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THE CHILD'S LAST SONG.

'Twas night;—a weeping mother hung,
With tender prayers upon her tongue,
Over her dying child;
So lifeless lay his fair young head,
A stranger might have deemed him dead,—
When suddenly he smiled.

Like earth, when on a wintry day The sun gleams forth with glorious ray, Illuming all with light;
So changed the features of the boy,
As that sweet smile of holy joy
Each instant grew more bright.

The mother joyed, yet grieved the while, For well she knew that radiant smile Had origin in heaven;
That doubtless some bright gleam of bliss,
Of a far better world than this,
To her loved child was given.

As if entranced, he still smiled on, Till his young voice broke forth in song, All rapturous and clear; 'Twas of a happier land he sung, And the sweet accents of his tongue

Fell plain on every ear. They wept; -but his young voice arose Still stronger, sweeter to the close Of his most holy theme; His spirit seemed to wander free, Enrapt in glorious ecstacy,

By some all heavenly scene.

He ceased ; -and when the last words rung,

His little head more lifeless hung
Upon his mother's breast;
She thought him gently sunk to sleep,
And would not even sigh or weep Lest she should break his rest;-But his glad soul, on heaven intent,

So gently left its tenement,

None marked that life had fled;— Twas only by the silent heart -The lifeless hands-the lips apart-They knew that he was dead. -Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.

> THE BISHOP'S DAUGHTER.* (From a Correspondent of The Church.) FCONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Having now given a sketch of the life of our nobleminded heroine, we proceed, according to our promise to give a few of the interesting anecdotes with which this book abounds. The incidents respecting the Rev. Waldo Sibthorpe will be read with peculiar interest, from the unenviable notoriety lately gained for himself by this unhappy gentleman.

"To a few the chief charms of this country town was its proximity to the then residence of the Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorpe; whose ministry was much and deservedly prized. There were many circumstances which contributed to his fame. He was a member of an old family; a man of acknowledged ability; and of unsparing devotedness to his profession. His voice was singularly musical, and the powers of imagination, as well as results of learning which he brought to bear on his pulpit ministrations, were very captivating. But amid the impressive exhortation and affectionate earnestness which pervaded his addresses there was always a tone of mysticism.-This was visible more or less in all his sermons; but particularly in one upon the offices of Satan. The text on which he founded it ran thus :- 'The accuser of our brethren: which accused them before God day activity of the dread accuser-of the joy with which heightened and aggravated-of the diligence with great book of account the crimes, follies, and omissions ture with which its success is contemplated.

it, so to speak, and the term is used I trust not ir- and not in payment of her husband's debts. The reverently,—of what bordered on the romantic and high-minded woman respectfully returned the note to Rome, or (at least) in her half sister, the Church of speculative in religion. To account for this, his admirers used to advert to the unusual tenor of his own career. In early life he was enticed from his home by husband's character was far dearer to her than any self) of having standards, if they are not to be guides a Romish priest, with whom he resided several months; addition to her own personal comforts, during what for us at all times? And why do I hear my pastor so he was chosen before the special outpouring of the and during which period his friends lost all clue to him. remained to her of existence,—and that, as she could often lauding to the very skies, the piety, wisdom, de-The object was to convert him to Romanism. And not avail herself of his Lordship's bounty for the purfrom its trammels he then had a narrow escape.

"Another incident befel him in later life-an attachment formed for him by an accomplished lady holding the Romish faith—and which had again nearly brought how much this lady's delicacy and true affection had with the Word of God, "which changeth not," if they derived from our Lord, to elect another into their him within the pale of Romanism. Connected with this there is a curious incident. A highly-finished Somerset House. It was an admirable likeness, and of the "Bishop's Daughter," will prove interesting to say, that I felt more inclined to place reliance on the Now Christ was sent by the Father with a power to miniature of him was placed in the exhibition at was readily recognized. Three weeks elapsed, and it Canadian Churchmen, from the allusion made to the was gone. The thief was never discovered; and considerable promptitude as well as management must have been brought into play to carry it off unobserved; Right Honourable William E. Gladstone, -a son, of but it was effected. Some ladies had been seen, for where it hung-but further clue there was none.

"All these various details threw an air of interest. romance, and mystery, around this extraordinary man's history. And right heartily did the village ladies boast of the proximity of Mr. Sibthorpe, of the unction of his ministry, and its wondrous fascination, as among the many attractions in the neighbourhood of their When Mr. Sibthorpe was in the neighbourhood, his was the Church to which—always under protest from Sybyl as an uncanonical, indefensible, vagrant proceeding—they jointly repaired." "There was a power, a solemnity, and a pathos in Mr. Sibthorpe's sermons at this period which left among his hearers nothing to wish. No man perhaps ever more deeply probed the recesses of the human heart than he did in the searching application with which he generally wound up his pulpit addresses. One of them Sybvl long remembered. His subject was that of 'Remembered sin;' and nothing could possibly exceed the skill with which he embodied-partly in his own striking language, and partly in the words of Scripturehis own conception of the minute, accumulating, and perfect record kept by the Supreme of the sins of a fallen being. With this he contrasted man's willingness to forget the past, -his readiness to do so, -his Joy at partially succeeding. Never was man's moral nature more skilfully dissected, or a more hideous picture drawn of his many and grievous wanderings from

