COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1845.

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## Poetry.

BALLAD.

BY THE REV. H. ALFORD, M.A. Rise, sons of merry England, from mountain and from plain ;-Let each light up his spirit, let none unmoved remain; The morning is before you, and glorious is the sun; Rise up and do your blessed work before the day be done.

To the ear of God in heaven are the cries ascending still; The soul that wanteth knowledge, the flesh that wanteth food; Arise, ye sons of England, go about doing good. Your hundreds and your thousands at usage and in purse,

Draw down the sweet and holy dew of happiness and love? Pour out upon the needy ones the soft and healing balm,

The storm hath not arisen yet—ye yet may keep the calm: Already mounts the darkness—the warning wind is loud; But ye may seek your fathers' God, and pray away the cloud. Go throng our ancient churches, and on the holy floor Rneel humbly in your penitence among the kneeling poor; Cry out at morn and even, and amid the busy day,

'Spare, spare, O Lord, thy people; -O cast us not away." Hush down the sounds of quarrel, let party names alone-Let brother join with brother, and England claim her own. In battle with the Mammou-host join peasant, clerk, and lord; Sweet charity your banner-flag, and God for all your word.

LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES

which he published about this time—one on logic, the other on metaphysics, were printed together by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, for the use of a college at Philadelphia which he was then projecting. This college was soon afterwards founded; and it is sufficonsulted him about the plan of education, and urged grace of God) in any other point of duty." vacant, he expressed his willingness to resume his du- strengthen it." ties there, and was of course thankfully accepted .-

American church."

heighbourhoods, discord and dissension which has with good success." ended the lives of some, and the usefulness of others, laws against it, and sent out of their government one of that church against which it was directed. Davenport, a very troublesome person of this kind. the comparatively in a good degree quiet, and many hope will see reason to come to us."

"There are ordinarily about seventy at our commu-Bregations of French, Anabaptists, and Quakers; Pa- spread among them. impossible to enumerate them."

unhappy tendency, books Calvinistic, enthusiastical,

and Autinomian do abound.

Whitfield hath sowed among us, and which now, in his absence, puts itself forth in dismal fruits throughout the country. There are enough to cherish the ill work begun by him; among others many illiterate "Come help us, come and help us"-from the valley and the tradesmen are helping it forward, pretending a call to the public exercise of their gifts of praying and preaching, and are now vying with, and probably will jostle out, sundry of their teachers in one place or Behold a safe investment which shall bless and never curse! commotions, are afraid of stemming the popular tury, observing in some of their brethren the ill consequence of it. Connecticut is reported to be a scene of the most dreadful disorders at this time."

populace, without any attempt to inform their reason,

or to enlighten their conscience. ite study of Hebrew, and to pursue his investigations and the poisoning of more with unsound divinity; so

"I believe the episcopal clergy are generally guardeient proof of the high estimation in which the mis- ing against these inconveniencies and dangers, and donary of Stratford was held by Franklin, that he hope not to fail on my part, as I would not, (by the

m to accept the presidency of the college. This "September 25th, 1741. The Society do much offer Johnson declined. Two years afterwards, how- oblige their missionaries by the good books they send ever, in 1754, when he was unanimously elected them, especially those occasioned by the disorders President of King's College, New York, though loth and confusions Mr. Whitfield and his disciples have quit his beloved Stratford, where he had now la- wrought among us. It would be happier still had we boured faithfully for a space of thirty years, he accep- greater numbers to disperse, to allay the dismal ferled the appointment. Had he done otherwise, the ment now raised. For, though at present the opera-Project of founding such an institution\* would, for a tions of reason are stifled in thousands, and many time at least, have been relinquished. Dr. Johnson families and places are perfect Bedlams, yet there are therefore had no choice, yet he left his mission with some whom good books and arguments are welcome much pain, and to the regret of all his people. Here, to, and are ready to benefit others at lucid intervals. herefore, our notice of him as connected with the I am able to pronounce upon the good effects of sun-Society might be expected to terminate, but it so dry books sent to us; but one we have not had before happened that after nine years of active service as head | -namely, 'The trial of Mr. Whitfield's Spirit,' and of the college, during which time he spared no exer- there being but two sets, it cannot be much communidon to place it on a secure and permanent footing, cated. My opinion is, that it would highly serve us Dr. Johnson resigned his charge, and returned to were it spread abroad; but modesty will not allow Stratford. The year following, the mission becoming me to deliver it to the Society without facts to

"June 30th, 1743. I know not whether our vis-Notwithstanding his now advanced age, he still re- ionary feuds are at the height, or when they will end, aned the vigour and activity of youth. He continu- but, thank God, they are much kept in the bounds of ed from time to time to recommend such candidates those who began them. This the soberest people for holy orders, as he considered qualified to fill the see, lamenting their unhappiness, compared with ours; vacant missions; but justly complained of the hard- and many are perfectly bewildered and in anxious ununder which they laboured, in consequence of certainty when they see their teachers with their testibeing no bishop in America, of being compelled monies and counter testimonies (a copy of which I now to go to England for ordination, at an expense of not trouble the honourable Society with), disputing and contending with, accusing and excusing one another He also took an active part in the controversy, in pulpit, print, and conversation, and those of either which grew warm about this time, on the subject of side in several places scarce able to keep their conto his rest on the morning of the Epiphany, sensibly decaying and departing from us; and as to 1772, to the great "loss of the Society and of the our country towns, many of them are every now and then rioting in their enthusiasms."

The course of Dr. Cutler at Boston was, in many In a letter dated December, 1744, Dr. Cutler respects, similar to that of his friend Dr. Johnson, at gives an account of the effects of Mr. Whitfield's re-Stratford. Both were stationed in places where the turn to the country:—"Enthusiasm might have sub-Teat mass of the people were opposed to the church, sided sooner if he had not renewed his visit. He has both were subjected to the pain of seeing their brought town and country into trouble. Multitudes wn quiet flocks disturbed by the wild doctrines of flock after him, but without that fervency and fury as date nocks disturbed by the wild doctrines of heretofore. For some are ashamed of what is past; Ple were led by their fanatical guides may be gathered others, both of teachers and people, make loud oppofrom the following extracts. In thanking the Society sition, being sadly hurt by the animosities, divisions, for some books which he had received, Dr. Cutler and separations that have ensued upon it, and the sad says, June 17th, 1742, "Those books against enthu- intermissions of labour and business; and observing siasm are very seasonable, and have had very good libertine principles and practice advancing on it, and effects; but they oppose a mighty torrent, whereby, in many places, all sense, and reason, and Scripture, ing in numbers and reputation. Mr. Whitfield keeps and counsel, and order have been borne down. We distant from the episcopal clergy, and they from him, have had in our conventicles and streets everything labouring all the while to keep their flocks from the wild and inconsistent; in our towns and families and devious paths he would entice them into, and I hope

After a time the violence of religious phrensy apand stagnated trade and industry. Connecticut go- pears to have abated, and it is instructive to observe vernment has groaned much under this burthen, made that it tended in no slight degree to the strengthening

"1746.—The tempest of enthusiasm is over, He is come into this government, and the 28th inst. though the being of it is not. The itinerants that entered this great town, and, with considerable com- come to us in Mr. Whitfield's spirit find not the enmy, sang hymns in a procession to his lodgings, and couragement in this town they were wont to do. the like manner went the next day the space of Should Mr. Whitfield visit us from the southward, his hear half a mile, into our common, and held forth to operations would, I believe, be weaker than heretofore, many thousands, and after promising them the like The church, to be sure, apprehends the less disturlice this day, he returned as he went, all which is bance from him the oftener he visits us. The dislike to continue and increase the lamentable disorders senters who cherished him are now the sufferers, and and confusions now among us. But through Divine his particular friends the most; their teachers not goodness our churches, though not free from trouble, contenting many of their own people, who separate from them because unregenerate and unconverted .-Many dissenters are awakened by these disorders, inclined or repairing to the church as their only refuge. gives the following returns of his mission: Others can't conceal the tokens of their sorrow, but

nion, and the parishioners are somewhat more than.

On the parishioners are somewhat more than the parishioners are somewhat the parishi

corrupted in theory and practice, and we fear many multitudes, many more than are generally known, are duct, the attempt to force novel teaching and novel rest will be deemed an excuse for thus extending it. be tempted to lay all aside. Books of this ready to do) the church might be a retreat from these practices upon a parish unprepared to receive them, be tempted to lay all aside. Books of this to had, as many more than are generally known, are teaching and novel to tempted to lay all aside. Books of this to had, as many more than are generally known, are the tempted to force novel teaching and novel the tempted to lay all aside. Books of this teaching and novel the tempted to lay all aside. Books of this teaching and novel the tempted to lay all aside. Books of this deather the force novel teaching and novel the tempted to lay all aside. Books of this against me, I had, as many more than are generally known, are the tempted to lay all aside. Books of this against me, I had, as my only resource, to call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting, at which a large number of person call a public meeting at the will be deemed an excuse for thus extending it.

\*The very money with which he restored the chancel of his belief to the will be deemed an excuse for the meant of the meant of the meant of the meant of the meant of

"There is peace and, I hope, edification, too, in there are to the settlement of bishops with us, but "We were gentle among you," says the Apostle to the the obligation to observe the rubric, the extent of its attempts. I was siezed and imprisoned for debts contract my church. The greatest interruption to it at present, here and elsewhere, is the enthusiasm Mr.

The greatest interruption to it at prethis does not lessen our obligations to those great and
good men that have been zealous in our favour."

The greatest interruption to it at preted on behalf of the institution, and on the faith of its inted on behalf of the institution, and on the faith of its inted on behalf of the institution, and on the faith of its inted on behalf of the institution, and on the faith of its inted on behalf of the institution, and on the faith of its inted on behalf of the institution of the Church and the Country for correcting it.

> SERVICES OF THE CHURCH. (Continued from the Cornwall Gazette.)

another. The teachers, disaffected to our present during the last few years. We proceed to consider tices of the former clergyman are condemned by the the settlement of our Church they had a work of uncommotions, are afraid of stemming the popular fury, the causes of the present excitement among the laity. present, the parishioners may be excused for prefer- exampled difficulty,—the most arduous, perhaps, that While the Clergy, under the influence of that spirit of inquiry which has prevailed for some time past, have dictation of one who is yet a stranger. been generally led to walk more carefully after the rule A few more passages may be quoted illustrative of of the Prayer-book, the Laity, in comparison, have rethe effects of appealing to the feelings of an ignorant mained stationary. Many indeed there were, as in inexperienced and unguided young men into mischiestore her to primitive integrity, to unite purity of faith "June 11th, 1743. The ill effects of Mr. Whit- small, the comparatively few instances where parents tion. Henry Martyn, a name dear to the Church, and Romanism can singly supply. They have given us field's visit to us might in some measure have been are careful to bring their confirmed children to God's of which this county, and his birth-place, Truro, in "the truth which God inspired, the Church which worn off could we have been preserved from his writings, and those of his converts and followers, now the subscription lists of our Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church forts to be useful by an imprudence which he mistook of the subscription lists of our Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church forts to be useful by an imprudence which he mistook of the subscription lists of our Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies, afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Church Societies afford sad proofs that the influence of the Chur spread all over our country, with no sufficient number is not so general and so real as some appearances for faithfulness; and when he offended his congrega- and refusing to be confounded with either of the exof the excellent and various antidotes that England is might have led to hope. Of political Church-offurnished with; and from those who with his spirit Englandism, indeed, there, has been abundance, for jects and his repulsive manner of enforcing them, he the Reformed English Church, we cannot be party have since carried on his designs with too great suc- the struggle through which we have passed was calcu- ascribed the opposition he met with to their aversion men. Neither of these subdivisions truly and adecess, I need mention only one, Gilbert Tennent, a lated to create it. The Church was identified with to the truth, instead of to his own imprudence, and quately represents her. Each is wanting in some es-

Here then we have the chief and most general cause in moral and metaphysical philososhy. Two treatises which that charity is much extinguished, order violated, of dissension—that the Clergy were gradually gaining see the harvest almost before he has sown the seed, that charity is much extinguished, order violated, of dissension—that the Clergy were gradually gaining see the harvest almost before he has sown the seed, the God of peace to make of both one. visionaries, young and old, abound, and think them- wide and clear views of their duty and responsibility, will complain of the delay! It is true, he may have May we not hope that such may yet be the result of selves obliged to exhibit their gifts of praying and expounding to all that will attend them.

with which the Laity as a body had little sympathy. to wait for the good he desires, but it is certain that that what at present agitates and embarrasses the Church; to wait for the good he desires, but it is certain that that we are passing through a purifying process; that Hence the Wesleyans and other dissenters and not he will only do institle of processory and the scruple to charge the clergy collectively with being delay, however, will very greatly depend upon himself, and the active exercise of zeal, love, and self-denial, with prudence, especially among the poor and the with prudence, especially among the poor and the with prudence, especially among the poor and the the present?

When the regiment left Bellary, Mr. Dinan continued that the next generation will be wiser and better than with prudence, especially among the poor and the the present?

How generally are the errors of one corrected by a regiment at Belgaum, with which he continued to about the present generation may reap the truths of the present generation will be wiser and better than with prudence, especially among the poor and the the present?

How generally are the errors of one corrected by a regiment at Belgaum, with which he continued to about the present generation may reap the truths of the present generation will be wiser and better than with prudence, especially among the poor and the present generation will be wiser and better than with prudence, especially among the poor and the present generation will be wiser and better than with prudence, especially among the poor and the present generation will be wiser and better than with prudence, especially among the poor and the present generation will be wiser and better than with prudence, especially among the poor and the present generation will be wiser and better than the present generation will be wiser and better than the present generation will be wiser and better than the present generation will be wiser and better than the present generation will be wiser and better than the present generation will be wiser and better than the present generation will be wiser and better than the present generation will be wiser and better than the present generation will be wiser and better than the present generation will be wiser and better than the present gener of Education. Tublications connected with what is called "the low Church Party" echoed the cry against called "the low Church Party" echoed the cry against confidence which will require no other proof that a reaction in the next! The scales are reversed: that until their embarkation at Bombay for foreign service in the other kicks.

How generally are the errors of one corrected by a regular, with which we depressed that until their embarkation at Bombay for foreign service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Foreign Service in 1840, when he was appointed by the Government of Bombay for Indiana. those who went farther than themselves; and it is un- measure is right than that he proposes it. questionable that an uneasy feeling of distrust per- We may illustrate this by the recent example of a the beam. But eventually the balance rights, and the

ment or deficiency of knowledge, will make shipwreck, was a woful deficiency of prayer-books in the parish, says, upon Sundays and Holy-days, but not all Sun-

their deep distrust. ostentatiously performed, and affording too much cause for the belief that the pomp they affected was prompted by personal vanity and love of display-a feeling of all others the most inconsistent with the tremendous responsibility of the ministerial office, and a conduct which could scarcely fail to impress the multitude with the belief, industriously urged by the enemies of the Church, that all the pretence of stricter order, and greater zeal, was really directed to the aggrandizement

Scarcely less mischievous was the imprudence of others, who immediately on taking charge of a parish, and almost before they knew their people, would attempt to carry out the rubric in all its strictness, not only in those particulars where they were supported by the plain words of the rubric, but also in doubtful points upon which they put their own interpretation. The sincerity of these persons is not to be questioned, six hundred. We have in this town ten independent to the same year ne says that on the parishioners are somewhat more than the parishioners are somewhat the parishioners are so congregations; the number being increased by the diof one society, upon differences that arose about better of our church under Mr. Whitfield's invectives there offered for the especial guidance of a Minister, founded, we must avow that under the circumstances one of their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers, who now hath a new conventicle erous their teachers their teachers the erous their teachers the erous their teachers the erous their teachers the erous their teachers their teachers the erous erected for him. And there are three smaller conthose corrupt principles, and those disorders, he has successful course. The rashness that offers truth in was reasonable to entertain them. a hostile attitude, and raises obstacles to its reception which allowed all those feelings which usually find a pists, I believe, we have many, but they are so dis
Almost every letter written about this period, conby needlessly irritating the prejudices of those to whom
vent in party contests to expend themselves upon the persed, disguised, and concealed, that it is next to tains some reference to the wild phrensy of enthusiasm it is offered, finds no countenance from our Lord and Church controversy; and when all was prepared for which had been excited by Whitfield, and kept up by his apostles. The wisdom of the serpent is enjoined, a general conflagration, the Times, by one of those ca-The next extract will shew that the dissenters were the principal sufferers from that spirit of dangerous excitement which they were the first to encourage.

