primitive Christian and the solution of men by the same term (1 Pet i 12) to a pause in his career of misdoing, and perhaps about caught the solution of men by the same term (1 Pet i 12) tians studied the Word of life with equal zeal; it was the practice, we are told, of their women, as they sat a person, who, by perpetual meditation of the Bible, had now the process of the solution of the Bible, had now the process of the process of the solution of the Bible, had now the process of the process of the process of the solution of men by the same term. (1 Pet. i. 12.) to a pause in his career of misdoing, and perhaps about to suffer its penalties. If we knew his early history, nature, and even gives encouragement to their sins, to suffer its penalties. If we knew his early history, nature, and even gives encouragement to their sins, to suffer its penalties. If we knew his early history, nature, and even gives encouragement to their sins, to suffer its penalties. If we knew his early history, nature, and even gives encouragement to their sins, to suffer its penalties. If we knew his early history, and into God's kingdom; but all the circumstances of the sound of proken verses of Isaian and the solution of men by the same term. (1 Pet. i. 12.)

Ezekiel, when the glory of God appeared to him in the sound of broken verses of Isaian and the solution of men by the salvation of me school to which he was sent, the church where he first of Christ seemed to shed over the ruins of that dark- having lent his own title to them—and not the name him, and placed over us for our good and discipline heard the preached Gospel; and we should call to his ened intellect. In two days the silver bowl was broken. only, but so ordering that all true rule and governit not only disdains their co-operation, except as its recollection the father and the mother, long since ga- "It was a beautiful day; so warm that every window ment upon earth, with its rightcous laws, its stable own servants, but refuses to acknowledge their divine thered to their rest, who made him kneel down night was wide open, and so perfectly still that the sound of ordinances, its punishment and its grace, its majesty origin, or to submit to their authority in the very things and morning, and who instructed him out of the Bible, all others most delicious to his ear,—the gentle ripple and its terror, should tell of Him and of his kingdom which God has entrusted to them, and has prohibited and who warned him even with tears against evil ways of the Tweed over its pebbles, -was distinctly audi- that ruleth over all; so that "Kingdom of God" is to his spiritual ministers -temporal rule and interests and evil companions. We should remind him how ble, as his friends knelt round the bed, and his eldest not in fact a figurative expression, but most literal: And its whole struggle has been a grasping at power: It is rather the earthly kingdoms and earthly kings its whole organization, subtly contrived and wonderof happiness he was blessed in possession, with how The French Bible of Leighton, now in the library that are figures and shadows of the true. And as in fully managed is a machine for subduing man, both much of hope in prospect. And he may be now a of Dunblane, is filled with manuscript extracts from the world of man and human relations, so also is it in body and soul, to its own will and purpose. And hardened and desperate man; but we will never be- the Greek and Latin Fathers; and in the Bible which the world of nature. The untended soil which yields that will and purpose throughout its history has tenlieve, that, as his young days were thus passing before he was accustomed constantly to use, it would be difhim, and the reverend forms of his parents came back ficult to find a single line unmarked by a stroke of his nent type and enduring Parable of man's heart, power in human hands must tend, the corruption of from the grave, and the trees that grew round his pencil. So anxious was he that the word of Christ which has been submitted to the same curse, and truth, the degradation of man, the demoralization of birth-place waved over him their foliage, and he saw should dwell in him richly, (Coloss. iii. 16.) and to without a watchful spiritual husbandry will assuredly the world, and the disturbance and dislocation of sohimself once more as he was in early life, when he hide the treasure of truth in his heart. (Psalm exix. put forth its briars and its thorns. The weeds that ciety. It has been the progress of a tyranny. Yet knew crime but by name, and knew it only to abhor, 11.) A Bible now hallows every cottage, and the will mingle during the time of growth with the corn, not because it is a tyranny must we as Christians rewe will never believe that he could be proof against hand, hardened with toil, can turn over those inspired and yet are separated from it at the last, tell ever one ject it, but because it is unauthorised by God; and this mustering of the past. He might be proof against pages. It has not been so always. Henry the Eighth, and the same tale of the present admixture and infraction upon the constitution of his Church, which invective, proof against remonstrance, proof against redispleased by the disputes which had sprung out of the future sundering of the righteous and wicked. The he appointed through his apostles; when seen in its proach: but when we brought memory to bear upon diffusion of the Scriptures, forbade humble and unlet- decaying of the insignificant unsightly seed in the true and fearful shape, prophesied of, perhaps in its m, and bade it people itself with all the imagery of tered persons to read, or to hear them read. The no- earth, and the rising up out of that decay and death, future full development, as the great enemy of Christ; youth, we believe that, for the moment at least, the bility and gentry of the land were alone permitted to of the graceful stalk and the fruitful ear, contain everobdurate being would be subdued, and a sudden gush read the Bible in gardens, or retired places.† more the prophecy of the crowning resurrection, even the human fancy, which strives to reduce all things to We live in happier times of freedom and of truth. as this is itself in its kind a resurrection, -- the same unity and system, where God, to meet the evils of man, It becomes us, therefore, not to abuse our high and process at a lower stage,—the same power putting has fixed plurality, and for a season permitted disor-The Bible has been called by Him "who spake as never man spake," a jewel of great price; and it frenches that we shall have to itself forth upon meaner things.

Of course it will be always possible for those who in which the Church, before her hour of trial is over, der; and which dreams of a universal spiritual empire, quently glows with richest splendour in the dark cham- to our keeping. To search the Scriptures ought to be shrink from contemplating a higher world-order than shall put all enemies under her feet, instead of walking ber of the dying Christian, or the heart-stricken pro- not our task, but our delight. We should acquaint that imperfect one around them, and this, because upon the earth like Christ himself, humble and degradigal. Its lustre dazzles the eye, which has been long our eyes with the scenery of the Gospel, and ever love the thought of such would rebuke their own imperfec- ded, brought before kings and magistrates, mocked to sit at the feet of the Evangelists and Apostles. tion and littleness-who shrink too from a witness for perhaps, and scourged, and nailed to a cross, yet tes-Their voices will then be familiar and sweet to our God so near them as even that imperfect order would tifying through all her sufferings still more strongly to often cheer the heart with intense delight. The pil- ears, and we shall feel the sensations which Milton render—it is possible for them to say that it is not the truths which she bears from God, and sure to rise

-that earth is not a shadow of heaven, but heaven, of these sins of Rome; still more if I have omitted to such at least as we conceive it, a dream of earth; speak strongly, where there is a danger to your own that Father and Son for instance (and this is Arian- soul. I speak only as the great Fathers of our Church ism) are only improperly used and in a secondary have spoken before, who never dallied with or spoke sense when applied to Divine Persons, and then are softly of this fearful power. And when it is conterms so encumbered with difficulties and contradic- demned, remember only where its corruptions lie.-The world itself will bloom into a garden, when our tions that they had better not be used at all; that we It is not in referring to an Apostolical source for her hours of meditation are blessed by these sacred visitors. do not find and recognize heavenly things in their doctrines and her authority, but in failing to refer to In all his studies, it was the earnest desire of Cole- earthly counterparts, but only dexterously adapt them. it really. We, who do refer to it, know that it never ridge to receive more light, in a wider vision, from the This denial will be always possible, and has a deeper sanctions them. It is not in employing human voices Word of God. The history of the learned, in every root than that it can be met with argument; yet the and human hands in the service of God's Church, but country and age, records the melancholy results of lover of a truth which shall be loftier than himself will in failing to employ them; that is, in converting her ther we wander, under their holy light, into the wilafter as firmly believe in his Saviour, as if he had seen searching the Scriptures in any other spirit; their dinot be moved from his faith that however man may human agents into Gods before the eyes of men. It vine influence is deadened by the absence of faith, and be the measure of all things here, yet God is the is not in appealing to tradition as the channel for con-Particular lines and verses of holy truth always linthe healing power of the Gospel cures no moral sickmeasure of man, that the same Lord who sits upon veying the truth, but in practically denying tradition; ness, nor works any miracle in the mind, because of his throne in heaven, does with the skirts of his train in setting up a doctrine of her own which she has not its unbelief. The understanding may, indeed, be con- fill his temple upon earth; that these characters of received by tradition. It is not in subjecting men to continually repeated to himself the hundred and third vinced, while the practice is unreformed; and the intellect may triumph, while the heart is unsubdued. common but a sacred writing; that they are hiero- them to set power at nought, and in opening a door Davison has assigned a reason for this calamity. §- glyphics of God; and he counts this his blessedness to all licence and self-will. It is not in erecting too "The mind," he says, "is wearied before it is satisfied, that he finds himself in the midst of such, and while high the privileges which God has given to his bishops, and the spirit of action is gone before the theory of it in the midst of them, therefore never without aston- the rulers of his Church, but in pulling down those privileges, and in humbling all other bishops that one Nor is it less dangerous to search the Scriptures For such is in truth the condition of man: around may have rule over all. It is not in insisting on the with a desire of shaping their teaching to our own him is a sensuous world, yet not one which need necessity of preserving Christ's Church in unity of scheme of argument, or to our own interpretation of bring him into bondage to his senses, but so framed heart and spirit, but in destroying that unity by crea-Four Letters to Bentley concerning some Arguments in the doctrines they deliver. Archbishop Whately has as, if he will use it aright, continually to lift him at ting in it a tyrannical power, distracting men's minds illustrated this frame of mind with aptness and grace. bove itself: a visible world to make known the invisi- with multitudes of authoritative doctrines, and then He observes, that, if we study the pages of the Bible ble things of God, a ladder leading him up to the obedience by a divided allegiance between the Pope under the influence of any of those prejudices which contemplation of heavenly truth. And this truth he and their kings, and their hearts by the oppressions are the characteristics of our erring nature, we shall shall enconter and make his own, not in fleeing from and extortions of a grasping temporal dominion. It receive the heavenly light of God's revelations through his fellows and their works and ways, but in the mart, is not in preserving forms, and order, and a decent a discoloured medium, and that the rays will impart on the wayside, in the field; not by stripping himself ceremonial as means of exhibiting the truth, but in not bare of all relations, but rather recognizing these as preserving them; in setting aside those which did exinstruments through which he is to be educated into hibit truths, and in introducing others which only enthe knowledge of higher mysteries, and so dealing courage falsehood, and deceit. It is not in holding

ers should rebel against her; and in becoming one of temper or an uncharitable spirit. these powers herself,-a greedy, grasping, restless, It is never too late to acknowledge an error; and covetous, arbitrary earthly power, thinking of rule, and we are glad that our correspondent has fully discerned

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1844.

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Poetry.—The Peasant's Home.
Searching the Scriptures.
Teaching by Parables.

when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Order of Priest :-

of University College, Oxford, Minister of Trinity Church, Toronto.

in the Wellington District. The Rev. WILLIAM RITCHIE, Rector of Sandwich. The Rev. GEORGE WINTER WARR, Missionary at

The Rev. HENRY BATH OSLER, Missionary at Lloydtown.

The General Special Meeting of the Church Society which they not more unequivocally proclaimed. of the Diocese of Toronto was held, according to Keeler and Mr. Ball, (Thorold); T. W. Birchall, J. rated Bishop.

escaped us. 21st August last "to devise a Seal, and to suggest | than gain. any alterations which it may appear to them advisable to make in the Constitution of the Society, and also to frame such Bye-laws and Rules as may seem expe- on, and a Legislative Assembly favourable to the Chief Justice, which our readers will find inserted at encies, which have long been dishonoured and injured length under the head of local Ecclesiastical Intelli- by the prevalence of revolutionary opinions, the ma-

excellent document, for which we are indebted to the general rule, the victory of British supremacy has zeal and talents of the Chief Justice, -- a series of been gained most triumphantly. We have much stitution and objects of the Incorporated Society, were castle, -including the District of Colborne, which, unanimously adopted. The great space occupied by until lately, formed a part of it,-and well has it the Report which we publish to-day, renders it quite maintained the honourable distinction assigned to it impossible that we should in this week's paper give by Sir John Colborne, of being the "back-bone of the Resolutions also; but they shall certainly appear the Province." In its three constituencies,-comin our next. We were glad to find amongst these a prehending the North and South Ridings of Norregulation to the effect that there were, in future, to thumberland, and the truly conservative county of be FOUR Annual Collections in all Churches and Sta- Durham,—the majorities of the Constitutional Cantions in aid of the funds of the Incorporated Society, didates amounted to 700 votes. This, we apprehend, instead of one as heretofore directed. Some excep- will scarcely be paralleled in any other District of the tion was taken to the adoption of this rule, on the plea | Colony, nobly as the battle has been fought in every that the frequency of such appeals to the congregations | quarter, and proud as is the eminence upon which, for of the Diocese might have the effect of abridging the unwavering loyalty, the whole of Upper Canada has amount of their contributions, and thus cripple rather placed herself in the present crisis of her political than augment the resources of the Society. But it struggles. was argued, on the other hand, that although it might have that effect at one given time, such would not be amount of the four would be very much larger .-Moreover, it was affirmed, that this was the mode of raising contributions for charitable purposes most in correspondence with the Word of God and the practice of the primitive Christians; and that the more frequently it could be resorted to in the operations of this valuable Society, the more beneficial would be the of Toronto, appointed by resolution of the Society to results that would follow. It is, too, a much more devise a Seal and to suggest any alterations which it may direct, simple, and certain way of procuring funds than appear to them advisable to make in the Constitution of by circulating subscription-papers which involve an immensity of trouble, while, in many cases, not half the amount subscribed on paper is ever collected. It is not, however, designed that the Collections in Churches, thus augmented, should be made to supersede the obtaining of funds also by means of subscription-lists, as was formerly the case. After some discussion of this point, during which the Lord Bishop strongly advocated a greater frequency of Collections in Churches, the resolution, appointing four to be made annually, was unanimously carried.

tion in promoting in the Legislature the passing of the Gospel may with advantage be adopted here. the Act of Incorporation; and an acknowledgement, in which all present very heartily concurred, was also poration. 2nd. Its Officers. 3rd. The times and place expressed of the great services rendered to the Society of Meeting. 4th. The method of conducting its business. by the Hon. the Chief Justice, in revising its Conby the Hon. the Chief Justice, in revising its Constitution, so that it should be correspondent to the stituting a great number of persons members of the Constituting a great number of persons members of the Constituting a great number of persons members of the Constituting a great number of persons members of the Constituting a great number of persons members of the Constitution. Act of Incorporation.