"There was too, at this period, a force, vividness, and Scriptural truth about Mr. Sibthorpe's ministrations which won for them acceptance even with the fastidious, and the worldly, and the indifferent. His preparations for the pulpit were the evident fruits of severe and well-directed study. His sermon was never written. It was delivered from notes. But it was no crude, hasty and immature effort—slight indeed was the portion of dross mingled with the ore. The gem was elaborately set. It came rounded, sparkling and polished, from the crucible of study, reflection and prayer. He was then understood never to have preached twice from the same analysis. He might again press the same doctrine; and open his address from the self-same words: but the sketch would be

entirely new. It would have been thought over and * Church Depository, pp. 375. 9s. 4d.

re-cast, during the Friday and Saturday immediately preceding-days invariably passed in privacy, on which have been most artistically combined."

for his extraordinary and infatuated conduct during know how to answer these things.

ing gives an instance of princely munificence in a dis- that's just like all of his class. They are more than tles, he says to them, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all object of his bounty:-

and night.'—Rev. xii. 10. Nothing could be more dent Rector of Coln, St. Denis, near Northleach, died kiss the Pope's toe into the bargain. For my part," and lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the terrific than the picture which he drew of the ceaseless in insolvent circumstances. They resulted mainly added he, "I know many most pious and devoted world." Now, into this ministry and apostleship Matfrom the exercise of a benevolent spirit, which could not brook the existence of distress without making an obe and who have no great latter in the exercise of a benevolent spirit, which could not brook the existence of distress without making an obe and who have no great latter in the exercise of a benevolent spirit, which could not brook the existence of distress without making an which he presented every omission of duty, and every immediate and no niggard effort to relieve it. The ment, without which these high Churchmen think they acting in His name. And, if it be but once estacommission of sin, to the consideration of the Supreme Hon. Shute Barrington, then Lord Bishop of Durham, could never get to heaven!" When I mentioned to blished, that the eleven had power to number a twelfth of the manner in which every idle word, every un- occasionally resided at Rendcomb Park, in the neigh- him what you had read to me from "the Westminster apostle with themselves, possessing corresponding guarded act, every loose and unhallowed thought, are bourhood of Coln, and had a slight, and but a slight, Confession of Faith," and the Standards of the Church power and equal jurisdiction, it must follow that they personal knowledge of its Rector. His acquaintance of Scotland, and from Dr. Cumming's pamphlet, he had the power to hand on the holy line, and that they which he prompts the recording angel to enter in the with the excellencies of his character was, it appeared, said that those things were principally written many were chartered for the purpose of continuing in the more intimate; for, on his demise, the Bishop learn- hundred years ago, when men were not so enlightened of every hour; of the exultation with which this task ing the situation of his widow, wrote to her, condoling as they now are; that they are quite unsuited for the hood of perpetual accusation is carried on; and of the rap- with her on her loss, and enclosing her a Bank of England note for £1000; stipulating that this sum should "But still there was a mysticism about it -a dash in be exclusively applied for her own use and comfort, men in the Presbyterian Churches, such as Dr. Cumavail herself of his bounty on such terms,—that her all this very strange. What is the use (said I to my- they sustain those views. But to return:—Another pose most congenial to her own feelings, she must very works, if what they wrote is not suited for times gratefully, but firmly and respectfully, decline it.— like the present? and in short (said I to myself,) how mission in Christ's name, fully ratified and confirmed. The Bishop, in few but touching terms, which proved could these standards have ever been in accordance A full power there was, therefore, in the eleven, as moved him, again transmitted to her the note-finally are not in accordance with it now? and yet, I know office; full power also had they to perpetuate their and unconditionally."

The following letter, with which we will take leave early promise of one, on whom so much relative to the matured wisdom of the mighty dead, than in the ma- from Christ with a power to send others, and that best interests of this Province now depends,—the gazine learning, superficial knowledge, and flippant power they exercised first in this case of Matthias. whose love to her principles, and talent to defend several successive mornings, hovering around the spot them, the Church may well be proud. It was written ton. But I really think that Mr. Bennet does not do stated that in this whole affair St. Peter and the by Dr. Turner, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta, who the Westminster Confession of Faith, and the other apostles were doing what they had no right to do; was Mr. Gladstone's tutor for a considerable length of standards of the Church of Scotland, justice; for, and that, therefore, the whole proceeding was null time, to a friend in London:-

Wilmslow Rectory, near Manchester,

March 28, 1828. Dear Sir,-I enter fully into your feelings, and desire to express my very cordial concurrence in the

decision to which you have been led. As you mention the 22nd, I have not ventured to suggest an earlier day; but since I saw you I have found that there will be an absolute necessity for my presence in London on a matter of business by the 18th. If, therefore, you could fix the 16th for coming,

it would be a very great accommodation to me. Inclosure A will prove to you that you were wrong in your conclusions. I hinted as much on Saturday, but was unwilling to give pain. I add inclosure B to console you. You will admire it for its pure Latinity and manly sentiment. It is from the pen of my pupil, Mr. Gladstone, of whose future fame, should life be spared, I entertain the brightest augury. Mrs. Turner is much obliged by your kind enquiries. I cannot give a favourable report of her; this severe weather is very distressing, and, I fear, injurious.

Believe me, dear Sir, Very truly, your obliged, J. M. TURNER.

DIALOGUE

BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MB. CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC-

(By a Correspondent of The Church.) No. II.

Mr. Hooker .- I am glad to see you again, Mr. Clayton: please to walk in. Mr. Clayton .- Thank you, Sir; I have called again ers on the subject. to hear more from you on the doctrine of the "Apostolical Succession," in which I have become deeply

Mr. H .- I shall be happy to continue our conversation of last week; but let me first ask you, what Mr. Bennet said to my arguments on the subject: I sope you mentioned them to him.