Which had been excited by withheld, and kept up by his still more violent followers. But worse consequences ensued. We must lament, says Dr. Cutbeware lest our good be evil spoken of: to give offence to none, that the ministry be not blamed. We see the first to encourage.

In wisdom of the serpent is enjoined, and kept up by his still more violent followers. But worse consequences ensued. We must lament, says Dr. Cutbeware lest our good be evil spoken of: to give offence to none, that the ministry be not blamed. We see the first to encourage.

In wisdom of the serpent is enjoined, and kept up by his still more violent followers. But worse consequences ensued.

Previous to attaching myself, in 1838, to the presentation order in Cork, I had been connected with the Christian brothers, and was entrusted at an early age with under the influence of the wounded vanity of its province to none, that the ministry be not blamed. We see the first to encourage. The dissenting interest now suffers greatly from principles very unfriendly to revelation and the main that our Lord imparted his instructions gradually, as that animosity and confusion which enthusiasm has spread animosity and confusion which enthusiasm has articles of it. I hope the missionaries are not wantspread all over this town and country; and a prevailing cry among them is for sounder doctrine and but even many sober dissenters do think that a resignation of their previous belief, their prejudices, their practices, that regenerate and converted ministers. This multiplies dent bishop would be a blessing in this respect; and he might convince or silence them out of their own past month, especially as it appears to be fast subsiif not some others. . . . However, there is reason to give a bishop a very reverend and hearty welcome." he flattered their errors and allowed their vices, but to give a bishop a very reverend and hearty welcome."

To both parties the rebuke may be addressed—"Sirs, the flattered their errors and allowed their vices, but to give a bishop a very reverend and hearty welcome."

willing to have imparted unto you, not the gospel of ON THE EXISTING DIVERSITIES IN THE God only, but also our own souls, because ye were THE DUTY OF AVOIDING EXTREMES. dear unto us."

A moment's reflection, one would think, might have shewn the imprudence of any attempt suddenly to change the accustomed habits of a parish. Grant to paragingly of our reformers. But were other proof We have traced the progress of disorder in the the full extent the obligation of the precept, "obey wanting, the extreme opinions of our day sufficiently Church, and noticed the partial efforts at restoration them that have rule over you;" but where the prac- attest the wisdom by which they were guided. In ring the example of a tried and valued friend to the ever was consigned to uninspired men. Shall we deny

We are condemning the fault, not the man; on the charity, with which their task was accomplished?every age there have been, who thought deeply on the vous errors, become the elements of superior excel- with apostolical order. They did all this. They subject: but the number of communicants still so lence, when corrected by years, experience, and reflec- have furnished what neither pure Protestantism nor

confirmed and strengthened by individual examples of 1841, and held it just one year, when he was cut off and begets a heresy. Such has been the history of Church of Rome; some because they identified the conceived; a more desirable one when he was taken our Lord's essential humanity too little dwelt on, and Reformation with the evil men and evil deeds which away could scarcely be found. In that short time, he then reproduced in Irvingism. The Latitudinarianwere connected with its origin and progress; others, had restored the church, improved the parsonage, tre- ism of the last generation counteracted by the Tracfrom mistaken views of the unity of the Church, which bled the communions, with a larger attendance at the tarianism of the present. The path of safety and of they vainly fancied was to be found, as Rome pretends, monthly than previously at the quarterly sacraments, usefulness lies betwixt all these extremes: it is the centre and head; others, because they felt or fancied ers to church, and all their children under his teach- deviate from it to the right hand or to the left? practical evils in the English communion from which | ing. The means by which he effected all this were they hoped to escape by going over to Rome; and as simple as their results were important. He caresome, who had cherished extreme hostility to Rome, fully abstained from urging what his parishioners were (From the Charge of the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.) while deplorably ignorant of those truths by which not prepared to receive, rather leading than forcing alone its corrupt novelties could be effectually exposed, them to the conclusion he desired, and guiding by exbecause, falling within the influence of Romanist teach- ample rather than direct precept. The church greatly Catechism. I would that it were possible (and why ers, they discovered that their strongest prejudices were needed restoration. He put the chancel in order at unfounded, and being thus unexpectedly compelled to his own expense, and before the work was completed, abandon part of their position, were easily persuaded his people, not to be outdone by their minister, and that all the rest was untenable. From one or other struck with the contrast between the dilapidated and tion that "the Curate of every parish shall diligently, of these causes, a very few individuals among the tens the restored portions, themselves proposed a churchtrary, the strictest Churchmen have in every age been voked a question. It may be supposed that he was different, is, I conceive, equally great and equally urthe most formidable opponents of Popery, whose no- enabled to win the favour of the poor by his bounties; gent; except it should so happen that the Clergyman velties are to be effectually met, not by the more moand Liturgy were avowedly reformed. Still it is unray, though they knew nothing of him but by the rewas necessary without profit. His sister, who was es-

bless and prosper them."

all the virtues. To return from this digression. The apostacies, the folly, the imprudence, we have noticed, blazoned, and perhaps exaggerated as they were by the Press,

separations, and many have forsaken their stated planot a few seem to rejoice at the news encouraging a hearts. In full accordance with this was the teaching ding, and passing into a spirit of inquiry as to the Church, that I renounced those errors and became a Proces of worship, and their former teachers, and heaped hope of it, though others, and the much bigger numof St. Paul, who in addressing Jews, Gentiles, or Heameans of composing our differences and preventing a
testant. up others, gifted men and women, whom they attend ber, are ready, according to their power, to defeat it. thens, availed himself of their existing profession, and recurrence of them. To attain this desirable result, the Sundays in private houses; besides that seve- And if they should make a representation to that made what truth they held the means of convincing there must be mutual forbearance, and a readiness on ral new congregations are formed by it. And it is purpose, I doubt not but every honest churchman in them of their errors and disposing their minds to re-

And again, May 17th, 1751: "There is no true As love is the essence of the gospel, so it is the secret We can now promise, however, that one paper more churchman here but mourns under the obstructions of its power. Its business is to win, not to force. will complete the subject. That paper will discuss

(By the Rev. J. Sandford, Vicar of Dunchurch:)

With a certain school, it is the fashion to speak disthe reach of mind, the moderation, the comprehensive

IN AMERICA.

(From the British Magazine.)

[Continued from "The Church," of March 14.]

Notwithstanding the laborious duties of his on, Dr. Johnson found time to continue his son, Dr. Johnson found time to continue his study of Hebrew, and to pursue his investigations

IN AMERICA.

(Conservatism, as Dissent with democracy, and therefore the Church, who visited us the deacher living in the southward, who visited us the deacher living in the southward, who visited us the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the shief and care than the most in the southward, who visited us the teacher living in the southward, who visited us the teacher living in the southward, who visited us the teacher living in the southward, who visited us the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be "supported" by all the fore the Church was to be call the southward, who visited us the cacher living in the southward, who visited us the cacher living in the southward, who visited us the cacher living in the southward, who visited us the cache But the ardent and youthful mind, who would fain see the harvest almost before he has sown the seed,

which was depressed preponderates; the other kicks

#### CATECHISING.

The next of our public occasional services is the is it not possible?) that all the Rubrics relating to it, or connected with it, should be noted and observed. That which chiefly concerns your practice is the direction that "the Curate of every parish shall diligently," was densely crowded, and quite inadequated to receive of these causes, a very few individuals among the tens of thousands who have been influenced by the movement in the Church have been carried away; and under the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps of the excitement of such as a constant of the church forms of the excitement of the excitement of such as a constant of the church forms of the excitement of the excitement of the excitement of the excitement of the church forms of the excitement of the church forms of the excitement of the church forms of the excitement of the der the excitement of such a movement, it is perhaps children, showed an evident interest in their welfare, inevitable that some, whether from infirmity of judg- and made them feel that he was their friend. There may not be superfluous to remark that this Rubric "Curiosities of Literature," I was forcibly struck with direction ducing episcopacy into America; but he did not live to see this happy consummation. He was summoned to his rest on the morning of the Epiphany, book, with the desire to observe and do all that our reformed Church appoints, can tend to Popery, is a libed more one venerated Fathers, the first Reformers, The children were often catechized in the afternoon libed more one venerated Fathers. The children were often catechized in the afternoon leaves the respective of the respective libel upon our venerated Fathers, the first Reformers,

The children were often catechized in the afternoon commonly done, though by no means so conveniently to the bellow, the grunt, and the barking of the respective who achieved the work and sealed it with their blood service, and their parents found it a valuable means of and profitably, on all the Sundays in Lent. I am animals. They actually baptised horses in churches at -upon their successors, who were the instruments of instruction for themselves. It is nothing to add that aware that some persons contend that the Sunday restoring the Church after the Marian persecution—
he preached in the surplice, because the matter in itschools and general education have done away the neand upon their most worthy children who raised it self is confessedly so unimportant, that if it had not cessity of this direction, if not superseded the direction from the ruins of the Great Rebellion. On the condern novelties of Geneva, but by those ancient stanand his living was so small that he was obliged to take
The necessity, in these days, may not be so much to dards of Apostolic truth, by which our own Church pupils; a circumstance necessarily interfering with discover, as formerly, what the children have not learnt, questionable that the apostacies we have noticed are that he should have done so much in so short a time.\* nish, or not to supply but to correct. I feel as sincere considered by the multitude not only as the effects of When he died, his family had little other dependence gratitude as any person can do for the gratuitous and the movement, but also as showing its natural and than the care of Him who is the father of the father- valuable services of Sunday school teachers and monigeneral tendency, a conclusion calculated to strengthen less, and the husband of the widow. A small life insurance was the only provision he had been enabled Curates of the parish, neither yet pastors and teach-A second cause which has tended to carry distrust to make, which was doubled by the offerings of a few ers;—I mean, to whom Christ has given commission A second cause which has tended to carry distrust to make, which was doubled by the offerings of a few into open hostility, was the foolish conduct of a few individuals, who introduced most unwarrantably into the service of the Church unauthorized ceremonies, the service of the Church unauthorized ceremonies, certestiquely added, that the publishers, Messrs. Smith contents to make, which was doubled by the offerings of a few friends who valued him, and by the publication of a commandment to feed His lambs;—and we still are bound as ever to examine and instruct them, and, of course, according to that order and rule which the surplice. In additional commandment to feed His lambs;—and we still are bound as ever to examine and instruct them, and of course, according to that order and rule which the and Elder, and the printers, Messrs. Stewart and Mur- Church has prescribed. And I can hardly conceive port of his worth, generously did and furnished all that school teachers themselves, and generally to our peowas necessary without profit. His sister, who was established at the head of the principal ladies' school at explanation and application of those simple but sub-Falmouth, devoted herself to the bereaved family, as- lime truths which the Catechism contains, and which sociating the widow with herself in her establishment; are the ground-work of all Christian education. Still and every one who reads the history will say, "God further, there is danger in the present day, not only not told her that she would be expected to attend "meets that the matter of instruction be altered and attenu-We have given this little history because at the ated, but that instruction itself, from the mode and present time such an example is most instructive. It manner of it, may be treated with but little regard had been brought up to the Church, and would not therecontrasts strikingly with the mischiefs produced by zeal and reverence—an evil which, we trust, might in some force on any account consent to leave the Church and go without produces and illustrates the force of the venerable Bede's remark, that discretion is the mother of Church as part and parcel of Divine Service. I am a very advantageous one. [Although, in so doing, the young woman did no more than her duty to the Church persuaded there is much need of this caution

# English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

TO PROTESTANTISM.

We find the following singular but interesting letter in the columns of our daily contemporaries. - Bell's Weekly

Sir,- Deeming it necessary that the public should have accurate information respecting the dissolution of the Youghal monastery, and the conversion of its inmates to the support of the public. We understand, Mr. Bolton the support of the public. afford me space in your next publication for the follow-

Roman Catholics in general, until I began to waver in religious opinions, mix freely with Protestants, hold religious conversations with the rector of the town, and be-came so satisfied of the errors of the Roman Catholic

Probable that by such private meetings in this town, the plantations is ready to his utmost to clear off ceive the gospel. "I became all things," says he, "to which may be deemed the most mistaken. We are unations were made against my character in a very guarded which may be deemed the most mistaken. we may have a new Anabaptist conventicle set up, what objections may be thrown in the way, as well as all men, if by any means I might gain some;" not that not contending for victory, but for truth and peace, and Jesuitical manner, and some of the Romish priests denounced me from the altar, without mentioning my some others. . . . However, there is reason inconveniencies are general, and may reach many succeeding generations. Order, peace, justice, and relative during the formula of the subject and its present interpretation.

To both parties the reduce may be addressed their cross and anowed their received that he accommodated his teaching to their disposition, avoided giving needless offence to their prejuction, avoided giving needless offence to their prejuction of making but a single paper. We trust that the accommodated his teaching to their disposition, avoided giving needless offence to their prejuction, avoided giving needless offence to their prejuction of making but a single paper. We trust that the accommodated his teaching to their disposition, avoided giving needless offence to their prejuction of making but a single paper. We trust that the accommodated his teaching to their disposition, avoided giving needless offence to their prejuction, avoided giving needless offence to their prejuction by the subject and its present interpretations. denounced me from the altar, without mention tive duties become very low prized. Religion is but welcome a resident bishop (as we apprehend, best dispose them to receive it. An opposite confirmation of the subject and its present integration of the subject and its present integration

Since then various efforts have been made to bribe, intimidate or induce me to retrace my steps, but the Lord has been graciously pleased to strengthen me against those proved how fruitless were their efforts to force me to an unworthy compromise. I was visited with oppression and ignominy, and every species of indignity. Had it not been for the Protestant inhabitants, the magistrates, and the police authorities of the town, my life would, in all probability, have been sacrificed to the fury of the priests

and the populace. These proceedings made a lasting impression on the other members of the community. Witnessing the change wrought in my religious belief, and knowing the sacrifices wrought in my renge on the count, they were brought to a stand, and led to make further inquiries into the faith and practice of the Church of Rome. Prointo the faith and practice of the Church of Rome. Providentially they were brought into contact with pious clergymen, and after a short time the entire community rmed to the Protestant faith. This is a brief and faithful account of the entire transaction.

I am, sir, your faithful servant,
J. B. MURPHY,
Late Superior of Yonghal Monastery.
12, Great Ryder-street, St James's, Jan. 20.