We have not space to dwell at greater length upon the important object which has been gained by the Incorporation of the Church Society, nor of the Incorporation of the Church Society, nor of the duties, correspondent with these benefits, which devolve upon members of the Church in consequence; "elect such persons to be members of the said Corporabut we intend to return to the subject in an early tion as they, or the major part of them then present, shall think beneficial to the charitable designs of the said number.

tion which appears in another column, in reference to that from them the incorporated members shall be chosen the opposition which has been experienced by the by ballot." We feel quite assured that the statements thus ad- or contribute not less than twenty guineas in one sum. vanced are perfectly correct; and if plain language has been employed in making them, and stronger and has been employed in making them, and stronger perhaps than our readers are in the habit of observing in ber tified by the circumstances of the case. There is, in many quarters and under many appellations, a "sounding brass and tinkling cymbal" system of religion too the limitation of members above stated." much in vogue, against which when the quiet and

all good works, another vow in after life, which would wisest and most effectual course is to sit still in our bind man to another rule, as if neither the vow of strength,—that is, to meet prevailing error by the cor-Baptism, nor the life to which it pledged us were suf- rectness of our own teaching and the consistency of ficiently high or good, and as if something must be our own practice; honestly to affirm the truth when it added of human fancy and device to complete the is assailed, whether under the garb of heresy or schism; perfection of a Christian; and in the other awful Sa-never to make a compromise with our opponents either erament of our redemption robbing her unhappy chil- for the sake of temporary peace or for gaining an equidren of half the blessing given to them by God, by re- vocal and capricious hearer; but at the same time fusing them the cup of Christ's blood. And lastly, it never to use harsh terms of malediction or recriminais not in holding up, as she vainly boasts, God's truth tion, however maligned or injured ourselves. To throughout the earth in defiance of the powers of the depart from this Christian course there are, it is to be world, but in shrinking from this her duty, overawed lamented, too many temptations; but temptations of by these very powers; in lowering her doctrines, adap- every character are permitted for the trial of our faith ting her practices, corrupting her tone lest these pow- and patience, and not to provoke or cherish an angry

of that which follows rule, - wealth, and of that which the folly of attempting any thing like a conciliation of follows wealth, luxury and ease, and not of truth. those who dissent from the Church, by a concession May God in his mercy save us from falling into her to prejudices which, as we construe our ordination vows, it is our duty by every legitimate means to remove, and by no act of compromise to encourage or to foster. To omit, in our public teaching or private monitions, all declaration or avowal of the distinctive enets of the Church, because such would be offensive to separatists from it; to omit, in short, all explanation or advocacy of the ecclesiastical polity which, upon Scriptural authority and upon no grounds of mere expediency, the Church has ever faithfully maintained, because such might happen to wound the sensibilities of non-episcopalians, is an error in practice, -and we cannot but deem it an error in principle,of which Churchmen, we are glad to feel, are every On Sunday the 20th October, the Lord Bishop of day discerning more and more the folly and the sin-Toronto held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church, fulness. It is right and dutiful to preach the truth; but we cannot, and dare not, shut our eyes to the obligation to preach the whole truth; and we have The Rev. WILLIAM HONEYWOOD RIPLEY, B. A., late never yet seen any argument which could make us even approach to the sentiment or belief, that we are in the least degree more justified in deviating from the The Rev. James Mockridge, Travelling Missionary | Apostles' practice than we are in rejecting their docrine. Nay, if in their teaching and their practice,founded as both must have been upon the authority of Christ,-they maintained the order, and certainly the principle, of Church government for which we contend, we should feel ourselves chargeable with as much presumption, pride, and sin, in rejecting this, as if we were to reject the "one faith and one baptism'

In regard to the journal which we have the honour notice, in the Society's house, on Wednesday, the 23d to conduct, as a medium for repelling false statements of October, ult. Besides the Lord Bishop, who occu- concerning the Church, as well as for the practical pied the chair, the following Clergymen were present: benefit of diffusing correct information touching her The Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston, Rev. Dr. Mc- principles and her efforts, the necessity of its establish-Caul, Rev. C. C. Brough, Rev. T. Creen, Rev. A. N. ment was well considered before the arduous under-Bethune, Rev. H. Patton, Rev. F. Evans, Rev. D. E. taking was embarked in; and we should say that to Blake, Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. S. every freshly arrived Clergyman within the Diocese, B. Ardagh, Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rev. W. McMurray, the decided recommendation of the Bishop, and the Rev. H. Scadding, Rev. A. Townley, Rev. W. S. Dar-hearty and zealous support of the great body of the ling. The following gentlemen of the Laity were also Clergy, must constitute guarantee enough that, in present:-The Hon. the Chief Justice, Hon. W. espousing its cause and contributing to its circulation, Allan, Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, John Arnold, Esq., he is doing that which is quite consistent with the (Woodstock); Dr. Low, (Darlington); J. W. Brent, "wisdom and judiciousness" which we are glad to see Esq., (Kingston); C. Mortimer, Esq., (Picton); Mr. accorded, in every quarter, to our excellent and vene-

G. Chewett, A. Dixon, W. Atkinson, F. Widder, J. Fraternization with dissent will ruin any cause: the M. Strachan, Dr. Burnside, F. W. Barron, J. H. Church, to succeed, must stand independently upon Hagarty, J. Brett, R. Stanton, Esquires, (Toronto), her own great principles of truth and order; and any besides some other gentlemen whose names have accession to our ranks, except of those who espouse our tenets from a conviction of their Scriptural sound-Prayers having been read, a few remarks were made ness and pre-eminent authority, and not from the by the Lord Bishop stating the object of the Meeting; capriciousness of a passing attachment to a favourite when, on behalf of the Committee appointed on the preacher, will prove in the end a greater detriment

The Election contest, it will be seen, goes bravely dient for the conduct of its affairs under the Act of Constitutional policy of the Governor General, may Incorporation," a Report was read by the Hon the now be considered to be secured. In some constitujorities by which they have been wrested from the whole than one hundred. After the adoption of this Report,—an able and grasp of destructives is exceedingly small; but as a ions, founded upon it and embracing the Con- cause to be proud of our own noble District of New-

We are obliged to defer the insertion of several the result in the aggregate; that though a single col- items of local Ecclesiastical Intelligence with which lection, when four were to be made, might be less than we have been favoured, as well as the conclusion of when one only was required in the year, yet that the our article on Classical Literature, which we had promised this week.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese the Society, and also to frame such Bye-Laws and Rules as may seem expedient for the conduct of its affairs under the new Act of Incorporation,

Respectfully beg leave to report—That they have examined the Act of Incorporation of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of King William the Third, and the bye-laws made by the venerable Society under the anthority of that Statute, in order that by comparing them with the Constitution which has been adopted by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and with the Act subsequently passed incorporating that Society, the points in which they differ may be pointed out and fully considered. The result of such consideration may At the close of the proceedings, thanks were voted to the Hon. Henry Sherwood, for his zeal and atten-

It will be convenient to consider the Constitution under

FIRST.—With regard to the composition of the body poration, who are especially named in the Act, and declaring that the persons holding certain public offices, at any of their stated meetings, which are appointed

In execution of this power "to elect members," It cannot be necessary that we should disclaim all Society have, by one of their bye-laws, provided "that responsibility for the opinions or statements of our contributors of one guinea per annum, or contributors correspondents, in giving insertion to the communication of ten guineas in one sum, and clergymen subscribing palf a guinea annually, shall be associated members; and "That every incorporated member shall Church of England Missionary on the River St. Clair. subscribe not less than two guineas annually to the Society,

> appointed by Charter, and of three hundred other mem-"And that the Standing Committee of the Society shall

this journal, we have no doubt that such is amply justhis journal, we have no doubt that such is amply justhe control of the sanction of the President, to be empowered, with the sanction of the President, to be chosen. The Society have, in fact, recommend persons, whether associated members or not, to be elected into the Corporation without reference to The effect of these regulations is, that the Corporation

wholesome influence of the Church is brought to bear, a very veciferous and uncharitable opposition is usually a very vociferous and uncharitable opposition is usually the Charter, of three hundred associated members of the Excited. But under such circumstances, according to Society chosen by ballot, and of such other persons,

The Corporation of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto is, by the Act of Incorporation, (7 Vic. ch. 68) made to consist of certain persons named in the Act, and of all such other persons as at the time of its passing were members of the Association according to the existing constitution, and their successors "to be elected in the manner provided in the Act; and of such other persons as shall from time to time be elected members

Association, in the manner also directed by the Act. By the Constitution referred to, it had been provided, that a subscription of one pound and five shillings yearly, should constitute a member of the Association, and twelve ounds and ten shillings, paid at any one time, a member for life; and the only provision made in the Act of Incorporation for electing successors, or for adding to the mber of members for the time being, is contained in the third clause, which enacts, "that the Corporation and its successors shall and may, from time to time, hold assemblies and meetings of the said Corporation, which assembles and interligible to the same shall be called together in such manner, and at such times and places as shall be directed and appointed by the byelaws, rules and regulations of the same, to transact the business of the said Corporation, and shall and may, at any such meetings, elect such persons to be members of said Corporation as they, or the major part of them then present, shall think fit; Provided always, that no act done in any such assembly or meeting of the said Corporation shall be valid or effectual, unless six persons of the said Corporation, at the least, shall be present, and the major part of them consenting thereto

The effect then of this Act of Incorporation and of the previous Constitution, taken together, is, that the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto consists of all the persons specially named in the Act of Incorporation, and of all such other members of the ation as are now subscribers to the amount of one pound five shillings annually, or as have been contribu-tors to the amount of twelve pounds ten shillings, paid at any one time. And we conceive that, besides those only can become incorporated members of the Society who shall hereafter be elected members at meetings of the Corporation, to be holden agreeably to the bye-laws and regulations to be hereafter made for that purpose, which meetings must consist of, at least, six members of the Corporation, and the election of members o be made therein, must be made by the major part of

We see what was done by the Society in England under a similar power of adding to its members, "by electing, at their stated meetings, such persons to be members of the Corporation as they should think fit."

They did not conceive that the terms of that provision confined them to the election of persons to be proposed individually by name, at such meetings; but they made, by a bye-law, a general regulation, that three hundred members should be chosen by ballot from the associated members or subscribers, or rather, from such of them as should be contributors to a certain amount; and they provided for the election, in addition to these, of such individuals by name as should be proposed by their Standing Committee, with the sanction of the President.

Following that example, our Society may, if thought convenient, provide for incorporating additional members by election, from time to time, under a general regulation, which shall take in subscribers or donors of a certain class, from whom a limited number may be chosen by ballot or otherwise.

And may provide also for electing persons by name, who may be specially proposed to the Society.

It is to be borne in mind, however, that all those who at the time of the Act passing were members of the Society under their Constitution, are now members of the Corporation, and will continue to be members, because

the Act declares that they shall be.

We recommend that the future shall be provided for, by a bye-law, declaring that all those who now are, or who shall hereafter become members of the Association, and who chall subscribe ten shillings per annum to the funds of the Society, or contribute as much as five pounds n one sum, shall be associated members of the Society and shall be eligible to be members of the Corporation. That every incorporated member subscribe not less than one pound five shillings annually to the Society, or contribute not less than twelve pounds ten shillings in one

That the Corporation shall consist of the Bishop of Toronto, for the time being, the members appointed by the Charter, and of so many of the other associated members of the Society as shall be elected members of the Corporation at the meetings to be from time to time holden, on the days appointed by the bye-laws of the Corporation, for its stated meetings; provided always, that the whole number of the members of the said Corporation shall at no time exceed three hundred, in addition to those made members by the Charter, nor ever be less in the

That the Standing Committee be empowered, with the sanction of the President, to recommend persons, whether associated members or not, to be elected into the Corporation, without reference to the limitation of numbers.