Mr. C .- I did, and was not a little surprised at the way in which he met them.

Mr. H.—I shall be glad to hear what he said. Mr. C.—I will endeavour to state to you how he great trouble you purpose taking in the matter. themselves unequal to this duty. They therefore ticularly concerning this point. See especially the

vigour and freshness of his addresses. The line of xxviii. 20, belongs not to any particular body or suc- question. argument might be the same—the process by which cession of men, but to the whole Church of Christ. the argument was wrought out might be the same— When I mentioned to him, that I thought that is,—what in this solemn language: "I charge thee before God most to fear; high churchmen are therefore the obbut the illustrations—the imagery—the appeals—the context confined it to the Apostles, and those comapplication, would be the fruit of his latest and most missioned by them, inasmuch as it was made to those his inspired apostles; and the channel, through which thou observe these things without preferring one bematured impressions. Such diligence must tell.— who were by him charged with the duty of "preaching this succession has been kept up? Look at art. The general outline of two pictures may the Gospel to every creature, teaching them" &c.,be the same. But that will command the greatest that as all Christians were not called upon to preach, share of admiration where the filling in of the lights, certainly not to baptize, so they could not justly claim the limits to which I have confined it, quite extended cond Epistle (ii. 2), St. Paul charges him: "The our confusions, are most contemptuous against Anglithe management of the shadows, the grouping of the a promise made for the encouragement and benefit of enough, without treating of those other questions.— things that thou hast heard of me among many wit- canism, and most bitter against honest Anglicans. figures, and the misty distance of the back-ground, such as were so commissioned; he said that I was And besides, I think that the more you can separate nesses, the same commit thou to faithful men, who certainly wrong. He argued that the commission This sketch was written before Mr. Sibthorpe's given in Matt. xxviii. 19, 20, was a commission to matter, the more clearly and satisfactorily can you like manner, St. Paul gives full directions concerning back, not only our own pure faith as it is taught in secession, and we think it well and truthfully pour- preach the Gospel, and not to ordain others,—and treat of that subject: though I shall by no means be those whom he was to ordain, and thus addresses him, the English Church, but Christianity itself must fall trays his highly imaginative and morbid temperament. that when that commission was given, there were pre- able, in the treatment of the "Apostolical Succession," (i. 5)—"For this cause left I thee in Crete, that thou before the enemies of the Cross. Everything is con-

Church has always sought the instruction of the young, Head of the Church of being with his apostles always, much as possible. seminaries? How great is the peril, from the seducing said unto them, "Peace be unto you; as my Father imposition of hands, but that there must be a direct which its importance demands. oung and enthusiastic spirits? How is it possible It was on this occasion that the Apostles received their of this transaction shews us, that what the Apostles more of my attention. Good afternoon, Sir! that fathers and mothers, who would suffer the pangs commission to send out others, as Christ had sent out were, in virtue of their call by the Great Head of the of sorrow and anguish, were their offspring to endure them. But the promise given to "the cleven" on the Church, that Matthias was in virtue of his call by a single hardship or vicissitude, -how can they reck- mountain of Galilee was evidently, and beyond dis- those Apostles. We see, moreover, in the appointlessly expose them to the risk of having their percep- pute, an assurance confirmatory of their authority, and ment of a twelfth apostle at all, the intimation, that tion of truth dimmed, and their love to their own pure conveyed to them the promise, that He would be with the apostolic order was to be maintained by a contifaith weakened, by Romish sophistries? It is a so- the ministry he then sent out, even unto "the end of nual succession; and the election of Matthias points

in their children, and for every feeling of rebellion and viously ordained, he said that it was a mere matter of Him by His own appointment on a certain mountain distrust engendered against their holy spiritual mother, custom, and that it might just as well be dispensed of Galilee. And Jesus came and spake unto them which may arise from exposure, through carelessness with as not; only as the people had been accustomed saying, -"All power is given unto me in heaven and or indifferentism, to a blighting and contaminating to see it done after that fashion, it would not be well earth;" and then, exercising that power, and addressto change it. "And" (said he,) "as to the stress | ing them as the words themselves and the sequel prove, But we must return to our anecdotes; the follow- which Mr. Hooker appears to lay on the Sacraments, in their corporate capacity, as the college of the apostiuguished prelate, and of high-toned principle in the half Papists, and can do nothing without their Sacra- nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and ments. I suppose before long they will have all the of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to Some years ago, the Rev. James Hare, the resi- seven Sacraments that the Church of Rome has, and observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; nineteenth century; and that, moreover, they are believed in the present day by but a small number of you have brought it out in this light; but I must conming, who (said he,) ought to be in the Church of votion, and scriptural knowledge of the writers of these Holy Ghost descending upon all, the deed of the eleven that they were deemed to be so by the most learned office, for our Lord's commission as recorded by St. and pious of our ministers in olden times, and I must Luke runs: "As my Father sent me, so send I you." sound learning, thorough scriptural knowledge, and send others, and therefore the apostles also were sent

smartness of this "improving" age! Mr. H .- Your reasoning is very sound, Mr. Claythough they contain some views of things to which I and void! But, to tell the truth, I thought at the could never subscribe, yet I am perfectly assured that time that this was a very bold way of getting rid of they are far more sound than many who set themselves | the powerful argument against the views of the writer up to improve on them, and who are continually boast- adduced from the case of Matthias. ing of the enlightenment of the 19th century. They dards, we should hear less of the cry of "Puseyism"