Conversion from Popery .- The Rev. W. Dinan came to Madras in 1834, with Dr. O'Connor, the Vicar Apos-tolic. Mr. Dinan was immediately employed with the Ro-man Catholic soldiers of H.M. 63rd Regiment, and in June of the same year was, at the express desire of the Madras Government, sent to Arnee, to take spiritual charge o the Roman Catholics of H.M. 41st Regiment. Here and at Bellary he continued to labour for five years with the regiment, enjoying the respect and esteem of both officers and men, as appears from numerous letters in Mr. Dinan's possession. The effect of Mr. D.'s zeal and care they were confidently appealed to by Lord Clifford in the House of Peers, and Mr. O'Connell in the House of Com-

bay to discharge spiritual duties to the Roman Catholics in Colabah and in Fort George, and here he continued vaded the Laity, which greatly lessened the influence of the Church, and prepared the way for an explosion.

The feeling thus created by a general cause was appointed to the vicarage of St. Allen, near Truro, in confirmed and strengthened by individual examples of the Church, and prepared the way for an explosion.

The feeling thus created by a general cause was appointed to the vicarage of St. Allen, near Truro, in and begets a heresy. Such has been the history of was most assistance in Confirmed and strengthened by individual examples of the confirmed and the for a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the confirmed and the form a period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the period of nearly two years. The cholera fell with the period of nearly two apostacy, of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last few years, several persons have apostaided to the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly, or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly or of imprudence. Within the last of the few years, several persons have apostacy of folly or of imprudence with the few years, several persons have apostacy of the few years, the few years of the f corps showed their high esteem for him by their strong desire that he would accompany them; and offered to raise by subscription amongst themselves, a suitable sti-pend for his maintenance if he would accompany them. But this kind offer Mr. Dinan felt himself obliged to they vainly fancied was to be found, as Rome pretends, in the acknowledgment of one person, the Pope, as its centre and head; others, because they felt or fancied centre and head; others, because they felt or fancied deviate from it to the right hand or to the left? accordingly determined to offer himself a candidate for admission into the number of the Clergy of the Church of England. He resigned his charge on 1st of April, 1843, and on 17th of March, 1844, was publicly received into the Communion of the United Church of England and Inches in Communication. Ireland, in St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Lo hop of the Diocese. - Appendix to a Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Madras.

Conversions from Popery. On the first Sunday in the year, six persons publicly renounced the Romish Apostacy in St. Audoen's Church. The Rev. Thos. Scott

the fonts, and the jest at that day was, that the reforma tion was now a thorough one in England since our horses

The learned author remarks in his note upon this pasrange: "These men who baptised horses and pigs in the name of the Trinity, sang psalms when they murched!—One cannot easily comprehend the nature of fanaticism, except when we learn that they refused to pay cents."—You will do the State as well as the Church in general, and the worthies of Devon in particular, some service, by directing their special attention to these extracts.—Cor-respondent of Post.

PRESENT AGITATION IN THE CHURCH - We see about this contest many marks which convince us that the spirit of dissent (if not Dissenters themselves) is at the bottom We cannot believe that Churchmen, of their own free motion, would raise a war in the Church because the surplice has been resumed and the Geneva gown thrown white vestment is far more truly typical of the purity of our faith than a black cloak or gown.—Manchester Courier.

A NATIONAL SCHOOL GIRL.—(From a Correspondent.) A farmer in Norfolk, a few weeks since, called upon a questions, and having received satisfactory answers, he gave the girl a shilling as "earnest money," and was about to leave the house, when he recollected that he had ing" with his family twice every Sunday. Upon hearing this, the girl immediately returned the shilling, stating that "she had been educated in the National School, and plainly demanded, yet we consider such conduct worthy of being recorded, as an example to others .- English

PROPOSED NEW CHURCH, DERBY ROAD .- Our readers meeting-house, proposed by our correspondent, the Rev. Mr. Bolton. We entirely agree with him, that the best way of opposing Popish errors and schism amongst us, is by rendering our own Church as efficient as possible. Whether, after the efforts which have already been made in Church-building in this neighbourhood, Mr. Bolton has already received the promise of some hundred pounds.

— Nottingham Journal.

KING WILLIAM'S COLLEGE, ISLE OF MAN .- Some of our readers may remember, that about this time last year the College in the Isle of Man was destroyed by fire.—
We are glad to hear, that through the liberality of its friends in England and the Isle of Man, the College was by the beginning of the year in such a state of forwardness that on the and just the Principal with his family. ness, that on the 2nd inst. the Principal, with his family and boarders, took possession of the renovated building. Great improvements have been made in the internal arrangements of the building, among which may be mentioned its sub-division into seven fire-proof compartments. The Chapel is expected to be ready for Divine service by

From the time I first appeared to hold communion with those opposed to the Romish belief, and held religious conversations with the rector, I had to endure a system of the most venomous and harassing persecution. Insinger of the most venomous and harassing persecution. Insinger which a liberal collection was made in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Mrs. Kaye, of Fulmer, Bucks, has given £1,000 to endow the National School in that village, which was erected

by subscription in the summer of the past year. A new church has been erected within the last six months on the Island of Ascension; it will hold more than three times the strength of the present garrison.

A new church is about to be built at Bonchurch, Ryde,

THE VICA OF BRADFORD .- A memorial is now in ld be pleased to revoke his determi

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Catechising. English Eccles Intelligence. Poetry —Ballad. Labours of the early Missionaries Labours of the early Missionaries in America.
On the existing diversities in the Services of the Church.
The duty of avoiding extremes.

Constanthople.

Our readers will be well repaid by a careful perusal of the article we have given on our first page from the Cornwall Gazette, on "Ex:sting Diversities in the Services of the Church," as well as by a re-perusal of the one of which the present is a continuation, published in this Journal about three weeks ago. It furnishes, to our mind, a very faithful account of the circumstances and events which have led to those diversities in ritual observances, upon which so great an excitement has lately been founded, with a calm and accurate development of the motives and course of action which have led to these most needless com-

It has always been the case from the earliest times, that when a peculiar heresy has been combated, some of its opponents,-however sincere and earnest in the maintenance of the truth, -have gone into some opposite extreme of opinion. When the vital errors of Pelagius were broached, it cannot be denied that Augustine, in combating that dangerous heresy, advanced some untenable doctrines himself. And it is a decide dence. well known fact of ecclesiastical history, that not a few of the peculiar errors connected with the mysterious doctrine of the Trinity, were engendered by the imprudent effort to explain what was beyond human comprehension,-by the rash endeavour to render that intelligible by human argument which, on this side the grave, it is not intended that the mind of man should be able to grasp or explain.

If such was the order of events in the earlier and purer ages, it is not to be thought that so great and important an ecclesiastical revolution as the Reformation should have been brought about, without working some rashness of doctrine or extravagancy of conduct on the part of those who were most zealous and sincere in the effort to promote it. And on the spot where the errors assailed were the deepest and most deadly; in the scenes where the religious bondage was most oppressive and galling, there we should naturally look for the most startling manifestations of naturally look for the most startling manifestations of this contrariety,—for the most marked exhibitions of imply. He had our support for his own Bill as embodyextreme and unwarranted opinion, even in the pro-fessed advocates of the truth. In combating an error or perversion of doctrine, it was not unuatural to depict its contrast in the strongest colours: in bound- the same. And can he tell us, can he tell the co ing from the chains of a long spiritual servitude, it that, as an honest man, as a consistent politician, he can was hardly to be wondered at, if, in the buoyancy of refuse a large instalment of good, and protract the settlethat newly recovered freedom, a disposition should be even to consider the Bill with a view to its amendment in manifested to over-leap every barrier of authority, and trample upon the powers which others had a-

the human mind, it is a remarkable and instructive fact If it be correct to say that discord is harmony,—that that most of the extravagancies in doctrine, and most diversity is unity,—that strife is concord,—and that his Lordship the Bishop should recommend to the Clergy his Lordship the Bishop should recommend to the Clergy on the subject of Church government contradictions are one and the same verity, then this of the Diocese that they should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should recommend to the Clergy by the Diocese that they should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should recommend to the Clergy by the Diocese that they should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use their influence in their his Lordship the Bishop should use the line his Lordship the Bishop should use the lordship the Bishop should use the line his Lordship the Bishop should use the lordship the Bishop s were traceable almost uniformly to Holland or Ge- only, by Mr. Draper, embodies "a great truth." lengths of violence and absurdity they were pushed, - | gross falsehood. and with what a vast and industrious zeal they were But to leave this portion of the question out of propagated, is sufficiently evident from the masterly sight, the arguments of its eloquent and ingenious and immortal work of HOOKER.

termed, are not to be ascribed to the native temper of eign and his Ministers in reference to the religious Englishmen, or to any thing which naturally grew out character with which the University, thus liberally of the system of the Church itself as reformed in Eug- endowed, was designed to be invested. This fact, if land; but they were grafted upon it by the teaching duly ascertained and fairly propounded, must assuof foreign divines, -of men, who, whatever were their redly carry with it more of moral weight and honest extravagancies of opinion, would, from their hatred conviction than a thousand Despatches which have of Popery and vehemence of denunciation against its been subsequently framed, and based, as has been the errors, always gain willing hearers. The levelling case, upon a prevailing agitation. Was it then, we Life Assurance, under the same management, by which system thus introduced,—the unlimited assertion of will ask, the mind of George III. and his Ministers, a Clergyman, by the payment of a certain sum annually private judgment,—the reducing of every thing sacred to endow an institution of Education which was to and mysterious to the standard of human reason and possess no religious character, or to assume one diof popular approval, was, therefore, a misfortune of verse from that affixed to the English Universities?the times rather than the fault of the English people. Will any body have the hardihood to affirm, that ei-An attempt was made, more courageous than prudent, ther the King or his Councillors meditated aught else to arrest this democracy in the Church and in the than precisely such an Institution as was established State, in the reign of Charles 1st; and the event has by Royal Charter in the year 1827? We should be bitterly proved how deeply infected the popular mind | glad to have this question fairly and honestly answered.

a neglect of the means by which it is invigorated and so pathetically suggested by the Colonist. sustained.

tunity thus afforded of a more sober and undistracted sity, can hardly be deemed a very cogent, even if it contemplation of the duties and offices which refer to be a necessary one :-God and eternity, has been, through His blessing, the means of a great revival of religious discipline and godly practice. The history of our Mother Country during the last ten or twelve years, is a very comforting and refreshing evidence of this; and although in the excitement and the zeal attendant upon changes endowment, which is but as a drop amid the ocean of and improvements, many enthusiastic and hasty spirits are prone to transcend the boundaries of prudence and truth, still this does not alter the inherent character of truth itself, nor permit us to doubt that, notwith-

God's hand is in the work.

employed in affording an additional shilling a week to labourers with a wife and four children. Twenty-five with what is gathered from remote usages or indistinct incit. such labourers will receive the boon during the present quarter; in the last quarter there were twenty-three.— have nothing to say. These, under any circumstanconfessedly subservient to edification, and unobjeccourse of signature at Bradford, which has already been numerously signed, to the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, praying upral force and power from their adoption, and the upper of exasperation, they might withdraw; we moral force and power from their adoption, and the moment of exasperation, they might withdraw: we resign the Vicarage; and we understand that it will in all liability incurred of resting presumptuously upon in- hold no boon from them which they may wrest again probability meet with a favourable response, as some of the causes which led to the contrary determination have dard of authority to appeal to.

from our hands. We have already, through their instrumentality, or connivance at least, well nigh lost

even of truth, the great body of the Clergy,-to done their worst. whom, in the wantonness of the times, it is common to attach epithets of opprobrium, -have been guided their earnest zeal with judgement and discretion.

its more complete developement, we strongly recom- almost unanimous support to the Government, the to which we have referred, be carefully studied.

There can be no better evidence of the baneful practical influence of the defective and distorted theology to which we have above adverted, -a theology which has in a great degree, formed the ground-work of rationalism in Germany, and Socialism in England,-than the looseness of principle which has been exhibited in the conduct of public men during the last quarter of a century. In the Mother Country, we have had, during that interval, many melancholy specimens of this sacrifice of truth and abandonment of consistency at the shrine of expediency; for in that interval, we have to lament the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts and the concession of Romish Emancipation. It cannot, therefore, be wondered at that the political sins of statesmen in the parent country should have imitators in the contracted sphere of Colonial politics. In the latter case, too, there is an excuse for tergiversation, -- a plea for abandonment of principle, which does not exist, to so great an extent at least, in the former; and that is the utter ignorance in many cases, of the subjects discussed and decided upon with all imaginable gravity and confi-

In the Montreal Grazette of the 18th instant, we observe a fear very seriously expressed that there would be a combination of parties, entertaining opposite sentiments in the Legislative Assembly, to defeat the University Bill; -a "most unprincipled combination," as our contemporary terms it, "of those who object to it for going too far, and those who object to it for not going far enough; in other words, that the High Church and the Baldwin-Lafontaine party will mbine in a division to reject the Bill on a second reading; the latter with the avowed view of bringing in a Bill of a more ultra character, and the former with that of getting up a new agitation, and keeping the game of contention alive with this as a nest egg for next year's incubation."

In reference to Mr. Baldwin, the Gazette remarks: "So far as Mr. Baldwin is concerned, we must say,

It is amusing to observe this grave affirmation, that In connection with this not unnatural working of the projected University Bill embodies "a great truth." of the errors on the subject of Church government contradictions are one and the same verity, then this which developed themselves in England at the period | measure as originally introduced by Mr. Baldwin, and of the Reformation, were imported from abroad: they now brought forward, with a modification of details neva. And at how early a stage of the Reformation | Most sober-thinking and honest-hearted men would these extravagancies began to be exhibited,-to what unhesitatingly denounce its principle as affirming a

proposer seemed not to have comprehended one im-These innovations of Puritanism, as it came to be portant point,—the mind and intention of the Sover-

was with the novelties of the Continental school of As for recent Despatches, quoted by Mr. Draper in introducing this Bill, they were predicated, as we At the Restoration, a prudent monarch, guided have said, upon an alleged agitation in the Province.even by a high sense of religious obligation, might upon the assumption that, for the peace of the Prohave been led into an excess of caution in guarding vince, an alteration in the charter was imperatively against the calamities and shipwreck of the preceding demanded. The Despatches, from their intrinsic reign; but when the Sovereign was careless of reli- character, were evidently designed to be private; gious restraint, and the Court corrupt, the surrender and the case of the appointment of Mr. Murray to of ecclesiastical discipline, and with it the abandon- King's College, -in order to subserve the design of ment of the vital Christianity of the Church, is less a providing for Dr. Ryerson,-testifies the great inexmatter of surprise than of regret. Subsequently,- pediency of laying before the public letters which though many a good man rose in the interval and bore were never meant to be otherwise than private. And his testimony against the sin and lukewarmness of the as to the Despatches themselves, they were merely times, -the state of the nation was not such as to the discussion of the best means of meeting and remfavour any very general or deep-seated improvement edying a supposed evil: they could not, with propriein religious opinion or practice. From that time to ty, be published, while the question they referred to the general peace in 1815, there was an almost unin- was pending; and when in the Amended Charter of terrupted series of wars; and the intervening time the University made in 1837, all that was aimed at was, consequently, not one in which the Church could in the Despatches was accomplished, viz: the agreeexert her best influence, or her children be moved to ment of the two Branches of the Legislature in the a more devoted allegiance to her teaching and au- alterations that were to be made, their publication thority. Much neglect and carelessness, and in was clearly unnecessary. The individuals, therefore, many respects much irreligiou, was the consequence; who took upon themselves the responsibility of withand while we had to lament the decline of vital piety holding those documents from the public eye, need in a wide degree, we had to lament, at the same time, not be goaded by all the unavailing remorse which is

The following conclusion of the Gazette, in case The return of peace to the nation, and the oppor- the Conservative members should oppose the Univer-

standing these occasional instances of waywardness, Thoughtful people amongst our soundest Conservatives, -that is, Conservatives on principle; -putting What, then, are termed innovations, -so startling out of the question the widely admitted fact that we and abhorrent to many,—are in reality the revival of should be immeasurably better off without any "Minusages which an untoward and lamented condition of istry" at all, in the position we mean, which the things had caused to fall into disuse. In the practi- Provincial Executive is at present made to occupy, cal abolition of any ecclesiastical rule or usage which very naturally ask, -what difference there can be, for were designed for the safeguard of the Church against all practical purposes of good, in having a professedly error in doctrine or licentiousness in polity, there is Conservative Ministry who are falsifying their avow-

THE OFFERTORY AT MORWENSTOW.—The report of when by a better understanding of the subject which a measures; or a professedly Destructive-Ministry, who, the receipts and disposal of the Offertory fund for the more auspicious situation of things produces, there is in pulling down established institutions, are only unequivocally enjoined in our Ritual and Formularies: direction which self-interest or popular clamour may

ces, are better let alone; and even if they should be us so very startling as the Gazette would make it appear. We are not aware of being indebted to the strumentality, or connivance at least, well nigh lost Yet, while a few rash spirits have transgressed the all benefit from the Clergy Reserves: if they strip us bounds of order, authority, and, we lament to say it, of the University also, we apprehend they will have

The claim of gratitude, we apprehend, is in the inverse order. If members of the Church of England by a spirit of candour and love, and have tempered had voted, at the recent election, as the various denominations had done, -not excluding the Roman This we regard as a fair state of the case; but for Catholics; if they had not given, in that contest, an mend that the two articles from the Cornwall Gazette, "Ministry" had not now been in a position to thrust upon them this abnoxious Bill.