It might be more convenient, and perhaps would not by a bye-law, that all persons should be members of the orporation who should become associated members of the Society; but that, we apprehend, would not be a legal "ompliance with the terms of the Charter, which requires hat the members of the Corporation shall hereafter be elected" by the major part of the members of the Corporation, who shall be present on their days of meeting. The word "election" implies a choice; but choice would The word "election" implies a choice; but the Corpobe excluded if all persons became members of the Corpobe excluded if all persons act of subscribing. The ration ipso facto by their own act of subscribing. ociety in England (judging from their bye-laws) seems to have considered an actual election of members neces-sary, under the same form of words contained in their Charter, and we are of opinion that it will be safe and

proper to follow their example.

With regard to the proposed limitation, as to numbers. the Provincial Statute having made all who were members of the existing Society members of the Corporation, there s no necessity for discussing whether their numbers are ither more or less than it is convenient to have as men bers of the Corporation, for the Society has no choice in that respect; but with a view to what shall be the state the Corporation in succeeding times, it may be well to fix limits, below or above which the numbers shall not range, in order to keep up, on the one hand, a proper confidence in the efficiency and management of the Corporation, by guarding against the conduct of its affairs falling into a few hands, and to afford reasonable security, on the other, against evils of another kind, which might be apprehended if the numbers were unlimited.

SECONDLY-With regard to the officers of the

Nothing is said in the Statute respecting them. In the English Act incorporating the Society for Propagating the Gospel, provision is made for the appointment of a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Auditors and Secretary. That Act, however, laid the foundation of an Association which did not before exist. Our Statute had for its object the giving corporate powers and capacities to an Association already existing. Still it does not confine the Corporation, thus created, to the Constitution which had been established in regard to the number of designation of officers, or the mode of appointing them nor does it either, expressly or by any clear implication place the Corporation in this, or any other respect, under the operation of the former Constitution; on the contrary the third and fourth clauses of the Statute appear to us to require a Constitution to be framed by the incorporated body, for regulating the management of its affairs. Considering, then, the subdivisions of the second head

seriatim, we beg to observe, in regard to the office of President, that the special provision made in the Charter of the English Society, is, that the President shall be chosen yearly by the Society, on the third Friday of February, which is one of their stated days of meeting appointed by the Charter). The Archbishop of Canterbury was appointed by the Charter to be the first President, and to we believe that, in point of fact, the Archbishop of Canterbury has usually, if not constantly, been elected Presi-

The Constitution which has been adopted for our Church Society provides, in its third article, "That the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese shall be necessary for the completion of all important acts of the Society, and it then proceeds to state who are to be Vice-Presi dents, but it does not in any manner, except by the implication which may be conceived to arise from this third article, make provision for the office of President, otherwise than by inserting the name of the present Lord Bishop of the Diocese, as President of the Society, in the published list of its officers prefixed to the Constitution.
We recommend that the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and his successors, for the time being, shall be declared President of the Society, by a bye-law to be passed for that

The Vice-Presidents of the Society for Propagating the Gospel are, according to the Charter, to be chosen annually, on the same day as the President, and it is left to the Society to choose one or more Vice-President of Presidents, as they may think proper, without any limithe persons to be chosen. The Society have, in fact, elected about forty Vice-Presidents, consisting of the Right Reverend the Bishops and other dignitaries of the Church, and other members of the Society, lay and clerical Our Statute is wholly silent on the subject of officers of

Standing Committee, sanctioned by the President.

But all these incorporated members, without distinction, must be subscribers to the amount of two guineas annually, or contributors to the amount of twenty guineas in one sum.

And such other Clergymen or Laymen as may of any such other Clergymen or Laymen as may of the Society."

We beg leave to recommend that the Archdeacons within the Diocese shall at all times be Vice-Presidents, and that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the contributors of the society. first Wednesday in June in each year, choose, in addit one or more Vice-President or Vice-Presidents. If a

The Charter of that venerable Society provides also, hat the Corporation, at their meeting on the third Friday n February in each year, shall "choose one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, two or more Auditors, one Secretary, and such other officers, ministers or servants, as shall be thought convenient to serve in the several offices for the year ensuing." Under this provision, the Society have chosen three Auditors, two Treasurers, one Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, an Assistant Treasurer,

and one Collector. Our Statute, as we before remarked, is silent as to the officers of the Corporation. The Constitution of the pre-existing Church Society made provision for the manage-ment of its affairs by a Central Board; and it directed that to this Board there should be attached a Secretary,

an Assistant Secretary, (if required), and a Treasurer.

There is no special provision as to the manner of appointing these officers, or for what period they shall

we beg leave to recommend that, in this respect also, the Church Society shall adopt the Constitution of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel, and that a bye-law be framed, to the effect, that the Corporation shall, at their meeting on the first Wednesday in June in each year, choose one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, two or more Auditors, one Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and such soften of Secretary and servants, as ary, and such other officers, ministers and servants, as shall be thought convenient to serve in the said offices for

And, in order to the regular appointment of the officers of the Corporation, there being no provision in the Statute declaring that those who were officers of the Society should be deemed to hold corresponding offices in the Corporation, we beg leave to recommend that a bye-law shall be passed, providing that the President shall convene a meeting of the Society, by notice in the Church newspaper, on some day within one month from the present time, to be held at the place of meeting used by the Society before its incorporation; and that they, or the major part of such of them as shall then be present, shall proceed to the election of one or more Vice-President or Vice-Presidents, one or more Treasurer or Treasurers, two or more Auditors, one Secretary and an Assistant Secretary, and such other officers, ministers or servants, as to them shall seem meet, which said officers, from the time of their election to their respective offices, shall con-tinue therein until the first Wednesday in June next, and from thence until others shall be chosen into their places

manner aforesaid. Or it may, perhaps, be the better course, to provide for the period between this and the first Annual Meeting for the election of officers, by resolving that the officers of the Society before its incorporation shall, in the interim, fill the same offices in the Corporation.

We recommend further-

That a bye-law shall be passed, providing that if it shall happen that any of the persons at any time chosen into any of the said offices shall die, or on any account be reved from such office at any time during the period for which he was elected to serve, in such case the President or any one of the Vice-Presidents, shall convene a meetg to be held at the usual place of meeting of the said Society, at such time as shall be specified in the notice of such meeting, and that such members of the Corporation as shall be present at the meeting, or a majority of them, shall and may choose an officer or officers in the room or place of such person or persons so dead or removed, as to

hem shall seem meet, Provided, that it shall not be necessary for any such meeting to be called for supplying any vacancy of the office of Vice-President, but the President may do so in

We observe that the Charter of the Society for Propagating the Gospel contains a provision that all the officers elected shall take an oath duly to execute their respective offices; and the Society have by a bye-law further renired that all the offic rs of the Society engaged in the anagement of the Society's funds, shall be required to rive sufficient security, before admission to their respec-

Neither the Act of Incorporation of our Society, nor

the Constitution formerly adopted, contains any provision respecting oaths of office or security.

We merely notice these points of difference. Oaths of office not being required by the Statute, they can perhaps not properly be imposed by any bye-laws of the Corporation; and they will probably not be deemed important. The exacting security from those who have to account for the funds of the Society will no doubt be thought necessary, so soon as the income of the Society will warrant them in assigning a remuneration to the Treasurer for his services. At present we propose no regulation for that purpose.

The former Constitution of the Church Society pro vided that "a General Meeting of the Society should be held at Toronto annually, on the first Wednesday in June, and that the Central Board of Management should hold their Meetings for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society on the first Wednesday of every month, that of June excepted; but that Special Meetings of the Board might be held upon the requisition of the Lord Bishop, or in his absence, of two of the Vice-Presidents,"

This regulation, if it were thought advisable to continue it, would require to be established by a bye-law of the Corporation, for the third clause of the Statute (7 Vic. ch. 68) enacts "that the Corporation and their successors hall and may from time to time hold assemblies or meetngs of the said Corporation, which shall be called together in such manner, and at such times and places, as hall be directed and appointed by the bye-laws, rules and meeting, it is clear, are required to be established

and to be made by the bye-laws of the Corporation. The Charter of the Society for Propagating the Gospel did not leave this matter to be entirely arranged by the Corporation; but provided expressly "that they shall and may on the third Friday in every month yearly, and oftener, if occasion requires, meet at some convenient place to be appointed for that purpose, to transact the iness of the Society."

We beg leave to recommend that a bye-law be passed providing that the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto shall and may, on the first Wednesday in every nonth yearly, for ever hereafter, and oftener if occasion requires, meet at the place appointed for the transaction of the business of the Church Society of the said Diocese—

And that the President or the Standing Committee have power to call a Special Meeting of the said Society,

FOURTHLY-The Management of the business of

We apprehend that both the second and fourth clauses of our Act of Incorporation, render it necessary that the Corporation should lay the foundation of its system of eding by laws and regulations to be passed under the Charter; and that nothing can be done under the Constitution heretofore adopted. Whatever parts of the Constitution therefore, it may be thought proper to retain, must, as it seems to us, be established anew under the

The Act of Incorporation does not of itself prescribe the system of proceeding in any other particulars than the following: It provides that six members of the Corporation at least

shall be present at any meeting; and it makes the assent of the major part of those present necessary to the validity of any act to be done at such meeting. And further, that "no constitution, bye-law, rule or regulation of the Society, nor any abrogation, repeal,

change, or alteration of the same, shall be of any force or effect, until it shall have been sanctioned and confirmed by the Bishop of or administering the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand." These few regulations are of course absolutely binding upon the Society; they cannot be altered, and need not

be repeated in any form of Constitution which it may be determined to adopt, except that it may be expedient to recite them merely for the purpose of bringing them into The Statute which forms the Charter of the venerable

Society for Propagating the Gospel, besides the provisions which we already have had occasion to notice, contains directions that the Presidents or some one of the Vice-Presidents must be present at every meeting: that the "may on the third Friday in November, February, May, and August yearly, make constitutions, laws, ordinances and statutes, and at no other meeting of the So iety; and "that they may at such meetings, and on no other days, execute leases for years of their real estates," &c. There are one or two other enactments which regard their powers and duties, but not their mode of proceed

ing, which is what we are at this moment considering. With regard to the above regulations laid down by that Charter, the first, namely that the President, or some one of the Vice-Presidents, must be present at every meeting, is one of obvious propriety, which there can be no hesi tation in adopting.

The second, namely, that all bye-laws must be passed at particular meetings which are specified, and on no other days, is calculated no doubt to render it more con-

stituting for the vow of Baptism, which binds us to the best of our humble judgment and experience, the whether associated members or not, as may have been consist of the Venerable the Archdeacons ordinances, because knowing that such business can be elected by the Society, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee, sanctioned by the President.

of the Diocese, the Chairmen of the District Associations, transacted only on those particular days, they may rest and such other Clergymen or Laymen as may be appointed secure that by attending then they will have the opportunity of watching such proceedings. It seems to us very questionable, however, whether our Society could consistently with the third and fourth clauses of the Act of Incorporation, lay down such a rule of proceeding; for those clauses enact "that at any of the meetings of the Corporation to be held for transacting the business of the by e-law shall be passed to that effect, it will place the Corporation on a similar footing, as regards their Vice-Presidents, with the Society in England, except that the Archdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Archdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Archdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Archdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Marchdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Marchdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Marchdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Marchdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Marchdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Society in England, except that the Marchdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents, without the Society in England, except that the Marchdeacons will always be Vice-Presidents. If a potential to be field for transacting the business of the Corporation, at such times as may be appointed by the Corporation, at such times as may be appointed by the Corporation on a similar footing, as regards their Vice-Presidents, and the Society in England, except that the Society is the Society in England, except that the Society is the Society in England, except that the Society is the Society in England, except that the Society is the Society in England in England in the Society in Engl ings, and not at all, or any of them. Nevertheless, ight be advantageous to observe a tacit understanding that unless upon some exigency, bye-laws and ordinance should not be made, repealed, or altered except at certain seasons of the year.

The third of these regulations, namely, that the Corporation may on four set days and no others execute leases, is one which, as a mere regulation of the mode of conducting a particular branch of their business, may be left to the Society to adopt or not, as they may think pro-per, at any of their meetings. We confine ourselves in this report to what may be considered as articles of the onstitution of the Society.

Having thus examined those particulars in which our Act of Incorporation provides for the government of the Society, and having further compared and considered the Constitution established for the Venerable Society in England by its Charter, and by the bye-laws which have been passed under it, with the constitution under which our Society was proceeding before its incorporation, we have as the result of this consideration and comparison, framed a constitution which we beg leave to submit as embodied in a series of resolutions to be proposed to the Society; and we have given such explanations as we trust may shew on what ground we have decided upon any particular regulation which might seem open to question, and

from what quarter we have derived it. The Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has for nearly a century and a half conducted its operations with such singular harmony and ess, that we confess being actuated by a strong inclination to place our Society, whose objects are so similar, as nearly upon the same footing as circumstances will permit. We think besides other advantages which may attend this course, that there is a simplicity in the ma-chinery of that truly noble Institution which recommends

it strongly to our adoption.

We should wish, in fact, only to differ where the terms of our Charter, or the circumstances of our condition,

leave us no choice. Acting in this spirit, we think it judicious to recommend the appointment of a Standing Committee of the Society, to propose matters for the consideration of the monthly meetings; under the impression that the mem-bers of that Committee will in a great measure, as in England, compose the monthly meeting for transacting the business of the Society; while it is of course perfectly open to all the other members of the Corporation to atixed and known; and to take a full part with them in the business to be transacted there.