than we now do. so deep an interest in it, and to manifest so ready a manner St. Paul exercised the commission given him that the true constitution of the Church of God, pre-tleship no mention is made in the very brief history sents a subject of the highest practical importance, - of the Acts, which is confined chiefly to the early part that questions respecting the Christian Ministry are of St. Peter's apostleship, and to that of St. Paul, by no means to be treated as speculative; but that making little mention of things that occurred to the they bear on the highest interests of mankind, and are other apostles and other disciples during that time,)indissolubly connected with the accomplishment of the I say we find in this chapter that St. Paul and Barnapurpose for which the Church was instituted. The bas ordained elders in every place where they had is not concerning any one particular doctrine, or shade supposed that part of their commission was to send of doctrine: but the foundation of all,—the existence others, as they themselves had been sent. encouraging, that I shall endeavour to give it a very act. But are there any other proofs of the "Aposfull consideration, and shall inquire,

1st, What light the Scripture history throws upon

turned aside from the Succession, and which has retained it.

* Rev. Mr. Cheever's Lecture in Broadway Tabernacle, New York, on "No Church without a Bishop," April 23rd, 1844.

any question, complete in itself, from all extraneous shall be able to teach others also." To Titus, in If the heavenly principle of love be not invited The Romish tinge given to his romantic disposition, sent the two disciples who had walked to Emmaus, to avoid declaring the medium, through which that shouldest set in order the things that are wanting, and spiring to give strength to Infidelity. The triumph during his forcible abstraction, will partially account and others also.* I must say, Sir, that I did not Succession has been handed down from the days of ordain elders in every city, as I had appointed thee." of Romanism, wherever it supplants a purer faith, the apostles to the present times.

and anxiety to his friends. The Roman Catholic they may be answered. This promise of the Great keep these other questions in the back-ground, as the gift of God which is in thee, by the putting on of superstition must destroy true religion, and no man

lemn and imperative duty of the Church's ministers the world."-But what did Mr. Bennet say to the out to us the agency which our Lord employs for the to warn those parents over whom they have charge, other arguments I advanced in favour of my position? perpetuation of His rule among the ministry. Our and of whom they have to give account, that Church- Mr. C .- As to the practice of the various denomi- blessed Lord does not himself appoint a twelfth aposmen are responsible for every taint of heresy and schism nations in receiving their ordination from others pre- tle; but, just previous to His ascension they meet

Mr. C .- This really appears very clear, now that

Church of God a special ministry and a holy priest-

fess that I never saw it so before. Mr. H.—That may very easily be so; and it should make us very cautious how we condemn the views of point is to be observed in this election of Matthias: + Spirit on the day of Pentecost; and, therefore, by the was abundantly recognised, and their power to com-

Mr. C .- That is a fact which no reasonable person, I think, can question; though I have seen it

Mr. H.—That certainly was a very summary way were composed in a remarkable age, and contain many of dealing with Holy Writ; and is very much like the solemn truths, and if they were better known and more manuer in which the German rationalists get over any followed by those who profess to adopt them as stan- passages of Scripture which oppose their favourite views. But to continue my argument from Holy Scripture: It will be denied by none that St. Paul But, to come to the promised further consideration was an apostle commissioned by Christ as the great of our subject: I am much pleased to find you take Apostle of the Gentiles. If we examine in what talent for detecting sophistry, and, refusing mere as- by Christ, we shall find a direct proof of this doctrine sertion, requiring sound argument before conviction. from plain matters of fact recorded in the sacred vo-I am also much pleased to learn that you take so deep lume. We find in the 14th chapter of the Acts, that an interest in the question, for I feel perfectly assured in company with Barnabas (of whose call to the apos-

tolical Succession" to be found in the sacred volume?

doctrine are to be found in the cases of Timothy and 2nd, What light ecclesiastical history throws upon it. Titus. Congregations of believers had been gathered 3rd, What were the views of the continental reform- in Ephesus and Crete, elders or presbyters had been ordained over them by the apostles who had planted 4th, The present state of those bodies which have the Gospel there, (for in that early age the apostles were the first missionaries,) and as long as they could, 5th, The contrast between such and our Church, St. Paul and the other apostles went about from country to country, confirming the souls of the disciples Mr. C .- This certainly will be a very full conside- and setting in order the things that were wanting, and ration of the subject; and I trust that I may so profit ordaining elders in every city. But when the churches

* Wilson's Letter to the Laity, p. 118. + Ibid, p. 120.

St. Paul, speaking of Timothy's commission, says, (ii. is a step to the triumph of Infidelity. Wherever the past few years, which has caused so much grief Mr. H.—I will, then, endeavour to shew you how Mr. C.—Doubtless, Sir, you are in the right to 6,)—"I put thee in remembrance that thou stir up Romanism is dominant, there Infidelity abounds; as my hands." Here then we have St. Paul putting his can innocently add to divine truth even one false tenet well knowing that the impressions then made are selwell knowing that the impressions then made are seleven unto the end of the world, was given only to the

Mr. H.—My first proposition was, to consider the
hands on or ordaining Timothy, and Timothy directed however inconsiderable, any more than he can, withdom or never eradicated through the whole of life's eleven; for St. Matthew says expressly,—"then the span. The mighty power and influence of early teachespan. The mighty power and influence of early teachespan that the impressions the ministry throws on the document of the case of Mathematical through the whole of life's eleven; for St. Matthew says expressly,—"then the case of Mathematical through the whole of life's eleven; for St. Matthew says expressly,—"then the case of Mathematical through the whole of life's eleven; for St. Matthew says expressly,—"then the case of Mathematical through the whole of life's eleven; for St. Matthew says expressly,—"then the case of Mathematical through t ing, whether for weal or wee, is a great truth to which had appointed them."—(Matt. xxviii. 16:—xxvi. 32) thias (as recorded in the 1st chapter of the Acts,) the tolic hands, handed down from one to another,—even Spain, it is notorious, that while the lower classes are the members of our communion are not yet sufficiently It is perfectly gratuitous in Mr. Bennet to say that others first intimation of the manner in which our blessed to third persons, before the close of the sacred history.