The Communication of A CHURCHMAN, which appears in our columns to-day, on the subject of Ecclesiastical Fire and Life Assurances, embodies, we ouceive, some very valuable suggestions. The matter seems to be well worthy the serious attention of the Church Society. The establishment of a fund like that alluded to would not only make provision for the indemnification of the losses or casualties it is designed to alleviate, but might be rendered, in time, an easy source of profitable income. In regard to the proposed scheme of Life Assurance, our Correspondent will discover, by referring to the Church, of Nov. 15, 1844, that the subject has not escaped the notice of the Church Society. The minutes of a Meeting of the Society, held on the 6th Nov. 1844 are there published; on which occasion an abstract of a scheme to answer the desired purpose was presented by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Some provision of the kind to mitigate the difficulties which the removal of a Clergyman by death entails upon his bereaved widow or family is much wanted; and we trust that the time is not far distant when the "Widows' Fund," ground in the fuller developement of its sacred principles, now in course of formation, will supply an adequate and the hold it was fast gaining over the hearts of the time is not far distant when the "Widows' Fund," relief for such destitution.

is given in another column, we would request our readers to bear in mind the fact, that one of their number, the Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, is a member of the Church of Scotland.

Sent to weight went the under which they, and all the true friends of the Church were placed, before they withdrew their names from the Church of Scotland.

Our Travelling Agent will proceed on a Collecting tour westwards from this office, immediately after Easter, -visiting the townships intermediate between this and Toronto and proceeding from that city northwards as far as Newmarket and Holland Landing .-He will afterwards visit the several stutions intermediate between Toronto and the town of London, including the Niagara District.

#### Communications.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Cornwall, 18th March, 1845. Rev. Sir,-I wish to call the attention of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to the propriety of considering the best means of establishing an Assurance Office for Assuring Churches and Parsonages from damage by fire. It certainly is the duty of every parish to insure the Church and Parsonage, and if this duty be performed generally throughout the Diocese, a very large sum of money must be paid annually which might be saved to surer be authorised to pay the following accounts:—

respective parishes to adopt this plan. The present Constitution of the Mutual Insurance Company of any DisThomas Champion, firewood... triot of the Province would, with little alteration, be apicable to the purpose intended.
All the Insurance Companies in the Province, as well

as in England and the adjoining States, make a fair return to the Stockholders; and should it be considered Land....... 3 8 8 more desirable that the Society should increase its funds by this Institution, I see no objection to it, though perhaps the most prudent plan would be, for the present, to adopt the Mutual Assurance.

If I am correctly informed, there are upward of 110

Parishes in the Diocese, which upon an average would pay a premium of £5 each yearly; this would create a revenue to be applied as a fund for the payment of losses by fire, of £550 yearly. By investing this sum, in a few years it would amount to more than would be necessary for the purpose, and the surplus might then be applied to the general purposes of the Society, or some particular object embraced in its Constitution,—the Widows and

I might also suggest to the Clergy the formation of a according to the age of the assured, will entitle his widow luring her life, and his children after her death, they shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, to the £1000, the interest of this sum annually shall be paid to the widow instead of the principal. On this plan the Society might grant policies, at a lower rate of premium than other Assurance Companies.

Your's very faithfully, A CHURCHMAN.

P. S .- I do not think these plans will be a departure from the original Constitution of the Society. The Mutual Insurance is based upon a Christian principle of assisting each other. It is a bond of union. And the assistance of widows and orphans is expressly part of the Society's earnest care.

(For The Church.)

REPLY TO L. C. S. ON MARRIAGE CONTRACT First,-A marriage valid by the law of the place where it is celebrated, is valid every where. And therefore British subjects being duly married in foreign countries, and afterward returning into the British dominions, are bound by the contract.

Second,-By marriage the husband becomes bound to support his wife, and if he abandons her is still liable for such support, having reference to her station in life for the amount for which he will be so liable.

Third,-If a marriage is invalid, either party may re-Fourth,-The circumstance stated in the fourth query is not a ground for divorce.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEO. MISSION OF GASPE BAY.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. and dear Sir .- As a brief statement of the present condition and prospects of this remote but interesting templated by the Bill in question, will be received with Mission may not be wholly uninteresting to your numerous readers, I would respectfully beg leave to solicit the favour of a place for the following sketch in your truly interesting and widely circulating Journal.

Morning Prayer is regularly celebrated every Sunday, t 11 o'clock, in St. Paul's Church, Gaspé Basin, - and Evening Prayer, together with a Sermon or Lecture on both occasions, at 3½ o'clock in St. John's Church, Sandy Beach; besides an occasional visit at fixed and known periods to the congregations on the north side of the Bay. distant from Gaspe Basin (the head quarters) about fifteen | sideration of your Honourable House, that they are ac-

neral are poor, and money not being the circulating me-dium here, very little more is collected than what is sufficient to defray the expense of a sexton, and to furnish the church with firewood. We have no absolute poor.

existence; but not in so flourishing a state as heretofore, owing chiefly to the want of a proper Superintendent and always a moral impropriety, nay, a moral guilt; and ed principles and name, by adopting Destructive well qualified Teachers.

Baptisms, during the past year, ..... Marriages, .....

The various additions and improvements which St. Paul's Church at the Basin has undergone since 1841, are now nearly completed, and it affords cause for thanksgiving that it will be quite ready for Consecration at the next visit of our revered Diocesan, the Lord Bishop of Montreal. The same, however, cannot be said of Sandy Beach Church, although much has been done here; ye the work has come to a complete stand, and must so re main, unless aid to complete the building be procured from foreign sources,—the poor people themselves having already executed nearly all that is within their power. Another is greatly needed at St. George's Cove, on the north side of the Bay; but here the inhabitants are wholly unable to effect this most desirable object themselves.—
Two others, one at Little Gaspé, and the other in the

North America, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the Church Society of the Diocese of uth-west arm, are in progress of erection

As an account of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Parochial Association of the Church Society

That your Memoria of the Diocese of Quebec, from the Secretary, accompa ies this communication, it supersedes the my adverting to it at present. Suffice it to say, however, that it is in active operation, and the members of the Church doing what they can to augment the resources of that really benevolent and holy Institution. WM. ARNOLD.

Missionary at Gaspé Basin. Spring Grove, Gaspé Basin, C. E., 24th February, 1845.

CHURCH SOCIETY, DISTRICT OF GASPE.

On Wednesday the 29th January, pursuant to a public notice having been previously given, the Annual Meeting of the Parochial Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, was held at St. Paul's Church, Gaspé Basin, at one o'clock.

and inordinate quantity of snow having fallen a few days previous, our attendance was not so large as we had ex-

The Meeting having been opened with prayer by the Chairman (the Rev. Wm. Arnold), who briefly stated the objects of the Association, the Sceretary then proceeded to read the Resolutions of this Association, together with the Act of Incorporation, as also the Bye-laws of the Inrporated Society of the Diocese of Quebec, adopted at a General Meeting of the Society, duly convened at Que-

bec on the 22nd October, 1844. After which the Rev. Chairman made some gratifying remarks on the present encouraging state of the Church throughout united Canada, as an inducement to his own immediate flock to go on perseveringly in the good cause, promoting to the utmost of their ability that holy Institution the Church Society, which was rapidly gaining members of the Church and her adherents. He also went on positively to state that no part of the monies subscribed were intended to be conveyed out of the country, as it In calling attention to the Memorial of the Judges,—the constituted Visitors of King's College,—which way than that provided for by the Constitution and bye laws of the Incorporated Society. He concluded his appropriate and interesting address by calling upon all proent to weigh well the numerous and weighty

> On examination of the Treasurer's list of subscribers, it was found that only £12 18s. 3d. had as yet been paid in, leaving a balance of £12 1s. 9d. still due. It was then agreed, owing to the scarcity of money, to give an extension of time, i. e., until Easter Monday, 24th March next.

> ensuing, to pay up this balance.
> School Commissioners having been unanimously chosen, and a subscription-list entered into for the purpose of purchasing a further supply of suitable Books for the Day and Sunday School of the Township of York, the Meeting was concluded with the Benediction, by the

JOHN EDEN, Secretary.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE, The LORD BISHOP in the chair.

At the General Meeting of the Society, held Thursday, March 6th, 1845, the minutes of the last meeting were

The Standing Committee recommended that the Trea-

I would therefore suggest a mutual insurance, and that Gas Company, for lights to 31st March.....

salary ..... £10 8

Land....... 3 8 8 Expences... 4 19 6 - 48 3 11 Total.....£70 3 6 The Treasurer laid upon the table a statement of his ecounts, shewing a total balance in hand of £639 15s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.

The receipts of the past month have been as follows: Annual Subscriptions and Donations in this Remittance from Brock District Branch. On account of Loan to Diocesan Press .... Donation for Indian Missions from Mrs. H.

J. Nicholls, of England, through J. Came-Total receipts.....£298 5 71 The payments for the same period have been as follows:

Accounts audited 6th February .... Jacques & Hays' account (audited 10th June, Four shares of Bank of U. C. Stock purchased 48 17 Total payments..... £164 18 4

The Standing Committee recommended, That the Society should memorialise the Legislature against the rumoured University Bill. (Agreed.) The Memorial of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your Memorialists have been incorporated by the Legislature into a Society, for the purpose, among other objects, of promoting the encouragement of education and for the support of day-schools and Sunday-schools in this Diocese, in conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for granting assistance, where it may be necessary, to those who may be preparing for the Ministry of the Gospel in the said Church or the said Diocese. Church, in the said Diocese.

That your Memorialists have heard from public rumour; that a measure is about being introduced into your Honourable House, the principle of which will be the erection of a University, the Executive Government of which will be vested in a Convocation or Caput, composed of the Heads of a number of Colleges, representing the numerous Christian bodies in this Province.

That your Memorialists, without expressing their very strong opinions on the subject of any legislative alteration of the terms of a Royal Charter, respectfully urge on your Honourable House, that the principle of the rumoured measure is one which, being clearly contrary to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, can never be adopted or sustained by them, and which must amount to the practical exclusion of the members of their Church from any benefit from the endowment of King's College, and that any amalgamation of the nature con-templated by the Bill in question, will be received with members of the Church of England, from its highest

ecclesiastical authority to its humblest layman. That your Memorialists protest, as strongly as their respect for your Honourable House will permit, against any legislation on a measure of such paramount importance to nearly a third of the population of Upper Canada, under circumstances which virtually preclude any expression of opinion from them, as to its merits or demerits.
Your Memorialists most respectfully urge on the con-

quainted with the sentiments of the members of the Church of England and Ireland throughout this Province, and venof the Gospel, would seek for education, under a govern

The Sunday School in the south-west branch is still in your Honourable House not to entertain any measure

Divine Service is performed on Wednesdays and Fri- tice of an opportunity for a constitutional expression of felt as secure in their enjoyment as individuals feel who days during Lent, as also on all the great Festivals and opinion on a measure so vitally affecting their dearest interests.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever

In witness whereof, the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto have affixed their Common Seal, on the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

J. TORONTO, W. H. RIPLEY,

Secretary. The Standing Committee recommended, That the Society, having learned that the Government are about to proceed with the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the London District, do memorialise the Governor to stop such sales. (Agreed.)

North America, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto.

That your Memorialists observe, that an order has been issued for the sale of Clergy Reserves in the London

That your Memorialists beg leave, most respectfully, to call the attention of your Excellency to a memorial of a Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, presented to your Excellency, praying that the sale of the Clergy Reserves might not be continued under the present regulations;

Also, to the petition to the Legislature of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, praying to have the control and management of the Church of England's share of the Clergy Reserves, and many other petitions of a similar nature, from various congregations of Churchmen, signed by upwards of ten thousand persons;

Also, to the Report of the Select Committee of the

That your Memorialists, having good reason to hope Owing to the very unfavourable state of the travelling, and inordinate quantity of snow having fallen a few days ing the Clergy Reserves, will be granted, and being fully vinced that the present system of sales is most seriously detrimental to the pecuniary interests of the Church in this Diocese, (as will be seen on reference to the Report of the Committee above alluded to), do most earnestly pray your Excellency, that the Government do not proceed any further in the sales of the Clergy Reserves.

> Meetings should be held of the several Parochial Associations of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in the Home and Simcoe Districts, and that such meet ings should be attended by as many of the neighbouring Clergy as possible.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO 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:-Previously announced (in No. 115) in am't...494 1 11/2 Donation from the Prescott Paroch mittee-through the Treasurer of the Eastern District Branch Association .....

116 Collections, amounting to.....£495 6 13

noble records of this truly benevolent and Christian In- Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septuagesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:-Previously announced (in No. 124) in am't...623 0 0

King's College Chapel-through the Rev. Dr. Saint Peter's Church, Cobourg-through the 126 Collections, amounting to ......£637 14 0

The Treasurer has also received from-The Eastern District Branch Association-

through W. H. Bottom, Esq., Treasurer, £23 6 6 T. W. BIRCHALL, 25th March, 1845.

CHOIR OF ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO. At the Meeting of the Vestry of St. James's Cathedral, bronto, held on Monday the 24th day of March, 1845-The Lord Bishop in the Chair:

It was moved by J. G. Spragge Esq., and seconded by Dr. Burnside, and Resolved— That the thanks of the Congregation of St. James's Cathedral be tendered to Mrs. Gilkison, and the Choir, for

In moving this Resolution, Mr. Spragge took occasion to say that an apology was due to the Choir, for neglecting last year to pay them this small compliment, which was the more to be regretted, as it was the only way in

set upon their voluntary and very efficient services. receipt of the following sums, in aid of a fund for erect-Church in the village of Palermo, Township of

Amount collected in Montreal, ...... £26 8 0 His Excellency the Governor General,... 10 0 0 B. Turquand Esq., Montreal,..... 1 5 0

NEW BRUNSWICK.