Such an arrangement seems preferable in this respect, that whatever is actually done at the stated meetings, is both in substance and form the act of the Society, and does not go forth with a less authority, as the act of a Central Board, which though it may be made competent to represent the Society, in all matters committed to it, does yet appear to be something inferior to the Society itself, and oes in fact constitute a separate machinery.

The Standing Committee, under such an arrangement,

will exist only for the convenient purpose of preparing business to be proposed; and this may be most conveniently done by a quorum of three of their body, while in all that is actually transacted or resolved, it is the Society or Corporation itself that acts and speaks, and not any ubordinate Board or Committee.

To preserve with the same view the unity of the Society, and to render its action as little complicated as that of the venerable Society in England, by whose exertions so much good has been accomplished, we forbear to recommend the keeping up of a Lay Committee, as distinct from the Society at large. Indeed we are not sure that we could with propriety do so, after the grant of a Charter to the Society which recognizes no distinction of its members into Lay and Clerical, but establishes a Corporate Body for the attainment of objects of a common inrest to all its members.

With respect to the District Branch Associations, and Parochial Committees, we are happy to find that they can be retained without impairing the resemblance which we hink it desirable to preserve between this Society the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It happens that that Society has within a late period esablished Parochial Associations, and District Commit-tees; and that great advantages have been found to follow rom their introduction. As the Statute erecting that Corporation makes no more provision than ours for any such subordinate Associations, the right to create them can be no more questioned in the one case than in the other. We therefore recommend that the existing arrangements in this Diocese respecting District Associations and Parochial Committees, shall not be disturbed; but that the provisions respecting them which were contained in the former constitution of the Society, shall be THIRDLY—Times and place of meeting of the Corporation.

Thirdly—Times and place of meeting of the made part of the new constitution adopted under the Charter; and we have prepared an article for that pur
Charter; and we have prepared an article for that pur
Unenvied leader. It seems to have been my misfortune pose, in which one or two slight changes are proposed, which experience has shewn to be desirable.

We need not remark further upon details. If the new onstitution which we have suggested and framed be dopted the effect will be this—All contributors to the inds of the Society who either subscribe ten shillings annually, or make a donation of not less than five pounds associated members of the Society, and capable of being elected members of the Corporation; orporation will consist of the Bishop of Toronto for the ime being as its perpetual President,-of all those, who tute 7 Vic. ch.68, are made members, (in other vords of all those who at the time of the Act passing were members of the Society,) and of those who shall be elected members at the stated meetings of the Society; with the limitation as to numbers expressed in the byelaws; but such limitation as to numbers will never prevent the incorporation of any person into the Society who shall be specially recommended by the Standing Commit-

the with the sanction of the Bishop.

The Vice Presidents (excepting the Archdeacons,) and other officers of the Society will be chosen annually, The Society will be required to meet on a certain fixed lay in every month, when it will be the Society itself hat meets, and not a Central Board or Comi These meetings every incorporated member of the Society will have a right to attend, and everything transacted there will be transacted by the Society itself, and not by any Board or Committee. It will be understood, therefore that the whole authority and responsibility of the Society will attach to whatever is done or resolved upon at any of these meetings, or at any other meetings speci-ally called according to the proposed bye-laws.

What is called the Standing Committee will exist for other purpose than to digest and prepare matter, (whether arising out of the current correspondence and business, or otherwise,) to be considered and resolved npon by the Society at their monthly meetings—that is— in other words, by the Corporation, without distinction of Lay-members or Clerical, and in disposing of which every member of the corporation will have an equal voice there being no longer any Central Board or Lay Committee. It is of course to be understood however, that the business of the meetings will not be necessarily con fined to such matters as the Standing Committee may lay before them, that institution being a mere arrangen of convenience for expediting and facilitating the business of the Society, and not intended to interfere with the right of any member of the Corporation to propose matters for discussion.

The District and Parochial Associations as hitherto existing will not be disturbed; but will continue, and thers may be established on the same principle. aly difference as to them under the new constitution will be, that they will hereafter be placed in connexion with the incorporated Society itself, and not with a Central

Though on all the regular days of meeting it will be competent to the Society to enter upon the general business of the Corporation of whatever importance, yet it may be well that it should be a matter understood by the Society at large, that the annual day of meeting on which the Vice Presidents and Officers are to be chosen, will be an occasion on which the Clergy and other distant memhers may be expected to attend; as a day of reunion of the Society,-such an arrangement we think would be greeable and advantageous.

But this as well as all other matters on which we have ventured to express an opinion is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Society.

After the Constitution shall have been adopted, with

any modifications which may be suggested; then the eiety will be in a condition to regulate by their byelaws many details, in such a manner as may tend to the most safe and convenient management of their affairs; but such details, it cannot be expected that the Society should take up at this meeting, when there was as yet no

constitution to regulate their proceedings.

We believe it to be desireable that the Articles of the Constitution should be few and clear; and that they should be allowed to remain as much as possible unaltered; but f experience shall show some changes to be necessary, the Society can make them without difficulty at any time hereafter,—except in those few particulars which are fixed by the Charter.

We have been requested by the Society to consider of a device for a Seal, and if no better suggestion shall be made from any other quarter we recommend that which made from any other quarter we recor we present here to the adoption of the Society.

J. B. Robinson, Chairman, Toronto, 23 October, 1844.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels,

and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese: The Cathedral of St. James, Toronto£75 19 8 Trinity Church, Do. St. John's Church, Prescott, Rev. Robert

Blakey Rector,—through A. Jones Esq.

Churchwarden, The Treasurer has also received since the last an incement (vide No. cccliv.) from District Branch Ass

Niagara, through H. T. Mittleberger Esq. Treasurer, London, Brock, Talbot, and Huron,-

through Wm. W. Street Esq. Treasurer, 25 0 0 £116 11 6 DONATIONS. Edmund Murney, Esq.... 25 0 0 J. Dugald Cameron, Esq.

£45 0 0

Communication.

EPISCOPACY AND METHODISM ON THE ST. CLAIR.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,- As this happens to be the first time I have had the honof of addressing an article for insertion in The Church, permit me in the first place to account for this, as well as to describe the progress of our Church and the opposition of Methodism

Nearly four years ago I came to this Province as a Minister of the Church, with the sole intention of preaching the great and fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, to the utter exclusion of any mention of those tenets which cause distraction among professing Christians. To preach the one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism, was my sole desire. If I could be the means of causing professing Christians to attend to these great points, then I thought the object of my mission would be attained, and the interests of true religion, as well as of our Church, pro-

And this mode of proceeding I was the rather inclined to adopt, owing to the effects of those sentiments on Church Government I found so prominently brought forward in the Church newspaper at that time, (which sentiments it is not to my present purpose to contradict or uphold); but on seeing the ill-feeling those sentiments called forth from many professing Christians who did not worship with us, I thought it better to preach those common truths upon which we are all agreed and equally rely on for salvation, and in a measure to discounnance any teaching contrary to these views, whether by individuals or the Press; and on this account I have not addressed any article for insertion in the Church, nor even appeared in

the list of your subscribers. I shall leave this subject at present, but touch on it again before I conclude.

present, but touch on it again before I conclude.

I shall now, with your permission, proceed to describe the progress of our Church in this quarter, and the unchristian yet feeble struggles of Methodism

When I first came to this township, more than three years ago, I found Methodism in possession, and as no minister of our Church extended his ministrations to this part, most of our people began to think themselves Methodists; and what rendered my situation as a ministra of the Church war year. rendered my situation as a minister of the Church more un-pleasant still was, that I expected to find a Church in readi-ness, but here too I was disappointed,—there was no Church, and I feared much I should have no people.

Under such circumstances I commenced my ministry, holding service in the school-house; but by degrees I found that the most influential persons in the township were beginning to manifest a decided preference for their Mother Church. due time I proposed that a Church should be built, many of the materials for which I found had been provided long before I arrived: but the important question had not been settled, To whom is the Church to belong? The majority were for having it for all denominations; and this question remained still to be settled; but Mr. Sutherland, a member of our Church, and the principal contributor, (with a liberality exceeded principal consented to build the Church, and given the contributor of the contributor o one acre of village land, if a Sunday service were secured to the village and the neighbourhood; and to prevent any disagreement among the other contributors, he publicly offered to refund any donation that had been contributed by any person who was under the impression that the Church should not be exclusively ours. I must here state that every contribution either then or since applied for here. either then or since applied for, has been honourably repaid by Mr. Sutherland. In this Church I have continued ever since to hold service every Sabbath morning for an attentive i damental truths only which I have before alluded to, - "teach ing none other things than those which the prophets testify of

About six miles higher up the river, a smaller Church has been built by Mr. Talford. In this I hold Evening Service every Sabbath. Here also, but especially at the larger Church I find a growing love and attachment manifested toward spice. Church by all denominations of Christians, with the except of those Methodists peculiar to this country, and of w may so call it) to have incurred the irrevocable hatred of the Reverend, and some of his few adherents, from the very commencement of my ministry; but his unprovoked hostility a late knows no bounds; he seems at a loss whether to wreak his rengeance on the Church, the Bishop, or myself, and still more at a loss whether to deal in truth or falsehood; -a little both, I suppose, must be necessary to uphold that denomina-tion,—which is peculiarly distinguished from all other Chris-tian denominations, by the adoption of that dangerous and But, some one may ask, (as many have) how is it that I meet mention of those tenets which are unpleasant to the dissent and preaching none other doctrines than those which belong our common salvation-how is it possible, it may be asked, any dissenter conscientiously to oppose such a ministry answer, no good dissenter does. My ministrations are equally acceptable to Christians of all denominations, with the exception of this one sect, whose religion in this country sect consist in hostility to the Church, and whose leader in part at least, seems willing to sacrifice personal religious building up the ruins of Methodism, amidst the sounder more enlightened teaching of the Church. True, this is this great work, and it requires a great effort; but what does this effort consist in?—What does it consist in, in this place? Does it consist in prayer and watchfulness for the souls few people now looking to Mr. Scott for instruction? it consist in more devotedness to the duties of his office? a word, does it consist in anything becoming a minister Christ? No,—to Mr. Scott's shame be it spoken,—it con sists in calnmny and detraction, and in proving more distinsince thought, that he has yet to learn the spirit of that Gos pel which he professes to believe,—that he has yet to learn the nature of that love which practices as well as teaches good-will to all men, as well as to bear in mind that, if Christians con tend, they should contend as the olive and the vine, in bear fruit, - not as the aspen and the elm, in making most noise if

In a letter published in the Patriot some time ago, the will ter a-ks, Who is Mr. Scott? And this question never should have been asked, had Mr. Scott conducted himself either gentleman or a Christian, but as long as he pursues his prepractices, especially towards myself, of publishing private ters addressed to other individuals, it may not only be asked Who is he? but, where educated? whether among the profes

sions or the trades? among ministers or masons? With respect to Mr. Scott's attempts among the Indians, either on this reserve or at Sabel, and his unbounded applause of his own exertions. I shall see that his own exertions, I shall say nothing, as I do not wish cover the nakedness of a brother; moreover a man who is already under prosecution for libel by the laws of his country, seems to me so unfit an opponent in Christian controvers, that I shall treat all his assertions and public communications in that very chargingly in that very charitable paper "The Banner," with the utmost indifference. I state this, as I wish to account for my silence,

which otherwise might be misconstrued.

Such then, is Methodism, and such its supporter on the State of the S Had I any influence with the heads of that body, should certainly use it on the present occasion in causing strict investigation into Mr. Scott's conduct since his arrival of the St. Clair. I should call upon them to examine whether by the production of those scurrilous epistles in the Banner, he sets a good example to those entrusted to his care, or whether

t be not highly injurious to the interests of true religion.

From the experience I have had as a minister of the Church in this country, it appears to me that the moment our ministrations are attacked, that moment we may look upon our success in these ministrations as no longer uncertain. Mr. Scott's attack upon the journal of constitutions as no longer uncertain. attack upon the journal of our wise and judicious Bishop is a proof of this, as well as his more personal attack upon myself of being inefficient in the performance of my duties; but, for my part, I pray God that, though they be inefficient, yet same effects may continue to be seen from them, name icrease of true religion, and a more growing attachment to only

In proof of the attachment to our Church even in Port Sai nia, the head quarters of Methodism, about three weeks ago received intimation that the Episcopal inhabitants of that vill age were to meet, in order to devise the best means for proding a Clergyman of the Church for that township.

I am the dainy a Clergyman of the Church for that township.

happy to report that the meeting was so satisfactory, and manifested such a decided adherence to our Church, not with that all the control of the con ing all the teaching and preaching of dissent, that I feel nearly certain their claims to a Minister of the Church must soon be attended to.

Again, as a second proof of the growing attachment to our Church in this quarter,—a few years ago I was desirous of tablishing a station ten miles north of Sarnia on the lake shores for the purpose especially of administering the ordinance of Lord's Supper to the few pious members of our Church

ordinance of the Lord's Supper, and to live in communion with

Such, then, is the origin and progress of Episcopacy in this quarter; from these few facts it may be seen, (and especially from a great increase in the number of communicants, some of whom belong to other denominations,) that we have increased and are increasing, and that nothing is more likely to hasten this desirable result than such unchristian attacks as appear in the Banner and elsewhere, against our ministrations.