The members of our communion are not yet sufficiently in the lower classes are the members of our communion are not yet sufficiently. It is perfectly gratuitous in Mr. Bennet to say that others first intimation of the manner in which our blessed to third persons, before the close of the sacred history. awakened. Too many of them are held by the world than "the eleven" were present, and received the proin its iron grasp, regarding slightly the religious opinins from grass, regarding singlify the control of explaining nions of those to whom they entrust their children, He might just as well have said that all the disciples We are taught by this example, that the power of orprovided they are competent to imbue the youthful of Jesus, females as well as males, were there also, had dination was from the beginning entrusted to men. the Word of God. Having detained you so long on kind, and the plain teaching of Scripture, may possimind with knowledge of things earthly and the current not this been open to the objection that all were not The vacancy in the Apostolate was caused before our this head, I shall not attempt to proceed to another bly keep themselves in a purer atmosphere, and suffer accomplishments of society. In this diocese there is sent to preach and baptize, which you very appositely Lord quitted earth; and a casual observer would to-day; but allow you to consider well what has been less harm from entertaining errors which have less a sinful practice among Churchmen of sending their brought against his first assertion. It is certainly expect, that the Great Head of the Church would said, to read these several cases in your Bible with practical effect upon their conduct; but even these daughters to be educated in the Romanist numeries daughters to be educated in the Romanist numeries daughters to be educated in the Romanist numeries are unconsciously aiding the cause of infidelity by the at Montreal. The reasons alleged for so doing are, tles to organize the Church, which included the authat the education there afforded is very superior, and thority to send out others as preachers of the Gospel, pursued. Had he done so, there would have been whether there is sufficient or not in the Holy Scrip- gists of the Romish system is to shew, by exaggerated

ful manner in which everything repulsive in the Romish said this, he breathed on them, and said unto them, Re- Head of the Church. All plea for this cavil is now obliged to you for your great condescension: I shall one be surprised, if such a mode of argument is found fail manner in which everything reputation of the faith is carefully veiled and suppressed, and nothing ceive ye the Holy Ghost. Whosesoever sins ye remit, removed, and it is clear that the Lord has confided be very happy to accept your kind offer, and hope to drive men to infidelity? The powerful intellect made apparent save the very poetry of an idolatrous they are remitted unto them; and whosesoever sins ye to His Church the power of commissioning men for call again to proceed in the further consideration of and learning of Mr. Newman has not protected him reced, so likely to blend itself into the imaginations of retain, they are retained."—(St. John, xx., 21—23.) the work of His ministry. In few words, the history this subject, which is each week engrossing more and from the enchantment of this fallacy; and it is a Mr. H .- Good afternoon, Mr. Clayton.

THE DUTY OF CHURCHMEN.

(From the Preface to two Scrmons by the Rev. Dr. Hook, entitled "She loveth much," and "The Hem of his Garment.") The first of the two following sermons was preach-

ed on the 28th of July, at the Consecration of Leven Church, Yorkshire, and again at the re-opening of the Church of St. Mary-de-Crypt, Gloucester, on Catholic Church, but in the power of the individual eached at the re-opening of Trinity Church, Hull, on Wednesday, the 10th of December.

the request that these sermons shall be published, cause, in a time of much public offence and susment to the distinctive principles of the Reformed Church of England is unalterable, to take every pub-If there ever was a time, when it was important to selves. Engraid no mends in the description of development distinguished from Romanism, as she is from Ultraextremes is producing such disastrous consequences, so deeply affecting her internal peace.

We have lived to see men quitting without compunction that branch of the Catholic Church which themselves to the schismatic sect intruded by the Bishop of Rome, with as little apparent scruple or hesitation as a man might feel in vacating his one post of the duty or preferment for another, to which he had been lawfully called. And such grievous and sinful acts are palliated, by being styled by the mild term of secession, and not schism, -a going forth to labour in another portion of the same vineyard, rather than a breaking down of the hedge of our own sacred enclosure, and, as far as the power of such acts extends, laying open its treasures and choice fruits to the hand of the spoiler. Surely schism is the same thing, whether committed for the sake of going to Rome, or to Geneva; and it is a miserable compromise of truth to speak of these offences against unity, as if the offenders were making their choice between two communions equally open to them, and where their decision was a matter of indifference.