BISHOP'S FUND.—We are glad to learn that, in respect 39 18  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to this fund, a nucleus has been formed, around which the required sum may be expected shortly to gather, and that at a meeting of the subscribers, held at Trinity Church, yesterday, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of receiving the subscriptions which have been made in the Province, and of making the necessary arrangements prior to their being regularly invested. The following gentlemen compose the Committee:—Honourable Chief Justice Chipman, Honourable Judge Parker, Robert F. Hazen, Leveret H. De Veber, John V. Thurgar, and William Wright, Esquires .- St. John's Courier.

> To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada.

The Petition of the Visitors of King's College

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners have learned, with much concern, that certain Bills are to be brought into the Legislature during the present Session, which they have seen in a printed form, and by which it is proposed—to deprive King's College of all the privileges and powers of an University, which it holds under the assurance of a Royal Charter, including the power of conferring Degrees in the Arts and Sciences-to remove from the College the President appointed to it by the Crown, and to appoint another to be President in his room, in disregard of the Royal Prerogative, and in contravention of the express terms of the Charter, which vests the right of appointment and removal in her Majesty—to take from King's College the property conferred upon it by the Crown by Letters Patent, and all monies and securities arising from the sale of its lands so granted, which are now in possession of the College, "or to which it is legally or equitably entitled," and to vest whatever is at this moment by Royal Grant the property of the College, in a new University, to be established by an Act of the Legislature; which University is to be prohibited by its constitution "from passing any statute, rule or regulation, for religious observances by the students;" in other words, from prescribing as a duty any act of religious worship.

We beg respectfully to state to your Honourable House, that when the Royal Charter, which was granted in 1827, by his late Majesty King George the Fourth, was altered in some respects by an Act of the Legislature of Upper Canada, passed in 1837, all interference with the property of the College was carefully avoided. We believe that to have been the first occasion in which the provisions of a Charter under the great Seal of England had been altered, with the Royal sanction, by a Colonial Statute; and we believe also that there were many who, though not convinced of the regularity of such an Act, were yet led to acquiesce in it under the hope that, if the concurrence of the Crown were obtained, it would be a final measure.

We now beg to be permitted to prefer to your Honourable House our earnest petition, that no such Bills as are about to be introduced for abolishing the privileges and taking away the property of King's College may be allowed to pass,—because we are fully persuaded that, except in times of civil tumult and violence, no example of such an invasion of chartered rights and of the rights of property can be found in the history of Great Britain or any of her Colonies, - because we are satisfied that such illness, or when the parents dwell too far from the places of public worship,) on Sundays, immediately after the table of your Honourable House will be loaded with petisecond Lesson, either at Morning or Evening Prayer, as tions against any measure which would place an Institution, in which the youthful members of the said Church, order of Divine Service, but as the congregations in general and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are preparing for the Ministry and particularly those who are prepared to the particularly the particul of the Gospel, would seek for education, under a governing body composed of the representatives of various religioners. Interference with the rights of property, in countries governed by British laws, have been shewn or can be your Memorialists, therefore, most earnestly request because not merely in every part of the United Kingdom, but in many of the Colonies, there exist coporate bodies, affecting King's College, at this late period of your Session, when a very large portion of her Majesty's Upper Canadian subjects must be thereby denied the simple jus-

hold their estates under the same description of title Because there have been for ages, and are at this moment in Canada, endowments of very great value appropriated to the support of Religion and the advancement of Learning, which rest on no other foundation, but which have been always hitherto scrupulously and justly respected; and to this day there exist similar endown for Colleges and Churches in various parts of the United States of America, which, having been made by British Monarchs at an early period, were safe, even amidst the violence of revolution, and although the Government, which made them, lost all power to protect them, they

have survived every political change.

And, because, if an experiment is desired to be made of establishing a seat of learning, within whose walls no religious doctrine is to be inculcated, and no religious duties or observances prescribed, such an experiment, we To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Theo-Philus Baron Metcalfe, of Fernhill, of the County lege, and to all who value religious truth as the noblest of Berks, G.C.B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Governor General of British of resources which are by law at the disposal of the Legister lature, and not by taking from a College, founded by Royal Charter, for the advancement of sound religion and learning, the endowment which our Sovereign bestowed

J. Jones, Archd. McLean,

CHR. A. HAGERMAN, Visitors of King's College. Toronto, 10th March, 1845.

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

The arrival of the Steamship Cambria at Boston, on Tuesny merning the 18th instant, - after a passage of less than fourt in days—has put us in possession of intelligence a month late than our last advices. The extracts which follow are derived chiefly from our London Files; but we have likewise availed ourselves of a number of Willmer and Smith's European Honourable the Legislative Assembly, to whom the said petitions were referred.

Assembly, to whom the said rimes, which has reached us. The Cambria, it appears, experienced a detention of twelve hours from some ice which she untered, and was compelled, in consequence, to remain six hours at Halifax, in order to repair her floats. The Queen's Speech, which we publish below, upon the opening of the British Parliament, was delivered on the 4th February, the day on which the Hibernia left Liverpool, and has been brought out by the Cambria. the Cambria. The copy of this document which was transmitted by the conductors of the European Times - as they inform us in the interpedant of the European Times—as the control of the European Times tain its destination in time.

> OPENING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. THE QUEEN'S SPEECH: My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I rejoice that I am enabled, on again meeting you in Parlia-

ment, to congratulate you on the improved condition of the Increased activity pervades almost every branch of manufacture; trade and commerce have been extended at home and abroad; and among all classes of my people there is generally prevalent a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

I continue to receive from all foreign Powers and States assurance of their friendly disposition.

I have had much satisfaction in receiving at my Court the Sovereigns, who in the course of the last year visited this

The journey of the Emperor of Russia, undertaken at a great sacrifice of private convenience, was a proof of the friendship of his Imperial Majesty, most acceptable to my feelings.

The opportunity of personal intercourse thus afforded to me may, I hope, be the means of still further improving those amistrain

cable relations which have long existed between Great Britain The visit of the King of the French was rendered especially welcome to me, inasmuch as it had been preceded by discussions, which might have impaired the good understanding happily established between the two countries.

I regard the maintenance of this good understanding as es-sential to the best interests of both; and I rejoiced to wines that the sentiments so cordially expressed by all classes of my subjects, on the occasion of His Majesty's visit, were entirely in unison with my own.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons, The estimates for the ensuing year have been prepared, and

will forthwith be laid before you.

The progress of steam unvigation, and the demands for protection to the extended commerce of the country, will occasion an increase in the estimates connected with the naval service. My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have observed with sincere satisfaction, that the impr ent which is manifested in other parts of the country has extended to Ireland.

The political agitation and excitement which I have had heretofore occasion to lament, appear to have gradually absted, and, as natural result, private capital has been more freely applied to useful public enterprises, undertaken through the friendly co-operation of individuals interested in the welfare of Ireland

I have carried into effect, in the spirit in which it was vived, the Act for the more effectual application of Charitable Donations and Bequests. I recommend to your favourable consideration the policy of approving and extending the apportunities for academical eduwhich the congregation could testify the high value they ding the oppo

The report of the commission appointed to inquire into the The Rev. G. W. WARR thankfully acknowledges the law and practice in respect to the occupation of land, is nearly prepared, and shall be communicated to you immediately after ts presentation.

The state of the law in regard to the privileges of the Bank of Ireland, and to other banking establishments in that coun-

try, and in Scotland, will no doubt occupy your attention The health of the inhabitants of large towns and populous districts in this part of the United Kingdom, has been the subject of recent income. ject of recent inquiry before a commission, the report of which shall be immediately laid before you. It will be highly gratifying to me if the information and sug-

gestions contained in that report shall enable you to devise the neans of promoting the health and comfort of the poorer classes I congratulate you on the success of the measures which three years since were adopted by Parliament for the purpose of supplying the deficiency in the public revenue, and arresting

the accumulation of debt in the time of peace.

The Act which was passed at the time for imposing a tax upon incomes, will shortly expire.

It will be for you, in your wisdom, to determine whether it may not be expedient to continue its operation for a further period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing period, and thus to obtain the means of adequately providing to the whole service and extreme the continue is a formating a reduc-

for the public service, and at the same time of making a reducwhatever may be the result of your deliberations in this respect, I feel assured that it will be your determination to maintain an amount of revenue amply sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of the country, and firmly to uphold that

public credit which is indispensable to the national welfare.

The prospect of continued peace, and the general state of domestic prosperity and tranquillity, afford a favourable oppor-tunity for the consideration of the important matters to which. have directed your attention; and I commit them to your deliberation, with the earnest prayer that you may be enabled under the superintending care and protection of Divine Providence, to strengthen the feelings of mutual confidence and good-will between different classes of my subjects, and to improve the condition of my people.

FISCAL STATEMENTS AND TRANSACTIONS.

(From Willmer and Smith's European Times.) Parliament, our readers are aware, assembled on the day that the last steamer sailed, namely, the 4th of February, but nothing of striking interest occurred until Sir Robert Peel brought for ward his financial ward his financial expose for the current year, some days after. That statement is not usually laid before the House until April, but as the magnitude of the interests affected by the changes are great, it was brought forward at this early stage to give the parties timely intimation and warning. On the 5th of next month Sir Robert Peel calculated that the revenue would stand

Excise ...... £30,795,000 6,601,000 6,932,000

3,221,000 £49,691,000

This is his estimate of the income and expenditure as they will stand on the 5th of April next; but the Income-tax will the in the expire, together with the Chinese compensation money, in the present year. Supposing, however, the Income-tax to be renewed, as it will be, the matters will stand thus— Estimate above.....£51,100,000

Total Estimate for the Year..... £53,700,000 From this, however, he deducts the £600,000 of Chinese

compensation, as it is an accidental income, so that it will be

Total loss to the Revenue ...... £3,358,000 Which will nearly absorb the estimated surplus of £3,409,000. It will be seen that the whole of the programme is based upon the renewal of the Income-tax, which brings in a revenue ex ceeding five millions. The tax is odious and inquisitorial, and in every private circle is denounced and execrated. Yet, strange as the fact may appear, there has been no public dem against it at all corresponding in intensity with the dislike which it provokes—nothing, in short, to justify the Minister in shrinking from its renewal. Much of the prejudice against the tax arises from its necessarily inquisitorial character—much from the nature of its machinery; but to these evils, bad as they are, many are disposed to submit in silence, because they deem the tax necessary for the maintenance of the country, and essential in the way of reviving trade, by untettering commerce from the ns of injudicious taxation. To this class of persons Sir Robert's scheme addresses itself, and as they embrace nearly the whole commercial community, he shows his customary tact by assailing them in a tender point. He presents to them a choice of evils-the Income-tax and the great staples of the country trammelled by fiscal exactions—with this interrogatory,
"Which will you have?" Nauscous as the pill may be, they om the fetters in which commerce has been 'cribbed, confined, bound in' by taxation, erroneous in principle and unjust in application." This is the general sentiment, which has had plenty of time to develop itself since the first promulgation of Sir Robert Pecl's views, now some three weeks ago. The Opposition in Parliament has been endeavouring to make "political" cal capital," by denouncing the tax in question; and if its continuance had not been accompanied by the advantages Peel holds out, they would have succeeded. As it is, the tax will be retained for at least three years—perhaps permanently; and the triumphant Minister, flushed with the success of his proposition, is induced to turn a deaf ear to the cries of struggling gentility, uttered by those who protest against the precarious carnings of professional exertions being as highly taxed as the neome of the landed proprietor or the fundholder.

The abolition of the import duty on Cotton Wool is said to have caused much satisfaction. From a succeeding extract it will be seen that Ministers have been triumphantly sustained in their scheme of Sugar duties. The Auction duty has been done away with, as well as the impost levied on Glass. THE SUGAR TRADE .- Lord John Russell's motion of Wednesday, Feb. 27, for the resolution following was rejected by a

majority of NINETY-FOUR :-That it is the opinion of this house, that the plan proposed by her Majesty's government, in reference to the sugar duties, professes to keep up a distinction between foreign free labour and foreign slave labour sugar, which is impracticable and illusory; and without adequate benefit to the consumer, tends so greatly to impair the revenue as to render the removal of the income and property tax, at the end of three years, extremely

It certainly is not a satisfactory symptom of the political norality of the country that 142 gentlemen were found to support such a proposition, but party, in the code of political

There is a feature of last night's debate upon which we wish a say a single word. The Whigs and Radicals last night all ded upon the hypothesis that slavery is to be immortal.-We dispute this hypothesis, not merely as an impeachment of the justice and mercy of Divine Providence, but as opposed to he obvious testimony of the time. We see the plainest proofs hat Great Britain is destined to make slavery bankrupt everywhere, and all must see that if France cordially co-operate with us for the liberation of the human race, as the King of the French and his present ministers are most anxious to do, slavery in the Brazils and in the Spanish colonies may be crushed in a United States? This is a view of the matter which we could people of France. While slavery exists, the slave trade never can be put down by our utmost exertions; and the efforts to put down that trade will lead to constant broils. Great Britain and France united, were in a condition to command the extinction of slavery; let them cordially unite, and they will be thus bound in a sacred bond of friendship which nothing can sever, and slavery will be no more. - St. James's Chronicle.

DEATH OF THE REV. SIDNEY SMITH .- We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Sidney Smith, who, after an illness of some weeks' duration, expired at his residence in Greeneet, shortly before 11 o'clock on Saturday evening. Dr. Holland and Mr. Hibbert (sons-in-law of the deceased) were away. oth in attendance on their lamented relative at the time of his Mr. Smith had attained his 74th year. By his death

Mr. Smith had attained his 74th year. By his death a canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral becomes vacant.

Mr. Smith was partly educated in Edinburgh, where he resided for some time, in company with Lord Brougham, Lord Jeffrey, the late Sir James Mackintosh, and others. In con-Junction with the above eminent men, no example to tahurgh Review, which was under his editorship for a short personal during the most part of his fod, and to which he contributed during the most part of his ring the early period of his life, Mr. Smith was not in very affluent circumstances, and for all the advancement he abtained was indebted, in a great measure, to his own industry. t people will recollect his own joke of his residing in Edinburgh, and "cultivating literature on a little oatmeal."

Mr. Smith's literary labours were principally bestowed upon the Edinburgh Review, his only published work of any note being "Peter Plimley's Letters." Mr. Smith's loss will be especially felt by the Whig party, to which he was always attached, The remains of the late Marquis of Westminster, K.G., were interred on Tuesday in the family mausoleum at Eccleston, Cheshire, in the presence of the present marquis, the Earl of

Wilton, Earl Grosvenor, Lord Robert Grosvenor, and other branches of the family.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF MORNINGTON .- The Earl of expired at half-past nine o'clock on Saturday night, Fcb. 23, at his mansion in Grosvenor-square

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—The Lords of the Treasury have instructed the customs department in Canada to exempt from payment of the Imperial duties, household furniture, and

LONDON MARKETS, March 3 .- CORN .- We have little alteration to notice in the value of foreign Wheat. English is, however, rather lower; the market has, of late, become firmer,

Act to make provision for but the demand has not increased. Flour has met a slow sale, vince. at previous rates; duty paid Canadian is quoted at 24. @ 24s. 6d., and United States, 27s. @ 28s. per 196 lbs.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, March 4.—Very little has been done in Foreign Wheat within the last three weeks; but there done in Foreign Wheat within the last three weeks; but there is no material alteration in value. We quote per 70 lbs. Canadian Free Red Wheat, at 6s. 6d. @ 6s. 9d. White, 7s. @ doing a good deal of routine business, adjourned at one o'clock 7s. 3d. Flour, Canada, per bbl. sweet, 26s. @ 27s.; sour, 24s. @ 25s. Canada Oatmeal, per 240 lbs., 22s. 6d. @ 23s. Canada Oatmeal, per 240 lbs., 22s. 6d. @ 23s.