Since, therefore, Dissent in this Province stoops to what her

better taught children at home equally abhor with ourselves, misrepresentation and calumny, I now perceive the necessity of supporting some organ of defence, and The Church paper appears to me the only periodical adapted for the purpose. If there should be any minister of the Church who, adopting the conciliating plan, may even refuse to support The Church paper because the Dissenter might not be pleased, let him now be taught from my experience; and let him rest assured that no matter how far he concedes, yet if God blesses his ministrations as a minister of the Church, he is sure to encounter just such treatment as I complain of. I am therefore forced to believe that as ministers of the Church, no matter what be our peculiar size. liar views, we are bound to support The Church. I also believe that as Churchmen, if we be unprejudiced, (and where is the true Churchman that is not?) we are bound to hear and support the organ of that Church to which we profess to belong. True, indeed, there may be differences of opinion on some points, for what religious periodical can be published where these do not exist? what religious periodical can be published where these do not exist? But, since Dissent maintains her journals more for the object of attacking our Church and her ministry, than for the dissemination of Christian Knowledge, since she will eagerly rush to the attack, but publish nothing in our defence, I conceive it deeply imperative on us as ministers and Churchmen to support The Church, for through its pages alone we can have an opportunity of defending ourselves; not of defending ourselves. an opportunity of defending ourselves; not of defending oures among Dissenters, for this would be a fruitless task, but, of stating the truth to Churchmen, and exposing the unhal lowed workings of Dissent in this Province, particularly of that denomination to which this article alludes. I am, Sir, &c.,

ALEXANDER PYNE. Missionary at Moore, River St. Clair. October 12, 1844.

From our English Files.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. The correspondent of the *Times* gives the following pleasing description of the Queen's course of life in her late seclusion;—
The Queen remains at Blair Castle in the quiet enjoyment of the mountain air and the wild and varied scenery of this delightful district. Setting aside the pomp and ceremony of Court lightful district. Setting aside the pomp and ceremony of the most retired and peaceful manner imaginable—certainly to guilty.

The arrival in Bombay of Sir Henry Pottinger from China The arrival in Bombay of Sir Henry Pottinger from China Inc. 1 in Bombay of Sir Henry Pottinger from China Inc. 2 in a single format rejoicings. an extent, we believe, altogether new to them. There is no company at the Castle beyond themselves and their suite; the Precautions taken against the intrusion of the curious, that a merce presented an address, to which his Excellency returned don of guards is placed night and day all around the policies Even when the Royal pair appear beyond the gates of the Castle (which they generally do at least once a day) their privacy is scarcely less complete, for there are comparatively few strangers here, and the inhabitants are busy with the operations of the darvest. About the time Her Majesty takes her usual drive, there may be seen about a dozen or sometimes twenty strangers loitering around the gateway—the gentlemen lifting their hats respectfully as the carriage passes, but not cheering, as it is understood Her Majesty wishes, for the present at least, to

dispense with the more noisy demonstrations of loyalty.

Her Majesty, we understand, is generally up and sometimes walking in the grounds as early as seven o'clock in the morning; she breakfasts between eight and nine, lunches at two, takes takes a carriage drive between three and four, and dines at eight. intervals are spent in making short excursions, accompanied by some of her suite, to various points of interest within the policies. The Prince generally spends the earlier part of the day in shooting, accompanied by Lord Glenlyon, with several hardy Highlanders to carry the game.

The Princess Royal is taken out every day for walking and riding exercise. Her Royal Highness is a quick, lively, enter-taining child, and it is said her remarks upon the persons and things passing under her notice are very amusing. It is stated that her Royal Highness can repeat the names of all the hills in the neighbourhood. She has a meet companion in the young heir of Olympia and the state of the same age. heir of Glenlyon, an interesting boy of her own age.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The preparations for the reception of the King of the French at Windsor Castle are proceeding with the greatest rapidity. The orders at present are, that all the arrangements connected with the apartments.

France and Morocco.—Peace is re-established between France and Morocco; and the island of Mogador, which the French had temporalily occupied, is evacuated. This termination of heavilies tion of hostilities has taken place, upon the conditions which the French have insisted on from the first having been at last acceded to by the Moors. Those hostilities commenced in consequence of certain complaints on the part of the French of the violation of neutrality which the Emperor of Morocco had been guilty of in countenancing the incursion of Abd-el-Kader.

The French pledged themselves not to enter upon hostilities with the Moscial Coursement provided certain conditions were complied with. Those conditions were refused, and the con-sequences were the demolition of the fortifications of Tangier ory of Isly, the bombardment of Mogador, and the Pation of an islet in its harbour. In the interval since this last esson, the Moorish Emperor has thought fit to alter his mine and sue for peace. And peace accordingly has been granted on the very same conditions which were offered before hostilities No advantage whatever has been taken by the rench of their achievements. Peace is established and Mogador evacuated; and the territorial relations of France and Morocco are exactly the same that they were before the hostilities. In the present exciteable state of popular opinion France, it is a matter of no ordinary satisfaction to see two oc-Casions of misunderstanding between her and this country thus quietly removed; to see the affair of Tahiti and Morocco settled The one a quarrel in which we had no direct concern. the other insignificant and ridiculous in itself,—yet either might, under the treatment of quarrelsome and precipitate Ministers in sixty. ither country have become pegs to hang national displays celing and old antipathies upon. But whatever may be of the internal career of either the English or the French Cabinet, the pacific character of their foreign policy is pretty by Lord Aberdeen or M. Guizot. The latter has had peculiar dculties to contend against in the tone of the popular Parisian Press, which has been furning and frothing, complaining and ng, full of indignation and morbid sensitiveness alternate ly, throughout the whole of the period just passed. We see now the temporary clouds that have hovered over the two countries. intries dispersed again; and we cannot help thinking that the good understanding between the two Governments which has caused this dispersion is an additional pledge of interna-tional security and confidence for the future.—Times.

DANIEL O'CONNELL. Mr. Daniel O'Connell is acting with considerable discretion te escape has made him wary, and he seems resolved to er clear, if he can, of the rocks on which he had nearly undered. His "defiances" are over: monster-meetings, and lings, and hot breathings of war with the Saxon are no All is now gentleness, and conciliation, and "blarney." There is to be no Clontarf meeting. Although I will go through the form," said he on Monday, "of referring the subject to the committee, it will be with the anticipation that the committee, it will be with the anticipation that the ommittee will decide, as I have done, that the Clontarf meetag will not now be necessary." There is to be no impeachance of ministers and judges. "The better course will be to
for their address to the Crown from both Houses of Parliament. emoval: that will be the more constitutional princ question of the legality of such a society is to be considered amittee, for a well-timed doubt on that head seems to have sprung up in the mind of the burly Daniel, and this project, e other two, is likely enough to be strangled in its in Even "the Saxon" is to be no more abused. Nay m, heretofore the blackest in the mouth of this bad old an which even he could select, is henceforth to be an honour 'It is no term of reproach," said the man; "it is h honoured name, and the purest portion of liberty was de-ived from Saxon laws and institutions." As to poor old

He told England in that place that if she joined them, they would do her ample justice, and would sound her praise in shouts whose echoes should re-echo themselves again. They would pray that she might be great and powerful—that she ain every advantage in peace, and victory in warstout heart of Ireland—(cheers). He promised them her glowing intellect, and the congregations of her virtues—her temperance—her morality—her chastity—(loud cheers). He promised them the whole of these, if they joined Ireland in obtaining the

deluding Ireland (cheers), and either join her heart and hand, or allow her to consider them as her bitterest enemy—(loud scheers). eers). Her bitterest enemy, he said, because England stood tween them and her oppressors, and would not remain neu-al (cheers). England, however, must now take a part with against them-(cheers). He offered her the allegiance of the Irish people, which would make Louis Philippe while on his throne, and would wipe away the disgrace of gador; but he had his price. He was to be bribed, and his be was instinction of the would make heavens. the was justice—(cheers). In return for that he would make heavens.

The li

them. He hints at combined attacks on the Government of

were altogether destitute of the means of grace. At that time Sir Robert Peel, and feels secure that the whole brood will Thus then we have, thank God, all danger of the metal break-

As to the present policy of Mr. O Connent, it strikes us as judicious for his purpose. Hot-headed blockheads might be better pleased with a more violent course, but the wily old leader sees before him the meshes of the law. There is foresight in what he is doing. It may do very well to raise a cheer at a monster-meeting to talk of a Parliament in College Green at a monster-meeting to talk of a Parliament in College Green in less than a year, or breathe forth some trumpery aspiration after war; but reflection tells what sad nonsense this is. Mr. O'Connell has discovered this: he sees that repeal is utterly out of the question so long as he has only his present "ragged regiment" to depend on, and therefore he wisely makes "conciliation" the burden of his song. If this system shall succeed in beguiling even a few men of good name, the agitation way become not less formidable, though much less noisy. may become not less formidable, though much less noisy, than it was in the days of Tara and Mullaghmast.— Cambridge

INDIA AND CHINA.

Our monthly express from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Indian Mail to the 27th of August, has arrived, bringing letters and papers from Bombay to that date. The intellgence thus communicated, though not of a striking nature, is of consider able interest. From Calcutta it relates principally to the new and late Governors-General.

Sir Henry Hardinge arrived there at eight o'clock in the eve-

Prior to his departure Lord Ellenborough was entertained publicly by the officers of the army at Calcutta, and he then He embarked on the 1st of August on board the steamer Tenas-

Serim, and immediately started for Sucz.

The rainy season in the north-west provinces prevented all

The popularity of Sir Henry Hardinge with the military is likely to be increased, as it had been rumoured in India, and as it was said on good authority, that he is empowered to raise new regiments, to add one captain to each of the actual corps, and to re-introduce the punishment of flogging in the native army. This last measure appears to be considered imperative by the generality of the officers, especially since the occurrence of the several mutinies which have latterly disgraced the troops

of Madras and Bengal.
The mutiny of the 64th Regiment of Bengsl Infantry, which had been repressed by the decided measures of General Hunter, had produced the most stringent proceedings on the part of Sir Charles Napier, the Governor of Scinde. The colours were taken from the regiment, and the trial of the forty ringleaders of the mutiny was going on with the greatest care; it had commenced on the 23d of July, at Sukkur, and a strong example would, it was expected, be made of those who should be prvoed

company at the Castle beyond themselves and their suite; the gates are rigidly closed against the public; and such are the Precanting of the Castle beyond themselves and their suite; the date of the signal of great rejoicings. He was welcomed with addresses, and with dinners, balls, &c. The Chamber of Compressions a most remarkable answer, in which the late proceedings and negociations in China were reviewed. This document is wor thy of great autention, as placing the question of the opium First Riding of York.—J. H. Price, Esq. (Radical.) trade in a fair light,

Sir Henry Pottinger embarked at Bombay on the 27th of August, on his return to Europe.

The news from China does not come down later than the 21st of June, the date received by the last mail, and was brought to Bombay by the steamer Driver, on board of which Sir H. Pottinger arrived there. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the ling of the French and Americans in the now settled affairs with China. It is mentioned that Sir H. Pottinger, prior to his departure, had introduced his successor, Mr. Davice, to Key-ing, when they held a conversation without the aid of an interpreter. This is considered a great advantage.

> THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES. (From Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.)

Amongst the movements that have of late years taken place, doubtless for good, in the Established Church, there is none which appears to us more fraught with benefit than the appointment of Bishops for the Colonies. They are still too few for so wide and important a field of labour; but a beginning has been made, which we hope will be extensively carried out. The subject of a better spiritual superintendence over the surplus population who voluntarily leave our shores for the British Colonies, and of those who are expatriated for offences against the laws of their country, was advocated at a meeting, held last week, of the Exeter Diocesan Societies for promoting are proceeding with the greatest rapidity. The orders at present are, that all the arrangements connected with the apartments to be occupied by His Majesty shall be completed by Saturday, the 5th proximo, but the King is not expected to arrive at the Castle until a few days after.

Christian knowledge and the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. One of the speakers, the Bishop of the Diocese, took rather a lower view, we think, of the measures adopted by the State to supply the spiritual wants of the Colonies than the Castle until a few days after.

"Anciently, he would not say it was the boast of Englishmen, but they rejoiced to know that their country and their State had a consience; that time was gone by,—the State no longer had a conscience. The responsibility of the State to the Almighty was cast off by almost every grade and section of a pulitient. This was not the grade of a party was for he ischarge its duties as a State; - for he must say it was the duty of the State that dared to encourage that increase of population which is found to exist in this country, and which owes its existence to its mammon-seeking policy,—the State that dared to encourage the surplus of that population to migrate technique. to foreign lands, is bound by duty to carry with those emi-

grants the means of grace."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson expressed his entire concur-The Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson expressed his entire concurrence in all that had fallen from the Lord Bishop. The funded property of Societies ought to be spared; but he could not hut regret that the negligence of individuals had not put the Society in a situation to replace it. For himself—and he knew he spoke the sentiments of another learned Judge who resided in this county, his brother Coleridge, whom ill ness alone prevented from attending, that they felt every day, in going through different parts of the country for the administration of punishment, sometimes severe, that they could do very little to promote the reformation of those persons who were brought before them. It was not by punishment or by prison discipline that the people were to be reformed. He was not so sanguine as to believe he should live to see the time when the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the glory of the favour of the 19th instant, transmitting a resolution pass Lord, as the waters cover the sea; but by encouraging the operation of Societies like this, they would most effectively check crime in this country. With respect to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, those who were entrusted with the administration of justice in the colonies felt the truth so forcibly uttered by the Lord Bishop,—what a crying sin it was to send annually thousands of transported felons to our colonies without any provision of clergymen being made. Becolonies without any provision of clergymen being made. Because the State neglected its duty, individuals were not to neglect theirs.—[The remarks of the learned Judge were re-

ceived with warm approbation.]