"There is another way of accounting for these secessions, as they are called, which is still more shocking. It is said that the Church of Rome has gained ossession of the perverted ones, in answer to the prayers which we have seen so often advertised as offered by persons and societies in that communion for the reduction of England to the Romish faith. Those who have admitted this solution of the present state of things into their minds, should ask themselves earnestly, what they think of the terms of commuion imposed on her own members by the Church of England. Are those terms Catholic and primitive, or are they not? And on the other hand, what do they think of the Roman terms of communion? But if the Roman terms are, as English churchmen believe and know, neither primitive nor Catholic, how can they suffer themselves to think that God has permitted men to join an erring communion, and leave one which is clear of the guilt of imposing error, in answer to a mistaken prayer? What is this but to make God Himself a consistent party to an act of sin? We might indeed press this point still further, if we were to inquire to whom these prayers of the Church of Rome have in most cases been offered? whether to God the Father or the blessed Trinity, in the name of Christ, or to the Virgin Mary; whom one of the most distinguished among those who have left us professes that the Romanists have deified and justifies their act by insinuating that the eternal statute against idols may be abrogated by the Gospel.*

How does this appear in his work? There is

* Mr. Newman, in his last work, seems to go beyond Rome

a grave logical treatise, but is full of appeals to the lower faculties, ill disguised by a show of argument. We are told by his Mr. H.—Yes; the plainest possible proofs of this they cannot blame though they will not imitate him, that he There is, as it were, a civil war in our Zion, And yet on

both sides there are hundreds, nay, thousands, who are only kept back from the fraternal embrace, by the ambition of party ally administered to them through the press which represents the so-called "religious world." Hence it is, that the lowres the essentials of religion by forms and ceremonies, and only antichrist, it is the natural consequence that those whom tes was once pre-eminent.

by it as to repay you, in some measure at least, for the became multiplied exceedingly, the apostles found much lamentable sophistry in his book, and some parno infringement was allowed—with an earnestness and met your arguments, as well as I can. He said, first, Mr. H.—The outline which I have marked out for commissioned others to supply their lack of service in paragraph numbered 6, p. 48. It is buffoonery scarceardour as though the subject had never been approach- that the promise of the Lord, mentioned by you as the myself is certainly an extensive one, and, if well filled this matter. For this purpose Timothy was left at ly veiled. But if we may judge from certain letters and our as though the subject many and to be found in Matt. up, will present a pretty thorough discussion of the Ephesus, and Titus in Crete. St. Paul gives Timo- lately published by the popish priests, buffoonery is thy abundant directions, regarding the qualifications part of the Romish system. The Romanist knows Mr. C.—There are, however, two points, on which of those whom he was to ordain, and addresses him that it is from high church principles his cause has was the form of ministry instituted by the Saviour or and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the elect angels, that ject of their greatest dislike. It is against these prinfore another; lay hands suddenly on no man, neither is to refute Anglicanism, not Protestantism, that Mr. H.-Why really, my friend, I think that we be thou partaker of other men's sins; keep thyself Romish tracts are circulated. And the Romanisers shall find the discussion of the subject, even within pure." -(1st Epistle, v. 21, 22.) Again, in the se- who still remain among us, only remaining to add to

that the education there another is to state the terms are exceedingly low. How miserable and was not given here; for it had been given before, viz., room for the cavil, that ministerial powers (such as tures to sustain our view of the case. I shall be statements of Protestant false doctrine, that there triffing are such advantages compared with the immiwhen our Saviour first appeared to them assembled our Bishops and Priests are entrusted with) could not happy to see you in a few days again, after you have is no medium between avowed infidelity, and all that nent dangers to which children are exposed in such together after his resurrection, on which occasion he be transmitted from one man to another by outward given this part of my argument that consideration the Church of Rome requires to be believed and practised. You must, in short, accept Popery with all its seminaries? How great is the peri, from the sedents kindness with which they are there treated,—the skil- hath sent me, even so send I you. And when he had and immediate interference on the part of the Great Mr. C.—I am sure that I should be very much concomitants, or you must be an Infidel. Can any strange and alarming symptom, which meets us at every turn in his late work, how credulity and scepticism are blended together. Who can divine for THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH AND | what further developments a mind that has so often shifted its ground may yet be ripening?

But while Infidelity has thus an ally in Romanism, it has an ally equally strong in Ultra-Protestantism Rationalism has crept in among us : truths, orthodox in themselves, are maintained too often, not on Catholie, but on rationalistic principles; as if their importance lay, not in their being contained in the certain mind to appropriate or explain them. While such a test is admitted, the articles of the Christian faith The author has the more readily complied with may be upheld by polemics as the badge of a party 4 but their foundation is undermined. It is a fact that rationalism is beginning to be advocated in some of ion, it seems incumbent upon those, whose attachtem which has its enchantments for speculative minds, idolizers of pure reason, and disposed to like that

existing in primitive times, which has gradually de Protestantism, the importance is increased at the alists speak of the Scripture as a mine, by digging in present juncture, when the fierce contest of those two which new doctrines are from time to time discovered or developed by man's wisdom. Both these systems converge; and their tendency is to unite in one grand