STATE OF TRADE. - The trade in the Manufacturing Dis-

The Guizot Administration still continue to assert a respectable superiority. The following statement displays the aspect Deputies, which shows that the application of the Govern-Chamber then proceeded to vote upon the original pro-

Position for a million of francs; when there appeared For ... ... ... Against ... Against ... ... 41
The Opposition left after the vote on the amendment, as they

did when beaten on the Address. The Chamber rose at eight

Accounts from Madrid of the 18th inst., state that the Senate adopted on that day, by a majority of 73 to 1, the project of law for the maintenance of the religious society of nuns in Spain, said to be no fewer in number than 11,772. On the same day, the penal bill against the slave trade, which had passed the Chamber of Deputies, was sanctioned by the Senate.

Conspiracy at Burgos. The Captain General Villalonga, has arrested several officers, serjeants, and civilians. However, the districts between the above capital and the French frontier conting tranquil, and letters from Biscay and Navarre assure me it is very doubtful whether the inhabitants of these provinces would again respond to the cell to arms from their old Carlist

Sherwood, also stated that had, on Monday, tendered his lead to the cell to arms from their old Carlist

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Seized upon all the public funds in the place. The first attempt forced through the House this Session, and as Mr. DRAPER

The differences between Sweden and Denmark and Morrocco France and Great Britain. The Emperor has renounced the tribute. SWITZERLAND.

The intelligence received from Switzerland was still alarming. 300,000 but the certainty that the four great Powers were determined on insisting upon the maintenance of the constitution of the 7th of August, 1815, accepted by the cantons, obviated the inprious effects of the increased disturbances in that country. was said, however, that the four Powers recognise the expeency of removing the Jesuits from the canton

Accounts had been received from Berne of the 20th of Feb. cuary, which state that General Sonnenberg, the commander of the Lucerne troops, reviewed the troops, and that several of f the officers threw up their commissions rather than take the oath proposed by the Government. It was said that it was ention of General Sonnenberg to attack Argau, and to upset the Government of that canton, because it supports the

upset the Government of that cannot because it supports the refugees from Lucerne. Both parties were steadily preparing for battle, but nothing decisive had yet taken place.

A letter from Zurich, of the 20th, says:—"The Executive Council has desired the Council of War to dismiss as promptly as possible all the troops that have been assembled, with the exception of one company, to act as a guard of honour to the Diet. The Vorort has invited the canton of Lucerne to withdraw its troops from the frontier."

INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE OVERLAND MAIL .- The communications by the Overand Mail are silent as to the occurrence of any event, whether and others is not frivolous or vexatious. of great or small importance, through the wide extent of British India. The commercial news is, however, indicative of a state of prosperity, as the silence to which we refer demonstrates a of present year and contentment. The frontier States exhibit the usual contrast to this happy display of the effect of British government. The Punjaub and Nepaul have been the scenes of dreadful revolutions.

Though we have no direct interest in these odious transactions, it is impossible not to see, from the history of the British acquisitions in India, that we have an indirect and not a very remote interest, though by no means a satisfactory one, in the extravagances of our rude neighbours in Asia. There must be both in the Punjauh and in Nepaul multitudes who look with desiring, if not with envious eyes, upon the security and the happiness of those of their brethren who enjoy the blessing of British protection, and those would eagerly run behind the shield of British government. Our Indian empire, vast and unwieldy as it is, would be doubled in extent probably in a year or two, if only the wishes of the people of the surrounding states were complied with, This, however, cannot be thought of British India is already extensive enough in all conscience; and yet it is hard to say to neighbours "You must remain eternally doomed to strife and anarchy and bloodshed; we cannot admit you to light and civilisation; we have not room for you. Such, however, we fear must be the churish answer to all fu-ture Asiatic solicitors for British protection and British law.

have already made ourselves responsible. The problem to be solved is the reducing of neighbouring countries to order without bringing them under subjection. And as yet the world has seen but one instrument by which this can be effec-And as yet the rejoice to see that Sir Heory Hardinge is making the best pre-parations for the diffusion of Christianity, by following up the Earl of Ellenborough's plans of native education. Half a century of peace, and of such government, may produce a glorious last mentioned Act applies to the whole Province of Cauada.

The accounts from Aden report that a formidable attack upon the place is threatened by the Arabs. The little fortiess is, however, well defended by works, and sufficiently garrisoned.

were to be removed immediately.

the Governor of Hong Kong and the resident Europeans, in ers and privileges which have been conferred upon it, to use

#### Colonial.

## PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Montreal, 17th March, 1845. This day, at a quarter past 4 o'clock P.M., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council, in the Parliament Building. The memwas pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative As- | time I cal cellency the Governor General, viz :-

An Act to extend the provisions of two certain acts of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, to other denominations of Christians than those therein enumerated.

regulation of Line Fences and Water Courses in Upper Canada. for the performance of the duties of that office by the Commis-

other necessaries which may accompany settlers, and are intended solely for their own use, or that of their families, and prevents members of the Clergy from voting at elections of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

On re-assembling, the House went into Committee on Mr. were against the compulsory system, on the ground that it operated as a hardship to dealers, and a hinderance to trade. --The hon. member for Montreal read the opinions of several large dealers in Quebec, complaining of the operation of the present law, and praying for alteration. He was opposed by Mr. Cameron, Mr. Armstrong, &c., who were in favour of the intervention of regularly appointed cullers, which they seemed to consider necessary to keep up the character of the trade.— As far as we are able to judge of a matter we understand very little about, it seemed to us that the arguments of those who sought to place the trade on a perfectly free footing between buyer and seller were decidedly the most sound and liberal.— The House, however, thought otherwise, and the clause was eventually adopted, slightly amended by Mr. Cameron.

The other clauses were then gone through, and shortly after nine o'clock the Committee rose and reported the bill as ame add. An amendment made by Mr. Moffatt, to exempt Montreal from the operation of the bill was lost.

TUESDAY, March 18. Last evening was taken up in the discussion of the Universi y General Jose de la Concha hadreturned to Vittoria to resume the government of the Basque provinces. General Breton, the University Bill coming up, it was stated that Counsel from Captain General of Arragon, had announced to the Spanish Minister of War that all necessity for continuing the state of siege in the three provinces under his command had ceased, and that he he three provinces under his command had ceased, and that he he three provinces under his command had ceased, and that he he three provinces under his command had ceased, and that he he three provinces under his command had ceased, and that he he three provinces under his command had ceased, and that he he three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased, and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the three provinces under his command had ceased and the his c that he had consequently restored them to their ordinary condition.

special the three provinces under his command had ceased, and
an able and eloquent speech against the proposed measure.—
The learned gentleman occupied three hours in the delivery of The letter of our Madrid correspondent, of the 19th, gives the particulars of a conspiracy said to have been discovered at Vittoria, as published by the organs of the Government. The fallow, as published by the organs of the Government. following letter is from our correspondent at Bayonne, and dated
Feb. 22:

This gave rise to an animated debate, in which Mr. Inspector "I have just received intelligence of the discovery of another General Robinson, Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood, Mr. The explosions at Vittoria and Burgos were intended to take against. The original motion for the second reading was then Place at a later period, and the precipitance of some of the conspirators has for a time, rendered the whole affair a debacle, and
bers who voted against the ministry on this occa-ion were: will doubtlessly tend to strengthen the position of Narvaez.

"It was the intention of the Vittoria conspirators to have It was, however, understood that the question would not be It was, however, understood that the question would not be

The second reading of the Bill was then carried-Yeas 45,

WEDNESDAY, March 19.

NORFOLK ELECTION.

3. Resolved, That the petition of the said David Duncombe

ing Officer for the Township of Walsingham, has been guilty of an infraction of duty, in closing the poll for that township with-out sufficient cause, before five o'clock on the second day of

lowing abstract of the two important measures which are des- of Dalhousie and London.

Colonel Prince's Bill to prevent the Profanation of the Sab bath, and also his Bill to protect the killing of Wild Ducks and other water-towl, at improper seasons of the year, and the trapping of Quail and Grouse, has passed both branches of the Legislature; and as they will come into operation on the prorogation of the House of Assembly, the public ought to be made

acquainted with their provisions.

By the first mentioned Bill, any person who, on Sunday, shall sell or expose for sale, any wares or merchandize, or other property, or shall sell any Real Estate, or shall tipple, or allow tippling in any Inn, or shall be seen in the public streets inoxicared, or shall brawl or use profane language, in the streets or open air, or shall attend any political meeting, or play at skittles, ball, foot-ball, racket, or any other noisy game, or gam-We could wish it were otherwise for the sake of the human race. We could freely brave the imputation of ambition, from envious rivals, were the extension of our Indian dominions safe; but such extension might easily enough compromise the security of those vast countries for the happiness of which we all contracts made on that day shall be void.

The above Act applies to Upper Canada only.

The second Bill provides that no person shall hunt, shoot, take, kill, or destroy, any Wild-Swan, Wild-Goose, Wild-Duck, Teal, Widgeon, or Suipe, between the tenth day of May, and ted—the influence of the Christian religion; but if India were once fully illuminated by enlightened Christianity, the surrounding nations could not long remain in darkness. We go in quest after the same at night, under a penalty not exceedng five pounds, nor less than five shillings, to be recovered as

Indians are excepted from the operation of the Acts, and the

THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Deaper's late effort, we believe it will hardly be contended that it is at all equal to his former one. And with reference to the ground of exclusiveness The news from Scinde is still unfavourable. The Highlanders at Sukker were still dying off. Upwards of 200, men, that is due to it, when his own words prove, that the amend women, and children had perished since their arrival. They ed charter of 1837 entirely removed all objections of such a nature. As we before remarked, however exclusive or non-ex-The news from China does not extend beyond the 26th Nov.

We have already noticed the dispute which had arisen between both just and legal; and to wrest from it by violence the powclusive, if King's College holds its charter by right, its claim is at 3 o'clock, P.M. consequence of a registration decree issued by the Government, which the latter were pleased to consider "arbitrary and unconstitutional," as well as highly prejudicial to their interests. It is satisfactory to find that this quarrel has been accommodation of the country our home, kneel at ted by mutual concessions, and that matters have resumed their ordinary course. The rumour of the death of the Emperor of China was premature. He still lived, but is said to members of that same body; it is within its walls, and joining have been in a very precarious state when the last advices came in its worship, that when first arriving here as strangers, we have felt that we were at home, and keep fresh from year to year, to the last hour of our existence, the holiest and happiest recollections of our native land. It is the only tie that unites the emigrant to his native land which death alone can dissolve. It was the Church of our forefathers; it is ours by birthright; 1845 our children have been offered to God within it. You cannot desirive us of it: and whatever differences of opinion may exist, we implore you, of every denomination, do not trample upon our rights." The concluding paragraph is even will it was the institution that was pleading and not the individual, Mr. Draper says, "In the name of that country I implore you to leave me the means and the power to fulfil the high behest for which I was brought into existence." And then, speaking o'clock, P.M. bers of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency in his own person, he thus finishes his speech:—"For the last sembly, and that House being present, the following amongst other bills were assented to in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellence the Grant of the Bell." If the behest alluded to was merely to carry into operation the practical working of an inmerely to carry into operation the practical working of an in-stitution based upon an exclusive and arbitrary system, the solemn pleas urged in its behalf, amount after all only to a prostitution of eloquence, but as Mr. Draper has lett upon record, that by the amended charter such exclusiveness no after the Easter Vacation. Act to authorize the Nuns of the Ursuline Convent at Three as it was when his splendid energies were called into action to Rivers to sequire and hold additional real and immoveable pro-perty to a certain amount.

Rivers to sequire and hold additional real and immoveable pro-defend it. Should the present Bill pass both Houses,—and judging from report such an event is more than probable,—we Act to repeal an act therein mentioned and to provide for the egulation of Line Fences and Water Courses in Upper Canada.

Act to abolish the office of Sarveyor General, and to provide for the evils complained of, than Catholic Emancipation has proved in Ireland. We merely introduce this remark to show what may be anticipated hereafter. The clamour in Ireland, and in England and Scotland also, for that boon, was much louder and Act to repeal that portion of the act therein mentioned which revents members of the Clergy from voting at elections of tembers to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

Act for the preservation of the Prevention of the point urged would be fully conclusive and satisfactory towards the removal of all bitterness of feeling, and the securing of peace and narmony— Riots and violent outrages at and near Public Works, while in the progress of construction.

Were infinitely more vehement. But has Ireland verified this assumption? Nor will religious rancour and envy be, to any Act to make provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

Act to make provision for a Geological Survey of this Province.

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Act to make province for the provinc once fairly pitted in the arena together, the other denominations will either unite against the Church of England, or the struggle will be, which shall have the sway through its leading men.—Dr. Liddell and his party will desire to be all powerful; Mr. Ryerson and his the same, with such other accessions to the general strite as time may mature. From the highest to the lowest, this feeling will pervade all ranks, and amidst the general chaos of conflicting elements, the object so speciously put forward will be defeated, and the University become valueless. Whatever may be the ulterior proceedings of the United Church of England and Ireland, should the Bill become an enactment, we cannot pronounce. Rumour says that a proposition to withdraw from the University altogether has been already en-tertained. Should such eventually be the case, it would be the death-blow to the character and influence of the University, and what its opponents are perhaps hardly prepared for. If Mr. Draper's estimate of the income of the University be correct, the sacrifice in a pecuniary point of view after all would not be so immense—and there is wealth enough, and we have no doubt sympathy enough, among the firm friends and supporters of the Church of England at home, to raise an endowment in-

> ment .- British Canadian. THE UNIVERSITY BILL.—The gradual progression of public opinion is daily developing the unfavourable opinions entertained towards the Government University Bill. With the melancholy exception of the Colonist and Kingston Chronicle, both of whom, as the organs of the Presbyterians, are bent per fas aut nefas on endowing Queen's out of King's College; and like "wreckers," are greedily watching and waiting for the moment when the winds and the waves and the quicksands shall break to pieces the strong ship, and give up her rich lading to their grasp,—the great majority of the Press has come out against the Bill. The Conservative journals oppose it because it trespasses upon vested rights; the Reform papers denounce it because it is not liberal enough in its provisions. In fact, to put the question in a few words, the Draper measure has roused the hostility of those whom it seeks to despoil, while at the same time it has failed to conciliate the friendship of those whom it professes to benefit. Like all proceedings removed from the rock of right principle to the shifting sands of doubtful expediency, the pet measure of the Administration is in a fair way of falling to the ground and burying its architects in the significant of the ground and burying its architects in the significant of the ground and burying its architects in the significant of the ground and burying its architects in the significant of the ground and burying its architects in the significant of the ground and burying its architects.

> tects in the ruins .- Toronto Herald. [We believe that the Executive-alarmed, we suppose, by the vigorous opposition they have encountered, and more especially by the secession of their high-principled Conservative friends,-have at length resolved upon the postponement of the further consideration of this invidious measure to the next session. We trust that the advocates of justice and the friends of religious principle throughout the country will not be inactive in their endeavours, during the interval, to withstand the progress of an enactment which has for its object

> the explicit violation of both.—ED. CH.] ALLEGED EXCLUSIVENESS OF KING'S COLLEGE. - In the

The division was as follows:—
Yeas.— Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Berthelot, Bertrand,
Boulton, Boutillier, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau,

The division was as follows:—
On this point Mr. Draper's speech is sadly deficient; he substantiates nothing; he does not even attempt to do so. He repeats assertions indulged in by others, and this with the Desaulniers, De Witt, Drummond, Franchere, Guillet, Johin, Lacoste, Lafontaine, Lantier, Laurin, Lemoine, Leslie, M'Donald, (Glengary), Methot, Morin, Nelson, Powell, Price, Robinisis little ground for calling King's College an exclusive institu-Rousseau, Sherwood, (Brockville), Smith, (Wentworth), tion, Students are admitted of all creeds; and, if not of the Tache, Watts,—34.