It is encouraging to see a Judge of the land, as well as a Prelate of the Church, giving utterance to a train of feeling which cannot too extensively prevail, and which, emanating from such a source, will doubtless arouse public attention to the necessity of increased exertions in favour of a Society that has always made the propagation of the Gospel in the Colonies an object of peculiar regard.

THE CHURCH AND EMIGRATION .- Once satisfied that the British colonies are, and for ever must remain integral and inseparable parts of the empire, men will be more easily dispose to consider with interest the means by which these dependan cies can be made most contented, prosperous and happy, and most conducive to the strength and happiness of the metropolitan state. The great bond of human society in each of its circles, great and small, from an empire to a family—religion has been too little regarded in all our schemes of colonisation. We have been lately doing something better than before, but still our provisions in this matter are far short of what they ought to be; religious temples and religious teachers, instead of being diminished, ought to be multiplied in the direct ratio of the dispersion of a population. One or two clergymen, and one church, may serve for 1,000 people in a parish of two miles square, or four square miles, but what are one or two clergymen and one church for 1,000 people in a parish of 20 miles square, or 400 square miles? Yet we doubt whether our colonies are supplied in even this ratio. Our old settlements certainly were not, for at the breaking out of the American war of 1774, there were not 5 clergymen spread over the whole of that vast country which now constitutes the American commonwealth. Putting on one side the moral effect of his teaching, a clergyman is of the to Kingston, as heretofore. greatest possible value in a new country. Educated, intelligent, of correct life and conversation, the natural referee in all disputes, and the natural peace-maker in all quarrels; the counsellor of the old, and the teacher of the young, the clergyman such as he ought to be, and such as in 99 cases out of 100 the English clergyman is, constitutes a perfect nucleus of pure and -add his religious mission, and nothing is want-

THE EARL OF ROSSE'S LEVIATHAN TELESCOPE

To the Editor of the Times. Sir,-With pure delight do I communicate to you and by your permission, through The Times journal, to the civilized world, the fact that the leviathan telescope, on which the Earl of Rosse has been toiling in his demesne at Parsonstown now upwards of two years, although not absolutely finished, was on

Said we not right when we spoke of "blarney?" But what the Repealers and the Whigs is in contemplation. Daniel is desirous to use his "Crimde and his "Crimde and his desirous to use his "Crimde and his "Crimde desirous to use his "base, bloody, and brutal" friends, and he catalogue was even more magnificent than the nebula No. 13 routine of School duties.

Application to be made by letter (post-paid), mentioning detected gentless.

Cloudy weather prevented him the individual's qualifications and terms, to D. H., Post Office, etcd gentleness and moderation. Right well does he know diameter and 27 feet focus. Cloudy weather prevented him the individual's qualifications and terms, to D. H., Post Office, 374-tf

I found so much lukewarmness on the subject that I abandoned my object, until I should find a better feeling; here, too, I have not been disappointed, for a few days ago I received a letter from that neighbourhood assuring me that many were anxious to co-operate with me in my intentions of establishing a station in that quarter, and that some were anxious to partake of the ordinance of the Legis Survey and to live in ground and to the metal breaking before it could be polished overcome. Little more will be watch-word of this new compact alliance: unconditional report with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble Earl is to be abandoned, and a federal Parliament accepted—to begin with. Alas, poor Whigs! Think ye that you will profit the metal breaking to be the my object, until I should find a better feeling; here, too, I have watch-word of this new compact alliance: unconditional report with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble Earl is to be abandoned, and a federal Parliament accepted—to begin with. Alas, poor Whigs! Think ye that you will profit that quarter, and that some were anxious to partake of the ordinance of the Legis Survey and to live in the word of this new compact alliance: unconditional report with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble Earl is to be abandoned, and a federal Parliament accepted—to begin with. Alas, poor Whigs! Think ye that you will profit the metal breaking to be the word of this new compact alliance: unconditional report with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble Earl is to be abandoned, and a federal Parliament accepted—to begin with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble Earl is to be abandoned, and a federal Parliament accepted—to begin with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble and the word of this new compact alliance: unconditional report with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble and one to it or with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble and the word of this new compact alliance: unconditional report with it for some weeks, inasmuch as the noble and As to the present policy of Mr. O'Connell, it strikes us as witness its first severe trial, when all its various appointments shall be completed, in the confidence that those who may then The diameter of the large metal is 6 feet, and its focus 54 feet. Yet the immense mass is manageable by one man. Compared with it, the working telescopes of Sir Wm. Herschel, which in his hands conferred on astronomy such inestimable service, and

THE ELECTIONS.

CANADA WEST.

Returned as reported in our last, Conservatives 11; Radical 1.

[It was erroneously stated that James Johnson, Esq. had then been returned.]

mation...

76 Prayers for the Use of the Clergy (from Hele's).

86 The Balm of Gilead.

89 Hell's (Bp.) Comfort for the Afflicted...

92 Help to the Reading of the Bible

County of Northumberland-South Riding .- A. H. Meyers, Esq. (Conservative.) Meyers,.... Jeffrey, (Radical) 419 ning of the 23d of July, and was immediately sworn into his high office. His first act was to continue Mr. Bird as Governor County of Durham.—J. T. Williams, Esq. (Conservative.)

Majority for Ermatinger County of Oxford .- R. Riddell, Esq. (Conservative.)

 Riddell
 747

 Hincks (Radical)
 721

 Majority for Riddell 26 County of Wentworth.—Dr. Smith, (Doubtful.) Williamson do.

Lyon (Radical) Majority for Stewart...... 66 County of Frontenac. - Henry Smith, Esq. (Conservative.)

Thibodo (Radical)..... Total Conservative majority..... 554

Majority for Price...... 141 Third Riding of York. - James E. Small, Esq. (Radical.) East Halton.—George Chalmers, Esq. (Conservative.)—Majority 77.

Town of Niagara.—Walter H. Dickson, Esq. (Conservative.)

County of Stormont.—D. E. Macdonell, Esq. (Radical.)

Total Conservatives 19; Radicals 7; Doubtful 1. CANADA EAST. Returned as reported in our last, Conservatives 3; Radicals

5: Doubtful 2. City of Montreal. - Messrs. Moffatt and DeBleury (Conserva tives) have been returned:

Moffatt 1021 Beaubien (do.) Majority for Moffatt, 126; for DeBleury, 122. County of Ottawa.—D. B. Papineau Esq. (Conservative.) Richilieu.—W. Nelson Esq. (Radical.) Two Mountains.—W. H. Scott Esq. (Conservative.)

Terrebonne,-L. H. Lafontaine Esq. (Radical.) Huntingdon. - B. H. Lemoine Esq. (Radical.) Lothbiniere. - M. Laurin (Radical.) Gaspè.-R. Christie Esq. (Conservative.) St. Maurice.—M. Desaulniers (Conservative.)
Megantic.—Hon. D. Daly (Conservative.) Vaudreuil.—M. Lantier, (Radical.) Nicolet. M. Methot, (Radical.)

G. P. RIDOUT Esq. - The course of Mr. Ridout in retiring from the contest at Toronto, thereby securing the success of the cause he advocated, diffused general joy through the Conservative ranks, and in no place was it more gratefully appreciated than in Niagara. At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the supporters of Mr. Dickson, the evening after the intelligence of Mr. Ridout's resignation was received, the following resolution was unanimously adopted amid the most raptures electrical.

Moved by Charles Richardson, Esq., seconded by Walter

Willson, Esq , and Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting are due to George Percival Ridout, Esq., for his patriotic conduct in retiring from the contest at Toronto, when he felt satisfied that by persevering therein he would weaken the cause which at this crisis all loyal men feel it their duty to support, although it may in some eases be at the sacrifice of personal feeling or interest.

A copy of this Resolution was transmitted to Mr. Ridout,

and the following reply has been received from that gentlemen: TORONTO, 21st Oct., 1844. Sir :- I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your

tion of my conduct in retiring from the election contest here, and I beg through you to assure the gentlemen who concurred therein, that this record of their approval of the course I felt it

I have the honour to be, sir, Your ob't servant,

1st November, 1844.

GEORGE PERCIVAL RIDOUT. JOHN SIMPSON, Esq., Sec'y.

[A similar tribute of deserved respect has been paid to Mr Ridout by the Conservatives of the City of Toronto.]

MILLER WANTED. ANTED, an experienced MILLER, to take charge of a Flouring Mill in the neighbourhood of Cobourg. Apply to D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Cobourg.

WANTED,

AN ENGLISH TEACHER IN VICTORIA COLLEGE. SUPERIOR English Scholar, with good moral charac-A SUPERIOR English Scholar, with good moral character, and accustomed to teaching classes in the various branches of an English Education, will find employment by making immediate application (if by letter, post paid) to Rev. ALEXANDER MACNAB, Victoria College. Satisfactory testimonials required.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. EDUCATION OFFICE, CANADA WEST,

Cobourg, 22nd October, 1844. THE Undersigned, having been appointed Assistant Super-intendent of Education for Canada West, is authorized

to request, that all communications intended either for the Chief, or Assistant Superintendent of Education for Canada West, be addressed to the Education Office, Cobourg, and not The undersigned, having obtained leave of absence, in order

to examine the principal Educational systems, and most celebrated Model and Normal Schools of Europe, the Rev. Alexander MacNab has been authorized by his Excellency the Governor General to perform his duties in his absence.

It is therefore requested, that all communications for this Office be addressed, until further notice, to the Rev. Alexan-DER MACNAB, Acting Superintendent of Education for Canada

EGERTON RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE, VICTORIA COLLEGE BUILDINGS.

HOURS OF BUSINESS: From 10 o'clock, A.M., to 4 o'clock, P.M. A. MACNAB.

WANTED,

BOOKS

FROM THE PERMANENT CATALOGUE OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
Non-Members 1 Gastrell's (Bp.) Christian Institutes
4 Ostervald's Arguments of the Old and New Testaments.
3 vols
5 Sellon's Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures.
7 Trimmer's (Mrs.) Abridgment of the Old Testament.
8 Ditto Ditto of the New Testament
9 Ditto Scripture Catechism, Part I.
10 Ditto Ditto, Part II.
11 Ditto Ditto, Part II.
12 Ditto Help to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, 2 vols...

A considerable reduction made to Members For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St.. Toronto.

Reep your Money at home, & encourage Home Enterprize.

TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY, RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which he has received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full-operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall

be wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel 'Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description,] Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuar every description made to order, as usual Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will | consists of

be warranted not inferior to any in America.

Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.

N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844. N. B.—A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,—say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. 377-6m article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner, SAMUEL SHAW, NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY

Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844. 381tf

EDUCATION.

M ISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding Country, that he has just and such persons as may please to favour her establis ment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Pupils at her residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W. TERMS: (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)
Which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for

Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (Piano Forte), Drawing and Calisthenics, Plain and Fancy Needle Works, per annum £61 0 0 EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED:

Every Pupil to furnish her own Books, Stationery, Bed, D'Oyley and Mant's) Prayer Books, Church Services, Books Bedding, &c. &c. a Silver Tea and Table Spoon and Fork; to be returned upon the Pupils leaving the School. Payments, Quarterly in Advance: Letters, post-paid. 377-tf Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-

Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and n London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. 35, Newgate Street, Toronto, 372 JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY August 12, 1844.

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

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, that on the 9th day of September next, she will BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

IN THIS CITY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

in that commodious house at the Corner of York and Adelaide (late Newgate) Street, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Colonel MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties

by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education. Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin... Sermons for the use of Families, by Rev. Edward Masters will attend for the French, Italian, and German

It will be MRS. GILKISON'S particular duty, personally, to astruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most minent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with ong experience in teaching, some inducement, she trus be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these accomplishments in their children. Sermons &c.; by the late Rev. William Howels with

Mrs. G. has accommodation for two Young Ladies as Parlour

The following persons have kindly allowed their names to be used as references: -The Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; The Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto; The Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; The Rev. Arthur Palmer, F. E. Paget, M.A. 7 6
Tales of the Town; by Henry W. Bellairs, M.A. 8 0
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The Weapons of Schism; by Rev. E. A. Stopford. 5 6 Guelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington; The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Toronto; The Hon. William Allan, Toronto; Clarke Gamble, Esq., Toronto; The Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston; The Hon. James Gordon, Amherstargh; Samuel Street, Esq., Niagara Falls; Thomas McCor-Toronto, 13th August, 1844.