development of infidelity. What, then, is the distinctive principle which the God has planted in their native land, and betaking Church of England opposes to these aberrations on either side? Its root is fixed in the sacred text. 'Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." Its axiom is in the well known and memorable words of Pearson, "In Christianity there can be no concerning truth which is not ancient; and whatsoever is truly new, is certainly false." There is enough employment for the highest powers of mind, if we are willing to exercise them in contending "for the faith, once, and once for all, delivered to the saints, the faith received in the primitive undivided Church, and restored and retained in other days of severest suffering by our own beloved and holy mother. Error is various; truth is one. Error shifts its colours; truth is permanent. Let Anglicans be true to her who has fed them at her bosom; and they will find no ground of question whether she is true to her Lord.-Let them not listen to those who delight to dwell upon faults which a friendly eye could never see, or join the fashionable mode of deteriorating the best and noblest of their country's institutions. Above all, let them remember that to fraternise with those with whom, by our public obligations, we cannot unite, and who will not suffer us to unite with them on equal or catholic terms, is a betrayal of our public duty; and et them also remember that to circulate Romish books s a kind of spiritual traffic in contraband articles, which naturally and necessarily rouses the indignation of honest men who cannot and ought not to recognise the special pleading by which it is palliated. We will not deny that the late schismatical acts may be n some measure attributed to our sins and to the sins of our rulers, to the provocations of rash censures and uncharitable persecutions, let us not shrink from bearing our reproach as individuals; but let us not charge the faults of individuals upon the system. Rather let us labour that the system of the Reformed Church of England be fairly carried out: let us so exhibit the blessing of the Reformation, as connected with a Catholic Church, as to induce other Churches to conduct carefully, but surely, the work of Reformation in themselves. Let us not forget that it was a subismatical act in the Pope who first excommunicated us, and that they act schismatically who obey it; let it be borne in mind that no intercourse can take place between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, until the Church of Rome, like the Church of England, has reformed itself. Rome must come to us, for the Church

of England will never go to Rome. Anglicans who know the blessings and the prvileges wen for her by the blood of martyrdom at the time of the Reformation, question in which you are now interested, my friend, is not concerning any one particular doctrine, or shade is not concerning any one particular doctrine. Papal Church during the middle ages, are not likely to of a Christian Ministry. The importance of the subject is so great, and the interest you evince in it, so have been chosen to take man, not the Church for their guide, and have called some chosen teacher Rabbi, instead of him who only is our Master. Where was all along full of respect for old fashioned high churchmen, shall we hope to find the blessing of our Lord's able and would say nothing offensive to them. ding promise, if it be not in a Church, which, while it preserves in its integrity the episcopate derived from Him, has alone sanctioned and re-established the rule leaders in their localities, and by the food of bitterness continu- of faith as it was seen to guide the Councils of pure

churchman regards the high-churchman as a person by whom he suspects of favouring Rome appear to him to be under Sa good works are placed in opposition to faith as the instrument fanic influence; and so much has been declared in express of justification, relied upon, but seldom performed,—who obscures the essentials of religion by forms and ceremonies, and delights in forms and ceremonies, because they bring him neared to the practices of the Church of Rome, to which in heart he belongs As he considers the Pope and papal Rome to be the credulity to re-enact such scenes as those in which Titus Ou-

THE CHURCH.

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If we only had a Piano!

the apparently urgent request of that gentleman, but in their hearts, and convinced of their former errors without feeling ourselves called upon to do so from in opinion and practice, do heartily repent them, and any claim of justice, or any recognized editorial cus- gladly receive the word, and embrace the terms pro-

sume, for review; and we are not aware that it is a they may so serve him here, as to enjoy his presence rule with reviewers to admit criticisms in their own forever hereafter." And Bishop Pearce, after quojournals upon the criticisms which they are called ting several passages which give the same direct inupon to offer. Where there has been any serious terpretation of the words, adds-"But it should be misconception of a point of fact, or statement of here remembered, that this description of the Chrisdoctrine, it might be regarded as only fair and rea- tian converts only considers the state into which bapsonable that an opportunity of correcting it should tism brought them; and does not here (though it be afforded; but we cannot see that we have been does elsewhere) point out to them, that, when they shewn to labour under any such misconception in the were added to the Church, eternal life was not to be present case. We have stated our opinions upon the obtained without the practice of all manner of good sermon transmitted to us, frankly and, we hope, works." charitably: to suppose that these opinions should be But that all this affects not our argument, and supimplicitly concurred in by the writer who has given ports not, in the slightest degree, the polition attemptoccasion to the expression of them, a very little ex- ed to be maintained in the Letter as well as the Serperience would abundantly shew to be unreasonable; mon of Mr. Richey, we shall content ourselves with and to afford facility for the controverting of these opinions, in our own journal, would be only to give this infection of nature doth remain, yea in them that fying to ourselves nor beneficial to our readers. And take away the strength, it cannot take away the life of yet, with all these objections, we have, at the seem- sin. But though a saint may not live in sin, still sin

marily disposed of in the present letter; and if the are born again, even so long as in this life." vague assertions which are here advanced by Mr. Richey, are the best which can be adduced in contravention of what, upon this point, the Church of England maintains, we shall certainly be spared the necessity of any further remarks. There is something novel, to be sure, in the denial that the superithe recognized formularies of any Church now existing,-in which, we presume, the Church of England is meant to be included. We stated enough in our remarks upon the Sermon of Mr. Richey, to shew that there is a recognition of this tenet in our formularies; words from the preface to the Ordination Service :-"No man shall be accounted or taken to be a lawful Bishop, Priest, or Deacon in the United Church of England and Ireland, or suffered to execute any of

Our sixth Article rightly lays down the Holy Scripture as the only foundation of our faith; but not only "what is read therein," but what "may be proved thereby": if, then, the fairness of this rule of deduction is admitted in one case, it should certainly be conceded in another. If the words of our Ordinal do not, in terms, assert that Bishops are superior to that even this Institution, as yet in its infancy, and Presbyters, this is plainly to be inferred from them. planned rather than brought into operation, has not It is there with sufficient explicitness intimated, that escaped opposition and calumny,—being assailed with none but a Bishop can ordain: a Presbyter, therefore, opprobrious epithets, and denounced in certain quarcannot ordain, and is consequently inferior to a Bishop. ters as perilous and unsound, before a Lecture has nave been a succession of such chief officers.

subject, because we do not consider them to be called for; nor is it necessary that we should devote much time or space to an expansion of our views upon the point of doctrine which we think to have been erroneously asserted in Mr. Richey's Sermon. In Titus ii. 14, the expression "who hath redeemed us from all iniquity," appears to us unquestionably to refer, primarily and mainly, to the deliverance through the voluntary offering of Christ from the penalty of sin; while the words that immediately follow, regard the purification, or sanctification, of believers in Christ.