Nays.—Messrs, Aylwin, Chalmers, Christie, Colville, Cummings, Draper, Daly, DeBleury, Dickson, Duggan, Dunlop, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Grieve, Hale, Hall, Jessup, Johnston, Laterriere, M'Donald, (Cornwall), M'Donald, (Kingston), M'Donald, (Cornwall), M'Donald, (Kingston), M'Donald (Dundas), M'Donald (Stormont), M'Connell, Merritt, Meyers, Moffatt, Murney, Papineau, Petrie, Prince, Riddell, Roblin, Scott, Seymour, Sherwood (Toronto,) Smith, (Frantanse), Smith, (Missisquoi), Stewart (Bytown), Stewart (Bytown) (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Stewart (Bytown), Stewart (Prescott), Thomson, Webster, Williams, Woods,—45.

PROBABLE TERMINATION OF THE SESSION.—It is said that Parliament will be prorogued towards the end of next week. The hon. Members will then have been from their homes four Dr. Dunlop, from the committee on the Norfolk contested to thank. Notwithstanding, however, the time which has been Dr. Dunlop, from the committee on the Terretain Election, reported the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That Israel W. Powell, Esq., was duly elected and returned as a Member for the County of Norfolk, at the likely to produce good practical results, and that the country stood in need of.—Montreal Transcript.

Street, Toronto.

Toronto, Jan.

2. Resolved, That the defence of the against the petition of David Duncombe and others, is not friagainst the petition of David Duncombe and others, is not friof Canada in Eugland to learn that the Legislature has passed PORTLAND RAILROAD .- It will be good news to the friends the Bill to sanction a Rail-road from Montreal to the Province line, from thence to be continued to the shores of the Atlantic, at Portland. A fresh field is by this means opened for the employment of British capital, and the interests of Canada on infraction of duty, in closing the poll for that township withpossible to calculate on the results of so important a work as this, which will alone serve to satisfy the British public that Canada is shaking off her lethargy, and is catching the active spirit of the age which points "onward."-Ibid.

COLONEL PRINCE'S BILLS.—We are indebted to the courtesy of a Correspondent in the House of Assembly, for the fol-

Brock's MONUMENT. - At a meeting convened on the 11th March, 1845, to take into consideration the dangerous state of "Brock's Monument," and the propriety of directing the attention of the Committee appointed for its re-creetion, to its present condition, Lieut. Col. Robert Hamilton was appointed Chairman, and Henry J. Creighton, Esq., Secretary.

The following resolutions were put and unanimously carried:

its continual crumbling and giving way, is dangerous to travel-lers passing on the public highway, to inhabitants resident within its vicinity, and to strangers visiting it. Resolved, That in its present condition it is a disgrare to the people of this Province, and accordingly calls forth reflec-

is from strangers deeply mortifying to all who love their country, and revere the noble dead. Resolved, That a petition be prepared, and signed by the in-habitants of this town, and neighbourhood, and sent to the Honourable the Legislative Assembly, praying for an examination into the management of the committee appointed for its re-erection, and that steps be taken to enforce the just wishes of the people being carried into effect, by a re erec Monument to Canada's noblest Chief, in a style worthy of the

Teal. Widgeon, or Spipe, between the tenth day of August, in every year; nor shall any person trap, or set traps for any Grouse or Quail, or kill, or hunt, or go in quest after the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding of in quest after the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding of the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceeding the same at night, under a penalty not exceed and forward it, together with a copy of the said resolutions and forward it, together with a copy of the said resolutions and forward it, together with a copy of the said resolutions and forward it, together with a copy of the said resolutions and forward it, together with a copy of the said resolutions and forward it. Messrs, Merritt, Dickson and Cummings, for presentation to the Hon. Legislative Assembly.

Resolved, That Messrs. Merritt, Dickson and Cummings, be requested to give their aid, and use their best endeavours to obtain a grant, to make up any deficiency in the Monument ROBERT HAMILTON,

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 2nd,

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary. Commi tee Room, March 18, 1845.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the united Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday April 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M.
T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, March 14th, 1845.

NOTICE.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) at the Parsonage, York Mills, on Wednesday, the 9th April, ALEX. SANSON, York Mills, 11th March, 1845.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. our rights." The concluding paragraph is even still more impressive, in which, after entreating Parliament to consider that Committee of the Nisgara District Branch Association, that Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Managing | A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for the first Quarterly Meeting for this year will be held, D. V., in the Parish of Chippawa, on Tuesday, the 22nd of April. Members to meet at the residence of the Rector, at Two

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.

Upper Canada College. THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on Wednesday, the 26th March, when the College will re-assemble

J. P. DE LA HAYE, Collector pro. tem.

A CARD. MRS. HUDSPETH intends opening PRIVATE CLASSES for Young Ladies, on the 1st April next, for the Cobourg, March 26, 1845.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

Mutual Fire Insurance Company. OTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of the above Company have ordered, that an Assessment of, from 51d. to 1s. 91d. in the Pound, be called in, on the Premium which all concerned will please to take due notice

By order. DAVID BRODIE, Newcastle Dist. M. F. I. Co's. Office, Cobourg, March 26, 1845.

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST.

FROM ENGLAND, 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE, ON YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER, a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substantial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood dependent of this source altogether. However this may be, by retiring with dignity, the Church of England, from being the oppressor, as she is now called, will have every right to rank among the oppressed, being shorn of her inheritance and plundered of her rights. She will also have the consolation of having preserved her integrity, and of having withdrawn from a combination at the outset, that promised only to progress a-midst discord and jealousy, and to end in failure and disappoint-

Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845.



THE STEAMER SOVEREIGN. CAPT. SUTHERLAND, ILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Kings

touching at the intermediate Ports, every TUESDAY

and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, commencing on TUES DAY, the 1st April; and will leave Kingston for Toronto on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENING, at Toronto, March 24, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Wellington Square, at NINE o'clock every morning, (Sundays excepted) and return the same afternoon,—commencing on Wednesday next, the 19 h March.

Toronto, March 13, 1845. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Port Windsor, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, House."

did not fix a day for proceeding with the third reading, we proceed the Attorney sume that he does not desire to urge it on in opposition to the wishes of many of his Conservative friends.

The House adjourned at half past eleven o'clock.—Montreal in many of the conservative friends.

The House adjourned at half past eleven o'clock.—Montreal in many of the conservative friends.

The House adjourned at half past eleven o'clock.—Montreal in many of this charge, because upon that lay the stress of the every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

Courier March 19.

Toronto, March 13, 1845.

Toronto, March 13, 1845. course of the agitation on the subject, much was said about the Cobourg, and Rochester, (weather permitting) every MONDAY exclusiveness of King's College, and we expected the Attorney General would have brought forward abundant proof of the Rochester Landing, on her return, touching at the above Ports,

THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England,

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

BANK STOCK WANTED. FEW SHARES of either Upper Canada, Commercial.

or Gore Bank LAND SCRIP for sale. Apply to
H. E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, Toronto. Toronto, 6th March, 1845.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family in Town or Country. For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845. GOVERNESS.

LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in acceptable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto. December 18, 1844.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON TERMS PER QUARTER: UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

tion, viz :-Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework ...... 2 0 0 Tuition to Junior Clas es, under Ten Years of Age-In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-

mar, Geography, and Needlework ........ Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance) 8 0 0 Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the Resolved. That the Monument in its shattered state, from Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen and expressly intended for the trade of this place. 35. Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

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

A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience n Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The ost unexceptionable references as to character and ability can Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-

ville, or to A. B., Cobourg. November 8th, 1844. TREENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective criptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the sai SHELDON HAWLEY. (Signed) Treasurer to the Building Committee

NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as egistered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASTE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is rised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since last Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally, with their very superior

RICHARD JUSON & Co. RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Mer-

CUT NAILS,

chants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on hand a very extensive stock of SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms.

By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS, and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to

Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, ) Hamilton, 1st March. 1845. DUNDAS FOUNDRY

AND MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT. fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, beg to announce they have now added to their extensive works,

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES, of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c. and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILLS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province. Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms, GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES, (of which the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART. E-q.). Packing Presses, and Mill Machinery of all kinds; Boulting Cloths, Screen Wire, Threshing Machines, Ploughs

and Stoves of various patterns, &c.

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co.

Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845.

397-6 NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi-AT No. 94, YONGE STREET,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished;

Hearses and Palls kept for hire. G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Removating Machine.' All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced.

CHARGES MODERATE. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. Beds can be returned the same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public.
(Signed) WALTER TELFER, Surge J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. John King, M.D.

ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician. Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS, KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive a sortment of GOODS, elected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for Cash, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Mus-

lins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Tens, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils,
Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

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

SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned has opened a few packages of Goods, imported late last Fall for the early Spring Trade, ontaining Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw Bonnetst Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines: Bulzarines; Lama, Silh, and Satin Shawls; Parasols, and various

P. PATERSON. Toronto, 4th March, 1845.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patrona e hitherto received. His stock consists of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Mardware, Crockery, &c. BENJAMIN CLARK. Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844.

N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and hottles,say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

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

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit.

BENJAMIN CLARK. Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. N.B .- Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods.

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

R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most

In purchasing their heavy Stock of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities atronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes f their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their in 63 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS.

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

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

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844. PAIL FACTORY. THE Subscriber is now carrying on the PAIL FACTORY, and intends to have a supply of PAILS and SAP-BUCKETS

about the 25th of February. W. HARTWELL. Cobourg, January 23, 1845. JUST RECEIVED,

BISHOP OF NEW YORK. PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 13d.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial. Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street

Toronto, February 10, 1845. BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

PARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received regularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the undersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the past year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have

Westminster Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 0 "United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 0 "Dublin University Magazine " 1 10 0 " Dublin University Magazine " 1 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical 

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

January 8, 1845.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. HE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Ore ders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getting Books, or any other article connected with the busin they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as possible. Having a near relative in London, who devotes h exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders being executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

163 King Street. Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844, FOR SALE,

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Ones fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage creeted thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL. Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

BIRTHS. On the 18th inat,, at Cote a Baron, the lady of F. H. Hew-

ard, Esq., of a daughter.

At Louth Mills, on the 10th inst., the lady of George P. M. Ball, Esq., of a daughter. MARRIED. On Friday morning, at the Cathedral Church, Quebec, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Rev. Charles Morice, Missionary at LaColle, and acting Chaplain to the Garrison at Isle-aux-Noix, to Augusta Mary Anne, youngest daughter of the late Richard Zouch, Esquire, of Dublin Castle, On the 21st inst, by the Rev. Samuel Armour, Rector of

Cavan, William, his fourth son, to Mary Eleanor, eldest daugheter of Mr. William Lough, of Cavan. DIED. At Toronto, on the 22ud inst., Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Charles Winstanley, aged 18 years,—and on the 23rd inst. Harriet Emma, second daughter of George Ash Thomps son Esq., 85th Light Infantry, aged 18 years.

The deceased were both remarkable for their piety and many

Christian virtues, and are deeply regretted by a large circle of

relations and friends, - Communicated. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 27 ; R. Birdsall, Esq. rem.; Rev. S. Armour; Rev. W. M. Shaw; Rev. W. Arnold, rem.; T. Champion, Esq. (2, with enclosure); Rev. N. Guerout, rem.; F. P. Rubidge, Esq.; T. R. Heslop, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Mr. J. Robinson, rem.; Chas. P. Wetmore, Esq. add. sub.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Wm. H.

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes.

Cobourg, November, 1844.

White, Esq. rem.; Rev. S. Armour; Donald Bethane, Esq.; Rev. P. Shirley, rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. T. Fidler, rem.; W. Merigold, Esq.

250,000 600,000

100,000 795,00 601,000 932,000 142,000 221,000 691,000

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AN INDIAN BURIAL. (From the Gospel Messenger.)

Any one conversant with the manners and traits of character, the tempers and dispositions of the Indian, knows that he possesses acute and intense feelings .-The truth of this was fully and touchingly evinced on the occasion to which the following narrative relates:

An aged chief was called to follow to the grave the remains of a child to which he was most strongly attached. The burial took place at the Tuscarora Village, belonging to the tribe bearing that name-a remnant of one of the Six Nations; who in points of civilization, habits of industry, attention to education, and knowledge of religion, are not behind some of their more enlightened brethren. They have their school-houses and place of worship, and enjoy the preached Gospel; being a Missionary station, under the care of the Presbyterian Society for the Advancement of Christian Knowledge. The person interred was the wife of the Council Chief of the tribe above named-William Mountpleasant, and the daughter of the old chief just alluded to. She was of the Oneida Nation, or that part of it residing under the Government of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in Canada West. A portion of the Oneidas, with the Mohawks and a part of the Tuscaroras, emigrated long since from Western New York, and settled upon Grand River. They there have two Episcopal Churches, where they worship the Great Spirit in the language of our excellent Liturgy, which has been translated into the Mohawk dialect. They are supplied with active and faithful Missionaries from the Church of England.

The deceased had been educated and reared in the family of a Clergyman, and had been a communicant of the Church in whose principles she had been carefully taught. Having adhered to these principles through life, dying in the full faith of the Gospel, relying upon the merits of her Saviour; it was not strange that her father, Peter Green, one of the Sachems or Chiefs of the Oneidas, and belonging to the same Church, should be anxious, - (as indeed is every true lover of the Church,)-that his child should be buried according to the established usage and form of the Church of his love-that incomparable service, so touching yet so soothing to the rent feelings of the mourner's heart.

A request came to the writer, from the afflicted father, to attend the burial of his daughter. The following day, being Sunday, I went with a number of my congregation, after the close of morning service. To us it was a novel scene, but one of deep interest, touching incidents, and heart-felt sympathy. As we drew near the village, we saw a group of the red men with women in Indian blankets, collected round one of their houses, and concluding that there must be the house of mourning, we alighted, and were met and welcomed with all the warmth and cordiality of a true Indian greeting and friendship. On entering, we found the house crowded with relatives and friends standing around the coffin of the departed one. There lay the dark-eved matron in Indian state, not indeed in sheet or shroud, but according to the peculiarities of their nation. She was the last family link, the seventh, that had died of that flattering disease-consumption. The proud relic, the stricken hope, the blasted joy, the crushed indulgence of a parent's pride. He alone of kindred blood stood there in silent and subdued grief, over the lifeless corse of the last of his once happy flock—as the sturdy aged hemlock of his forest, riven as by a bolt of heaven. A hymn selected by the bereaved father, the Christian Chief, was sung most sweetly in the Indian dialect. Those who have not heard the singing of Christian Indians, can hardly imagine the effect of this exercise. There was an air of plaintiveness, simplicity and harmony, which could not fail to reach all hearts. The sweet hymn ended, the procession moved to the house of worship. Four stout and athletic Indians bore the coffin on their shoulders, passing each an arm around the waist of his fellow, and the other over the coffin, they proceeded, and all moved on without regard to order. On entering their sanctuary, the well known words of the blessed Saviour as he approached the grave of his friend were uttered, "I am the resurcction and the life," &c.