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THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, Rector of Woodhouse, wishes to receive into his Family a limited number of young Gentlemen under twelve years of age, whom (aided by very competent assistant) he would instruct in Latin, Greek, French, English, Geography, History, &c. &c., and prepare for

the higher Forms of Upper Canada College.

The Woodhouse Rectory stands in a very pleasant and most nealthy situation, on the main road leading from Simcoe to Port Dover, and is within a few hours' drive of Hamilton, by the new

For terms, which will be very moderate, apply (if by letter pre-paid,) to the Rev. F. Evans, Rectory of Woodhouse, Sim-October 10th, 1844. WANTED.

A S an Assistant in a School, a Person of Lady-like manners, and good English Education. She must be competent to instruct in History. Geography, &c. A Lady possessing greater acquirements would be more desirable, but vementioned attainments are indispensable. She must belong to the Established Church. Apply to Thos. Champion Esq., 144 King St., Toronto.

EDUCATION.

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

Toronto, 5th February, 1844. 343-tf

F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. BUCK'S STONE BUILDING, KING STREET. Cobourg, 20th March, 1844.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

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THE Subscriber having received his expected Supplies of BOOKS and STATIONERY, from London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, his Stock in all branches of the Business Tailor and Draper, is now very complete, and will be found, both as regards quality BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of and price, worthy of notice. He would particularly call attention to his Assortment of FANCY STATIONERY and DRAWING MATERIALS, being procured from the most GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE. Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Dueskins, &c. &c.

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DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &C.

And which on inspection will be found to comprise a very com-

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NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

ately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by

him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the

Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844.

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

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he

flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will

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(Next Mr. Calcutt's and opposite Cobourg Hotel.)

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CASH, he therefore respectfully solicits an inspection of his

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Plain and Fancy STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to order.

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H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto, August 1, 1844.

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THE Subscriber has received, per Great Britain, from London, his Fall Supply of Books, amongst which will be

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Montreal, October, 4, 1844.

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MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

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Yonge Street, Toronto, 1st Oct., 1844.

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ninent manufacturers.

Additional Supplies have been shipped, and are expected to ive during this and the following month. Also, a superior assortment of Vestings. Country orders punctually attended to All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH Toronto, 1st October, 1844. ? King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

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Toronto, August 1st. 1844. J. G. JOSEPH,

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STI-6m sight within the reach of artificial assistance. Compasses, Theodolites, Levels, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers and Sagelsangular. and Sacchrometers, Phantas and Magic Lanterns, Compound and Botanical Microscopes, Prisms, Telescopes and Spy-Glasses, and various other articles in his avocation. In connexion, he has on hand and will make to order WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

and SILVER WARE. All articles in the above line made and repaired to order

Toronto, 17th July, 1844. Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers, LAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS.

Magdalene.....do.
St. Mary's......do.
Which they offer at reduced prices, H. NORRIS & Co. 157 King-st. Toronto. June 17th, 1844.

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

At home forconsultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844.

General Agency Office. VILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, Rue St. Laurent, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will

opposite the promptly attended to.

Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Parament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartnertimes on hand a constant and full supply of Teas, Coffees, and Tobaccos, at the lowest Wholesale Prices. N. B .- All letters must be post-paid. Montreal, 1st June, 1844.

FOR SALE,

NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of A NEW and well built stone Cottage, good land, beautifully situated in the romantic and priving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the following village of Hamilton, District of Gore.

the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore.

The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair. Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel family. The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of

Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or to the Proprietor, LEWIS MOFFATT.

Toronto, June 22, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills.)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-

Lady Seaton, Prince George, &c. are daily expected Their FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including Drawing Materials of all kinds; Embossed, Tinted, Gilt and Plain Letter and Note Papers; Embossed, Silvered, Plain and Black-bordered Envelopes; Black, Red, White, and Fancy coloured Seature Was Sea Company.

and Faney coloured SEALING WAX, &c. &c. The greatest These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and care has been taken in the selection of the WRITING PAPERS, of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier owels; all of which will be returned. 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.

For Sale or to Lease on Moderate Terms, A HOUSE AND OUT OFFICES, conveniently and comfortably arranged, in the vicinity of Cobourg, with without about fifty-five acres of Land, one mile from the Church, Market, &c. A planked side-walk passes the door.
This Property will be found an excellent investment, as the whole can be laid out in Building Lots, and must increase in

Apply to Mr. HARGRAFT, Post Office, Cobourg; if by August 1, 1844.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, . A most desirable residence for a Private Family, A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN,

Or the Captains of Vessels navigating Lake Ontario. THE HOUSE is in the Cottage style, nearly new, built in the most substantial manner of wood, with a good Stone Cellar underneath, and contains five Bed rooms, Drawing rooms Parlour, Kitchen, Pautry, and Closets, &c. &c. The Yard and Garden occupy half an acre, forming three good Building Lots, all enclosed with a close Thorn Hedge and Picketed Fence.— The Garden is well stocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. The situation is within the limits of the picturesque and rising town of Port Hope, near to the Lake Shore, and on the West side of the Harbour, possessing one of

the most beautiful prospects to be found in Canada.

For further particulars apply to Mr. M. Jellett, on the

Port Hope, 12th August, 1844.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Sincoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office. xcellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cover

which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent comman 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.

BIRTH. At Toronto, on the 23d ultimo, Mrs. Robert McMullen, of

MARRIED.

At the Government House, Fredericton, on the 18th ult. by the Venerable the Archdeacon of New Brunswick, Alfred Reade, Esquire, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of His Excellency Sir William Machean George Colebrooke, K. H., Lieutenant Governor of that Province. DIED.

In Toronto, on the 25th ult., Rembrandt Charles, only son a large

b lat loronto, on the 25th uit., Kembrandt Charles, only son of Mr. Charles, only son only son of Mr. Charles, only son of Mr. Charles, only son only JUST RECEIVED, Ex Warrior, from London, a large

Assortment of SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, many of them of recent production. These will be sold at prices Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 31: Rev. A. Palmer; Rev. A. Townley, add. sub. and rem; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. Dr. Lundy; J. A. Muloch, Esq.; Rev. Ernest Hawkins; R. Garrett, Esq., add. subs. (11); T. Champion, Esq., (3) add. sub.; Rev. J. Wilson, rem.; W. Scott Burn, Esq. HUGH SCOBIE.

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Church,

THE YOUNG CONVERT. The gospel-creed, a sword of strife, Meck hands alone may rear;

And even zeal begins its life In silent thought and fear.

We must now carry on our tale some few years from the date of events which were detailed in the that I do not believe it; on the contrary, I have seen preceding chapter, during which time the new church so many delightful instances of great sinners being day after day, at the same hour, to the same house, to say and was consecrated by the name of St. Paul, and an in- suddenly converted, that I am very much disposed to hear the same words? We return there and find the spirit we cumbent found, who, in most respects, answered the | think it true." sanguine expectations of Mrs. Ford. He was pious, talented, and eloquent, and very attentive to his du- wicked persons have been brought to repentance by ties; but unfortunately brought with him some of God's goodness, and have afterwards led good and those lax views upon Church-principles, which, we holy lives; but this is no proof that they would not fall into accents of sympathy and comfort; wo go there in prosare happy to say, were more common seven years have lived better, if they had never fallen into sin as

since than they are at present. in partnership with Bradwell, having conducted him- and of darkening our conscience, so a person who has self during the whole of his residence with his godfa- deeply sinned is never likely to attain that clear inther in a satisfactory way. Charles Ford, whom we sight into heavenly things, which appears to belong, I have said was about Henry's age, had been for some may say, almost exclusively, to those who from their time at Cambridge; where, although not living in youth up have obeyed God's commandments, and folconfirmed depravity, his principles were so weak, that lowed His will." he fell under most of the temptations which assailed him. The general course of his life during the early hitherto made no remark, but appeared now to be appart of his career at the university had been unsteady; prehensive lest Bradwell's words should take effect and during the vacations he brought home with him upon her cousin-" I am very sorry to say that I canso much slang in his common conversation, and such | not at all agree with you. Surely there never was a an apparent indifference and irreverence to sacred person that lived without sin, who obeyed God's things, that Henry, who on many accounts entertain- commandments from his youth; it is therefore idle to ed regard for him, found it desirable to curtail his talk of such a thing.' visits at Weston, and to see as little as possible of his early friend.

years, when an event occurred which had a great in- another; and although every sin, as we know with fluence upon his character. He was hunting one day, regard to the first sin on earth, deserves death, yet when his horse, in going over a fence, came down, there are different degrees of sin." and falling upon his leg, broke it in two places. He was removed from the field in which the accident happened, to the nearest farm-house, where he re- converted as he is, is still 'a sinner,' in what respect mained for three months without once leaving his bed. is he better now than before?-But it is not well," At first the surgeon who attended him had serious continued Bradwell, "to dive too deeply into these fears for his life, from the height to which the fever matters, which in a great measure are hidden from us; ran; but at length the inflammation was got under; from the difference of punishments, however, awarded and Charles heard, with much thankfulness, there to different sins among the Jews, by the law given to was every prospect of his recovery, if he would remain | them, -a difference recognised by our blessed Lord, quiet, and attend to the directions he received. Du- we may surely say there are different degrees of sin; his long and tedious illness he had much opportunity besides, you must allow that the man who commits for reflection, the result of which was, that he became the same sin a hundred times is a sinner to a greater fully convinced of the great fully and wickedness he degree than the one who commits it five times.' had hitherto been guilty of, and firmly resolved, if God should spare his life, to pass his time in a very

removed from the farm-house to Cambridge, where has committed it five times; that he has a greater he remained a short time, and then travelled by easy ground to retrace, and has more difficulties in his way; stages to Weston. Here he stayed during a whole and, supposing his degree of repentance the same, is new course he had determined to pursue. Mr. Fitz- same period." hugh, the incumbent, was frequently at Weston; and in a short time a great intimacy sprung up between the change takes place at once." much pleased with the alteration which had taken | habits to take their place?" place in Charles's mind: he heard the whole circumdistrict-visitor and Sunday-school teacher.

You are now, doubtless, sincere in your hatred of such | term it, become an exalted saint?" things, and in your determination to avoid them for the future; but we are all of us frail, uncertain creashould try yourself a little, and see, as well as you saint; was not St. Peter, and St. John?" can, how far you are likely to carry out these good intentions? You require some self-discipline; pracstances, you cannot but entertain, and which of itself | Church commemorates as such." onght to make you pause; but I hope my former reasons are sufficient."

way he proposed.

again, nor did it at all justify him in undertaking an preserve him from those evils I so greatly fear." office of considerable responsibility, which required a = maturity of judgment and steadfastness of purpose rarely, if ever, found in young converts.

"Well," said Charles, "I know you too well to doubt your sincerity, or I might suspect that you were among those old-fashioned High Churchmen, who talk a great deal and do nothing; but you must forgive me for saying, that you are still old-fashioned, lamentably beset with prejudices, and very unfit to cope with the threatening evils of the present day."

"Perhaps so," said Henry mildly; "but the day may come when it will be admitted that these prejudices, as you call them, are the only weapons that can safely and effectually be used in the impending conflict between good and evil."

Ford, with Miss Croft, went to spend the evening with and did the same again. But then, things shall put on another Charles's accident, and the effects produced by it be the greatest terror in the world; men shall feel that they the Bradwells; and among other topics discussed was

upon his mind. such a change come over him. Often and often that they would be wise, and not be in love with death. Then mamma and myself have been quite miserable at the they shall perceive, that if they had obeyed an easy and a sober way in which we feared he was spending his time at counsel, they had been partners of the same felicity, which they Cambridge; for besides the evil course in which we see so illustrious upon the heads of those preachers, "whose

imagine how delighted we are at the change."

er to her remarks.

like all the world to know what a changed character Charles is. I'm sure it's so wonderful, that I quite believe in the old saying, 'the greater the sinner, the and irksome in the end, though at the time pleasing, to undergo greater the saint."

assert so dreadful a doctrine as that uncontradicted; of her children in all their troubles going through this scene of I am sure, my dear Rachel, you cannot believe the strife: she is the same, though they change; she alters not, truth of that most shocking saying."