A death-like silence pervaded the congregation .-The Indians, unaccustomed to the language of the burial service of the Church, seemed absorbed and awe-stricken at the solemn and gracious words, and every eye in sidelong glances was turned upon him who pronounced them, as he moved along the aisle, continuing the solemn sentences of inspiration. The services being closed, another Indian hymn, announced by their Missionary, was sung, and the sermon prepared for the occasion was pronounced, and the interpreter gave my instruction in the Indian language .-This, though to me a novel mode of preaching, was neither uninteresting nor unpleasant. We thought, however that it was not needed among these Tuscaroras, as they generally understand the English language

and speak it fluently. The discourse being ended and the benediction pro-

nounced—the father, with a dignity of manner and manliness of aspect peculiarly engaging, and a countepance full of expression, left his seat and with great meekness of deportment approached the coffin, raised the lid, and for some moments stood in muteness of sorrow as he gazed upon the marble features of his once happy and bright-eyed child. Not a groan or a tear bespoke the anguish of his heart, or gave vent to the keen sensibility of his wrought-up feelings, as he smoothed back the long black locks from the cold forhead of his lost child; still there was seen the workings of his inmost soul, that told of the feelings withinthe sorrow that was unuttered, the resignation, the humble acquiescence of the Christian in the dealings of a mysterious and afflictive Providence. His heart was full. He knelt down by the side of the lost one in silent prayer-an example of deep humility, worthy of the imitation of more enlightened men. In this position he remained for some ten minutes, while all was blessing seemed to come, for tears—tears from the dry-ran down his sallow cheeks. There was some mourning father rose and as he wiped his face, returned to his seat in a dignified and calm composure, as if his work were done, evidently comforted and consoled desired, then moved in silence and took their last look of the corpse; when all things being arranged we proceeded to the place of burial, when the body of the daughter of the Oteida Chief, the young wife, and Indian mother, was committed to the ground-"earth "general resurrection of the last day, and the life to come through our Lord Jesus Christ."

There was nothing peculiar in the Indian mode of burial, save the traditionary custom of filling the grave in part, with stones,\* and burying each subject and directed, and it was only by the active interference of tribe separate and apart by themselves.

and moved towards home, impressed with the sol- war, after the fall of Ocyakoff. So firmly bent was copy the above notice gratis. emnities which had engaged our attention, thankful the Empress Catherine on this splendid acquisition, to the Divine Head of the Church, for the fostering that she named her eldest grandson Alexander, and care, the Christian instruction, consolation and hope, his second brother Constantine; hoping that the forprovided through her for the red man. January, 1845.

descendants, we observed that nearly, and in some instances

thrown into the grave by the various individuals present. It used to be the practice of some of the Indians of New England to do this, and we have seen them go to the graves years after they were closed, and place there small stones like those used in paving. In the earlier years of our ministry, on being called

HIS EXTRAORDINARY LABOURS. (From " Bost's Visit to the Upper Alps of France.")

It is an easy matter to form an idea of the extent of this faithful minister's labours in Upper Alps, with an account of the places which he had to visit, and

FELIX NEFF.

was practicable only in fine weather), lay thirty miles the Russian invasion; and one principal reason which distant from Dormilhouse, and in winter, sixty from directed the mighty conqueror to Moscow instead of Guillestre In order to accomplish one visit in turn St. Petersburg, was the secret project which he enterwe admit, have been no great matter for a minister, Eastern empire. It is not surprising that Constantiwho had not conceived himself bound to inspect every nople should thus in every age have formed the chief spot, under his superintendance, in person: it would object of human ambition. Placed midway between have been a severe task for a zealous servant, who Europe and Asia, it is at once the natural emporium and was therefore in perpetual motion-the district the whole productions of Egypt, Lybia, Italy, and was overwhelming in its bounds.

the distance, by the high road, between Guillestre and tural riches of Hungary, Germany, the Ukraine, and St. Laurent—this he could travel in a carriage: but Russia. The caravans of the desert, the rich loads of he had to pursue; and, it being preferable for a hale the ample sails and boundless riches of European whether it were in the heat of summer or the cold of vast productions of the Old to the New Hemisphere. winter. And what was the nature of the ground he An incomparable harbour, where a three-decker can traversed? His round could not be accomplished without danger touch the quay, and from the yard-Orsière, Isoire, and Lantaret, in the direction of walls, affords, within a deep bay, several miles in Briançon; which were scarcely less wild than those of length, ample room for all the fleets in the universe to Next, he had to encounter the frightful gorge of the pregnable gates, gives its navy the extraordinary ad-Guil; and, at almost every step, a country full of vantage of a safe place for pacific exercise and prepadanger and difficulties. On one occasion, for instance, ration; narrow and winding straits on either side, of when full of life and strength, he was three hours in fifteen or twenty miles in length, crowned by heights himself, he never slept five nights in succession in the capitol in the world, perhaps, which can never decline

and long before he thought of lying down, he was seen ducts of the Eastern sun; and the more that Asia to a pedestrian.

and absolutely, upon his own resources and energies. in any other quarter of the globe. But great as is the be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. Indeed, it was affecting to observe how eagerly he en-deavoured to supply this lamentable privation, by re-the hearties of nature by the extraordinary residues. But great as is the A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling with them-a resource weak and inadequate, indeed, phorus, where the stream which unites the Euxine to Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description

of heart. Behold him weeping with his mountaineers, cia dips its branches in the wave, and the sails of the He was, truly, of a hard and iron heart, when labour | bounty of nature; and where a seventy-four can lie in or fatigue were to be encountered; but that same safety at the foot of the rocks, moored to the root of neart overflowed with compassion and Christian soft- the lofty evergreen oak, whose branches intermingle ness, when the meanest of his fellow-mortals appeal- with its masts. ed to its sympathies.

He had a lively and superior understanding; such s would have drawn away numbers, equally gifted, to a life of letters and speculative occupations; if Neff, therefore, did not establish a brilliant name in the world, it was for this reason-God had endowed him not only with intellectual qualifications of a high order, but with a deep and genuine "humble-mindedness;" not that sort of lowliness which consists in subduing pride, but the humility which discerns its own weaknesses, and the most estimable features in widely and generally diffused. the character of others.

> CONSTANTINOPLE. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

Amidst the general decay of the Turkish empire, hushed around him, as if he was like good old Jacob, the matchless situation and natural advantages of wrestling with God for his blessing. At last that Constantinople still attracted a vast concourse of inhabitants, and veiled under a robe of beauty the heart, that before were pent up as if the fountain was decline of the Queen of the East. This celebrated capital, the incomparable excellence of whose situation relief of the heart's anguish. All present partook of attracted the eagle eye of Alexander the Great, which the emotion, for all eyes were wet and dim. The made the Romans forget the sanctity of the capitol. and transferred the metropolis of the world to the shores of the Bosphorus; which rent in twain the dothrough the operation of the Holy Spirit. All who thousand years the empire of the East; which drew aside the crusaders from the storm of Jerusalem, and attracted the Osmanlis from their deserts to the shores of the Bosphorus; which threatened in one age every monarchy in Europe, and existed in another by their nutual jealousy at its acquisition—had long formed to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," to await the the real object of discord between the courts of Paris and St. Petersburg. The desires of the cabinet of St. Petersburg had been for above a century fixed on its acquisition: towards that object all their efforts had, since the days of Peter the Great, incessantly been England that the total overthrow of the Turkish em-We now took leave of our afflicted Indian friend pire had been averted, on the eve of the revolutionary mer would rival the glories of the Macedonian conmer would rival the glories of the Macedonian conqueror, and the latter again renew on the Bosphorus the empire of the cross and the lustre of the Eastern leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-\* We wish our correspondent had stated, if these stones were empire. During the anxieties and dangers of that dreadful contest, the designs of the cabinet of St. Petersburg for the acquisition of Constantinople had for a time been suspended; but its projects, guided by aristocratic foresight, were never forgotten: even while as we often were, to attend the funerals of Africans, and their still reeking with the blood of Friedland. Alexander turned his anxious attention to the long-cherished

consent, during the conference of Tilsit, to the entire expulsion of Turks from Europe by the Russians .-But Roumelia and Constantinople were excluded from this partition, and their destination left in the dark, even when it was agreed that the Osmanlis should be expelled from all their other possessions in Europe.-Napoleon, as he himself has told us, never could bring the least distance he had to traverse in doing so, be- his mind to consent to the cession of the Queen of the East to his northern rival: it soon afterwards, as will His visits were spread over a distance of more than immediately appear, formed the subject of angry content and eighty miles, independently of the tention between them. Combined with jealousy content of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe ne hundred and eighty miles, independently of the tention between them. Combined with jealousy conrequent excursions this devoted pastor made to St. cerning Poland, and the strict observance by Russia of turent; a spot which, by the shortest route (and it the continental system, it formed the secret cause of to each of these villages or hamlets, Neff had, we see, tained of turning his victorious arms, after the subetween two hundred and ten and two hundred and forty jugation of the Muscovites, to the southward, and iles to traverse. This wide extent of ground would, placing on his victorious brows the diadem of the nsidered it incumbent upon him to visit each point where the productions of the east and west find their once in the course of the year; but, in the case of a obvious point of contact, and the midway station where pastor like Neff, who could not rest in one place-I the internal water-communication of Europe, Asia, and use too trivial an expression-who could not labour in Africa find their common centre: while the waves of ne place without feeling that another called for him, the Mediterranean and the Ægean bring to its harbour Spain, the waters of the Danube, the Dneister, and Nor is this all. We have not taken into account the Wolga, waft to the same favoured spot the agriculnot so with regard to any other of the routes which the camel and the dromedary, meet within its walls; oung man to travel along them on foot than on a commerce—even the distant pendants of America and nule's back, he always journeyed as a pedestrian, the New World-hasten to its quays to convey the without making his way through the three passes of arms of which a bold assailant may almost leap on the ounts St. Gothard or St. Bernard, in Switzerland. lie in safety; a broad inland sea, inclosed within imerforming as many miles through a deep snow: yet forming natural castles, render this matchless metropone was so intent upon his task, that, as he told me lis impregnable to all but land forces. It is the only as long as the human race endures, or the present There are, probably, some individuals who could wants of mankind continue; for the more that the west ndure such continuous and fatiguing journeys, if they increases in population and splendour, the greater will were allowed to rest at each spot upon reaching it. be the traffic which must pass through its gates in con-But was this Neff's custom? Before he took a meal, veying to the inhabitants of its empires the rich propreaching, exhorting, reprehending, or administering revives or Russia advances in civilisation, the more LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, acouragement: then he would give instruction in boundless must be the wealth which will be poured singing, with no instrument to assist him but his own into its bosom from the vast arteries which collect from oice; and thus did he, in some way or another, dif- their plains the boundless streams of eastern cultivafuse and multiply his exertions from village to village, tion. Nor are the beauty of Constantinople and the in consequence of the impossibility of establishing a natural excellence of its situation inferior to the comcentral school. And we may justly add to all these mercial advantages which, for a thousand years, proohysical fatigues the moral pains of a wearying course longed the existence of the Byzantine, and now singly labour, on a soil which long yielded no return .- compensate the decay of the Turkish empire. The Then, look at the food which awaited his meal, when powers of the greatest historical and descriptive painhe sat down to it: he had, it is true, every thing which ters of England and France, have hardly sufficed to the people could set before him; but this, on most portray its varied charms; and if the pencils of Gibbon ons, consisted of coarse bread, six or twelve and Lamartine have, in it, found materials to crowd months old; and even when accompanied with meat, successive chapters of their immortal works, a subsewhich was rarely, it was ordinarily, old or tough. I quent writer can hardly be expected to do justice to it do not refer to the couch on which he slept, hard and in a single paragraph. Situated, like Rome and Mosunapparelled as it was; for any couch is acceptable cow, on seven hills, but enjoying, unlike them, the advantages of a maritime situation and the refreshing Reep your Money at home, & encourage How sweet had it been if he had had but one friend breezes of the ocean-exhibiting in its successive It will be readily conceived that I do not mean in- unique assemblage of European domes, green foliage, dividuals, merely, whom he could love and did love- and eastern minarets; while the noble harbour of the for, in this respect, he found friends among all who Golden Horn, five miles in length, and yet capable of when placed in comparison with personal intercourse. | the Sea of Marmora winds its devious course for nearly twenty miles through bold headlands and lofty pro-The display of such strength and energy as Neff montories; one shore of which, resplendent with the be warranted not inferior to any in America. exhibited, awakens still greater admiration when com- smiling villas, umbrageous woods, and hanging gardens bined, as it was in his case, with exceeding tenderness of the East, falls so rapidly into the sea, that the acaand drawing tears from their own eyes: see him, largest merchantmen almost touch the dark green article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner braving mile upon mile, amidst the snows of winter, cypresses that crowd the shore: while, on the oppoappalled by no danger nor difficulty; and this simply, site coast, the features bear the character of savage o calm the apprehensions or satisfy the anxieties of a magnificence; where the villages bespeak the mildness family, who feared to defert he baptism of a child. of Oriental manners, and the havens the spontaneous

Advertisements.

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FARMERS, BEWARE!!! BLACK SEA WHEAT. A Ta Meeting of the Board of Directors of the County of Northumberland Agricultural Society, held at Grafton, on the 5th day of March, 1845, the following Resolution was

moved, seconded, and unanimously carried :-"That the following advertisement be printed in the Cobourg minion of the legions, and yet singly sustained for a Star and Toronto Cultivator, and in two hundred handbills or sters, to be distributed throughout the country. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that some of the Seed Wheat imported by Mr. L. CARD, said by him to be

"Black Sea or Odessa Wheat," Has been examined by us, and ascertained to be infected by the HESSIAN FLY, on WEAVEL. We, therefore, do hereby caution every Farmer from purchasing such Wheat for seed, as the introduction of the disease above mentioned would cause the ultimate ruin of the Wheat Trade in this Province,

n the same manner that it has ruined the Wheat Trade i Lower Canada and many Districts in the United States.
Signed by Messrs. R. Hare, J. G. Rogers, A. Moore, J. Beattie, R. Wade, C. Vernon, A. A. Burnham, J. Montgomery Campbell, W. King, T. Page, J. Steele, J. Phillips, W. C. Irish.
Extracted from the Minutes of the Meeting by D. McTAVISH, Secretary.

N.B .- All newspaper editors are respectfully requested to FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. 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 nanner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, quite, all the coloured persons present cast a handful of earth into the grave as we pronounced the words, Earth to Earth, &c.

—Ed. Messenger.

Guite, all the coloured persons present cast a handful of earth into the grave as we pronounced the words, Earth to Earth, &c. on the acquisition of Spain for himself, gave a verbal on the acquisi Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in

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

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clermaking, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE PIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. . . . . 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusk, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of ublic patronage.
Toronto. 25th May, 1842.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours itherto extended to bim Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

ENPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W. H. EDWOODS, HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM or their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with

No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

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 the Shop.
Toronto, May, 1844. 359-tf

CARVING, GILDING, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has SIMON MUNRO 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.
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Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for 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.

Home Enterprize. -one single friend, to share his labours with him! terraces, which rise from the margin of the water, an 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 knew him—I mean brethren, in whom he might have found moral support and cultivated minds. With the with all the sails of Europe, lying in its bosom; and exception of one isolated party, in the vale of Fressinière, this blessing was denied him: with so wide an extent of country before him, he was thrown, wholly presents an assemblage of striking points, unparalleled liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall

deavoured to supply this lamentable privation, by re- the beauties of nature, by the extraordinary variety and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel curring to his friends in Geneva, and corresponding and richness of the scenery in the channel of the Bos- Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual. Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will

Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the N.B.-Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other

Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MR. GRANT.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION, HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS, AT No. 361, YONGE STREET,

OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock.

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

December 1. 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

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

Toronto, April. 1844. 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. J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

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CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

Lord Bishop of Toronto.

370

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT. NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844.

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