"It is true, indeed," said Bradwell, "that many deeply as they did. Nay, we may say that as sin has Henry Howard, now grown up a young man, was the effect of quenching God's Holy Spirit within us,

"I am very sorry," observed Miss Croft, who had

"True," said Bradwell, "no man ever yet lived Charles continued in this course for about two more than man; but surely one man sins more than

> Miss Croft said she doubted that. "If not, as you will not deny that Charles Ford,

"Yes," answered Miss Croft; "I will allow that." "Well," continued Bradwell, "my assertion is simply this, that the man who has committed sin a As soon as he was sufficiently recovered, he was hundred times is in a worse state than the man who forth to prey upon the land, and to become its curse and its de-

"I cannot admit.it," said Ann; "I imagine that

time became so popular among the poor, that his eve- alarm, is likely in an instant to become possessed of a Rose. ning lectures were better attended than those of Mr. full stock of Christian graces? Do you think that Fitzhugh himself. On his first coming from Cam- evil habits, which perhaps have been growing for years, bridge, Henry Howard called upon him, and was are all to be eradicated in one moment, and good

stances connected with his accident—the fears he had do this, and more than this, to the person that repents." common estimation not very odious, and which some are abentertained and the resolutions he had formed, during "Of course," answered Bradwell, "you do not, I surd enough even to value in themselves, or at least to account his illness. In a few days Henry saw him again, hope, for a moment suppose that I should dare to them trifles, pardonable infirmities, and inconsiderable spots when he said he felt stronger in his resolutions than restrict God's omnipotency, or to say that He could Such are prodigality, intemperance, and luxury, which are beever, and was determined to commence at once as not in a moment transpose the vilest sinner into the held with so much indifference, that they who offend this way most exalted saint. Nay, we have instances of His are seldom even ashamed of it. But want of probity carries "If I might venture to give advice in such a case," doing so, in some respects, under very extraordinary with it such infamy, and excites such abhorrence, that no one said Henry, "It would be, that you should wait some | circumstances. I am not, therefore, speaking upon | can patiently sit down under the imputation of it. Probity is little time, at all events, before you enter upon these | this point; I conceive it would be presumption to do | indeed so much esteemed and respected, that many look upon very responsible offices. You must remember, Char- so; but I ask whether, in accordance with God's usual it as upon a sort of compensation for other defects. It is comles, that it is but a short time since you were giving dealings towards mankind, it is the general rule that a mon to think or to say, I have my faults, but I am an honest way to various kinds of dissapation and wickedness. great sinner shall at once, upon a call, as you would

"We are none of us saints," said Ann, quickly. "In one sense we are not," said Bradwell, milldy; tures, and but too apt to neglect the good resolutions "for there is no man living who sinneth not; but in vicious action, any bad habit, shows a want of probity in some for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with we form. Will it not be better, therefore, that you another sense we surely are. Was not St. Paul a degree, and in some particular respect. A man with many de-

"Yes," said Ann; "but we are not Apostles." "No," replied Bradwell, "but we are men, and so tise this for a time, and then you will have a better were they; and although under different circumstan- tations, and never sullies its purity by dissimulation, artifice, insight into yourself, and be more able to judge as to ces, we can attain to Christian perfection as well as deceit, and selfishness .- Archdeacon Jortin. the course you will follow hereafter. Remember, if they. We have still Christ's promise as they had; you should fall away after undertaking these duties— His Spirit is still within us; and if we would make use which I sincerely trust may not be the case; but if it of the means of grace which Christ has provided for should, your fall would not only be disastrous to your- us in His Church, I see not but that we, in our degree, self, but would prove a stumbling-block to others, and | might lead the lives of saints, as did the holy Apostles. bring loss to them. I might also speak of the defec- I suppose," continued Bradwell, with a saddened smile, tive views of divine truth, which under your circum- "you will not admit those to be saints whom the

"No," said Ann, "I admit no traditionary saints." "Well," observed Bradwell, "I fear it will be use-To all this Charles answered, that he felt satisfied less to prolong the conversation on this head, as our he should not fall; he had talked the matter over opinions appear to run in such very contrary direc- LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, with Mr. Fitzhugh, and was quite sure that he was tions; but viewing, as I do, the commencement of the called, he might say in a miraculous manner, to serve | Christian life as taking place at baptism, after which God, and was determined to commence at once in the every wilful sin committed, stains us, as it were, and removes us further from God and the love of His Henry said, that indeed his call, if he liked to Christ, I cannot but think that the more we sin, the speak of the change brought about during his late ac- deeper should be our repentance, the more urgent our cident under that name, was in one sense miraculous prayers, and the lower our place in the household of -that is, it had, by God's goodness produced God. It is with the deepest apprehensions that I see thoughts which could never have come without the young converts exalted high among God's people; and preventing grace of God; but although such was the I only pray, that in the particular instance which case, it afforded no assurance that he would not fall introduced this conversation, it may please God to

The Garner.

DISREGARD OF GOD'S MINISTERS. In this great multitude [before the judgment seat of Christ] we shall meet all those, who, by their example and their holy precepts, have, like tapers, enkindled with a beam of the Son of Righteousness, enlightened us and taught us to walk in the paths of justice. There we shall see all those good men whom God sent to preach to us, and recall us from human follies and inhuman practices: and when we espy the good man that chid us for our last drunkenness or adulteries, it shall then also be remembered how we mocked at counsel, and were civilly modest at the reproof, but laughed when the man was gone, and accep-Some few days after the above conversation, Rachel ted it for a religious compliment, and took our leaves, and went face; and that we smiled at here and slighted fondly, shall then once laughed at their own destruction, and rejected health, when "We are quite delighted," said Rachel, "to see it was offered by a man of God upon no other condition, but heard he was living, his letters were written in such a work is with the Lord," and who, by their life and doctrine, careless, worldly spirit, that we felt sure he was extremely wicked. And so it proved to be; for, at his an intolerable misery. But he that sees a crown put upon illness, it all came out. You may, therefore, well their heads that give good counsel, and preach holy and severe &c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. sermons with designs of charity and piety, will also then per-"Yes," said Mrs. Bradwell, "it must indeed be a ceive that God did not send preachers for nothing, on trifling Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in comfort to you, to know that he has left off a sinful errands and without regard: but that work which he crowns superior style. course, and is resolved now upon leading a better life." in them, he purposed should be effective to us, persuasive to "Oh, I can assure you," said Rachel, "his conver- the understanding, and active upon our consciences. Good sion is most wonderful. Don't you think so?" ad- preachers, by their doctrine, and all good men, by their lives dressing Mr. Bradwell, who was sitting a silent listen- are the accusers of the disobedient; and they shall rise up from their seats, and judge and condemn the follies of those who "I scarcely like to talk much of these matters," thought their piety to be want of courage, and their discourses said Bradwell; "but it is always delightful to hear of any one 'ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well." pedantical, and their reproofs the priest's trade, but of no signification because they preferred moments before eternity.— "Oh, but I love to talk of it," said Rachel; "I Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

FIXEDNESS OF THE CHURCH'S MINISTRATIONS. Men do really love and yearn after sameness. It is tedious excitement. How truly the Church has seen and answered "Stop," said Bradwell seriously; "you must not this part of man's constitution! She becomes the calm home however altered they may be; she recalls her children, by the "I don't know," replied Rachel, "I cannot say oft-heard voice of Daily Prayer, to leave the world and come to God. Who can say the tranquil peace created by returning, have too often lost in intercourse with the world. It becomes the home and centre of association: it recalls us to our better self. We go there when friends are cold, and are led to One who never changes; we go there in sorrow, and her sentences perity, and the echo of sorrow has not left her walls; we are reminded to rejoice with trembling; her sorrow is sweet, her joy oftened; we go there when our hearts are cold, and tinged with the world's spirit, and we find the power of our warmer feelings, our closer communion, still clinging to her prayers and exhortations, still bound up, as it were, to her very stones, and we are melted into tenderness again. When we have grown worldly, the Prayer we used in sorrow brings us back, for it is the same Prayer, the same Power still, though we have changed; the words we sent up with fervour, in our days of deeper devotion, again arouse the feeling when it has fled from our mind. She is in every tone, form, and detail, the sweet and kind remembrancer of better things. On the ear of death the same voice falls which claimed us at baptism, and cheered us ever since. She is one voice with many tones; but whether the tone sink on the room of sickness or death, whether it fall on the unconscious sense of infancy, or the opening mind of youth without sin, save, indeed, the Son of man, who was at confirmation, or whether it consecrate the changes of life, or call us to oft communion, it is the same sweet mother's voice, Horses under treatment. recognized through the medium of its thousand tones .- Christian Remembrancer ..

DOMESTIC PIETY. If there be one curse more bitter than another to man, it is ties of human affection are not purified and elevated by the refining influence of religious feeling; of a home, to which, if the cares or the sorrows of life shall bring religion to the heart in after days, that heart cannot turn without bitterness of feeling, without anguish and vexation of spirit. If there be a curse to any country where the truths of religion are known, the deepest and bitterest curse which can be inflicted on it is a multitude of homes like that which I have supposed. Such bomes send forth their sons unchecked in evil thoughts, unhallowed in their habits, and untaught in love to God; the name and cross of Jesus Christ stamped perhaps upon their forehead, but not written in their hearts; and they send them struction. But on the other hand, there is a blessing to the religious home which no tongue can speak, no language can describe! The home, where in early years the heart is trained to summer, and had full opportunity of beginning that less likely to become a perfect Christian within the a love of God, and to take pleasure in his worship and service. interweaves with the existence of man holy affections which die not with the circumstances that gave them birth, which last July, 1842. long even though they may for a season be forgotten and neghim and Charles. At his suggestion young Ford be- "Do you think, then," asked Bradwell, "that a lected, and which exercise at least some check upon the evil came at once a teacher in the Sunday-school, and a person who has been living in the indulgence of sin, of the human heart, and often, nay commonly, recal it to hear district-visitor; in this latter capacity he was in the who is habitually guilty of different transgressions again the voice of God, and to return to the paths of holiness habit of reading and expounding the Scriptures in the against God's law—that such an one, if aroused from and peace. How great, how unspeakable is the happiness of different cottages where he visited; and in a short his fearful state by some sudden calamity or other a land where homes like this are common. - Rev. Henry John

PROBITY. Probity or integrity is an accomplishment which is universally esteemed, and there are few persons so totally profligate as to "Yes," replied Ann; "I think that God is able to own themselvs void of it. There are faults which seem in often deceiving both ourselves and others? For probity is extensive, uniform, constant, and consistent; and will produce, not a partial but a general regard to the moral duties; and any fects may so behave himself outwardly and in civil society, as to acquire a fair character; but to be a good man is a sublimer accomplishment. An honest and upright mind resists all temp-

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7\frac{1}{2}d. each subseq insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first inser and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discou made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable

** Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. CARVING, GILDING,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg. SIMON MUNRO

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

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints, -- made to order, and on the shortest notice Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he ha R received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of

blic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. THOMAS BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT Tailon, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him,

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

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

P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord,

Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and

Toronto, May 13, 1844. J. H. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6. Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs eave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

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

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

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortent 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 Clerrymen'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 naking, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage ich it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

HORSE-SHOEING AND FARRIERY. THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Cobourg and vicinity, for their liberal patronage since his re-commencement in business, and begs to nform them that he has added to his establishment an experienced Horse-Shoer and Farrier, who engages to cure the usual Diseases of Horses and Cattle, Good Stabling fo

He has also engaged a good STEEL SPRING-MAKER. Cobourg, August 15, 1844.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR

voice of praise and prayer ascends not to God, and where the BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with theh every article usually forming a part of the frommongry business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six WILLIAM STENNETT.

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. The highest cush price paid for old Gold and Silver.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Peder tals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843. JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced usiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop baving been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

W. H. EDWOODS, ESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM their patronage.

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY. A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

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

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

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

DE. PRIMEOSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD, R G E O N D E N T I S T, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg. June, 19, 1844.

OWEN. MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS. CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET,

THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. ENGRAVER, &c.

TOBONTO.

191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

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

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

MALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG, THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON.

CITY OF TORONTO, CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COCLEUGH, SAIL AS UNDER.

From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN,

Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO. Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL. Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon. From Eingston to Toronto: PRINCESS ROYAL,

SOVEREIGN. Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

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

CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston.

Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as received by them or their Agents.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ? Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

DAILYLINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS. The East-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat

EWERALD, CAPT. VANALLEN,

WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port
Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave W Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Port Robinson at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Rail Road Dock, Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, P. M., except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippswa only, and returning will leave Chippawa at 4 o'clock, P. M.
By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M.,

will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queenston in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Rochester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake Erie. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking the Cars at Queenston and the Emearld at Chippawa, will reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Cars also leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer that leaves Toronto at 2 P. M. June, 1844.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Hamilton for Oswego, every Tuesday and

Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M.

and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.
Will leave Port Hope and Cobourg for Oswego, touching at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning.
Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Mon-Will leave OswEGO for COBOURG, PORT HOPE, TORONTO and

HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M.
Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. Toronto, May 30, 1844. DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPT. TWOHY, WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at

Toronto, 1844. THE STEAMER GORE.

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every uesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Costiveness.

Toronto, March 16th, 1844. The Steamer Eclipse, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, ILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave Toronto for Hamilton, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

349 Toronto, April 11th, 1844. MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS

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

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

" " Coteau du Lac " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, 1 Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis Coteau du Lac

Ogdensburgh " *

St. Regis

And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Thursday, Grenville Friday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Saturday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, Lachine Carillon P.M. Grenville Sunday, Bytown A.M. Kemptville Merrickville P.M. Oliver's Ferry Monday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA

Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Tuesday, Lachine P.M. Grenville Bytown Wednesday, 8 A.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 44 A.M. And arrives in Kingston the same day.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage.

The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston and Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844.

FORWARDING, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as

Forwarders. Warehousemen. AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via he Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introuced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Burges, equal to my in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal. Lakes and River, at as ow rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public

o require comment.

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the

same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied. Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON,

SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville.

February, 1844. FOR SALE,

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. No. 4. Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO.

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

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

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

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON)

No. 128, KING STREET, 343 TORONTO.

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

WM. BOSWELL,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid Bullding Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

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

IN ALL CASES OF

Colds and Coughs.

orrupt Humors.

ruptions of the Skin.

GENERAL DEBILITY

thma.
ute and Chronic Rheumatism.
Headaches, of every kind.
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