We are assured that God is of "purer eyes than to behold iniquity," and that he will punish it to the uttermost: but from the indebted effects of all this we are, it is here as in many other passages affirmed, redeemed, -bought off, as the words might be more correctly interpreted, -by the all-sufficient offering of Christ. The latter clause of the verse, in connection with innumerable other passages of scripture, convinces us that there is an accompanying work of sancti-fication in the case of believers in Christ: the very doctrine of the Trinity implies that; but we contend against the unfairness of rendering the language of the former, and, as it were antithetical, clause, "redeemed from all iniquity," subservient to the notion of perfect sanctification,-to a perfect freedom from indwelling sin.

Undoubtedly we are to aim at this: we are, as the Church teaches us, to pray that we may be kept from all sin, and not from particular sins only,-that we may perfectly love our God and Saviour, and not serve him with a divided heart: we should aim at nothing lower; but the earnestness of this effort, the ardour of this longing, the fulness of our contrition, the strength of our faith, the greatness of our love, will not forbid us joining in this pathetic language of Bishop Beveridge:—"I do not only betray the inbred venom of my heart, by poisoning my common actions, but even my most religious performances also, with but even my most religious performances also, with sin. I cannot pray, but I sin; I cannot hear or preach a sermon, but I sin; nay, I cannot so much as confess my sins, but my very confessions are still vehicle of an elaborate or controversial vindication of the aggravations of them: my repentance needs to be repented of; my tears want washing; and the very washing of my tears needs still to be washed over again with the blood of my Redeemer,"

We aim, we repeat, at perfect freedom from "the body of this death"; and it is the very consciousness of indwelling corruption, the constant remembrancers of our fallen nature, the conviction that "the flesh lusteth always against the spirit," that gives vigour to our strivings and energy to our prayers, while it causes us to appeal with more of fervency and constancy, more of lowliness and self-condemnation, to the propitia-

tory blood of our Redeemer. We are-who will deny it-delivered, through Christ's sacrifice, from the power as well as from the condemnation of sin: its power to the true believer is diminished, but it is not destroyed: its sting within us is weakened, but it is not drawn: its dominion is broken, but it is not overwhelmed: it is left, as a thorn in the flesh, to be our trial always, -- our safeguard against self-reliance, -our protection from pride and vain-glorying. Through this conviction of sin dwelling within us and never utterly forsaking us, we are led to appeal, without intermission of prayer and hope, to the justifying blood of Christ,—we are moved to petition, without ceasing, for the Spirit's sanctification: but were that conviction parted with in a belief that the work of sanctification is complete,-that the triumph of eternity hath been won during earth's probation,—we have many a lesson in history, as well as the admonitions of our own hearts, to assure us, that, from giving glory to God and ascribing the perfect work of redemption to Christ, men will go on to glorify themselves and lose sight of the need of the great sin-offering. fect work of redemption to Christ, men will go on to

quoted by Mr. Richey; because the spirit and tendency of those passages is obvious. On Acts ii. 47, Bishop Beveridge remarks,—"'Such as should be saved,' or 'such as are saved,' as the word may be rendered. But the sense is much the same: for our salvation plainly begins in this life, although it is perfected only in the other. They, and they only, who are saved from their sins upon earth, can ever attain to the salvation of their souls in heaven. By the expression, therefore, 'such as are, or should be We give insertion to Mr. Richey's letter to-day, at saved, we are to understand those, who, being pricked pounded in the Gospel, for the pardon of their sins, The Sermon referred to was sent to us, we pre- and for the assistance of God's grace and spirit, that

scope to a discussion which would prove neither grati- are regenerated.' So that though grace in this life may ingly urgent desire of Mr. Richey, given insertion to will live in him. His strong sins may every day grow weaker and weaker, and his weak graces may every Our remarks upon this letter shall be very few. day grow stronger and stronger; but his weak graces because many do not appear to be called for. The will never be perfectly strengthened, nor his strong Sermon which first gave occasion to our animadver- sins perfectly weakened, so long as he is in this life. sions, is, comparatively, an elaborate,—and we might So that though there shall be no condemnation to correctly add, a laboured,-production: the Letter them hereafter, yet there are corruptions in them before us does not bear any particular marks of here; the Apostle himself confessing lust and conthought or pains, and it presents, as appears to us, cupiscence to be a sin, which no saint but will himlittle or nothing in the way of argument to notice. self confess to be in him. The sum of all which is The first question to which we were called upon to this: Adam's sin is imputed to us, and we are inadvert, that of the Christian Ministry, is very sum- fected with it, and that not only before, but after we

The successful progress of the plan of a Theological College at Canterbury, is among the most gratifying portion of the Ecclesiastical Intelligence just received from the Mother Country. This College, as is well known, is designed for the education and ority of Bishops to Presbyters is a tenet contained in training of Missionaries for foreign parts; and when we reflect upon the multitudes who are yearly emigrating from the United Kingdom to the various Colonies of the Empire, it is right that provision should be made for their religious instruction and and in proof of this, we may but repeat the following tant lands, "the atmosphere of home." In every Diocese of every Colony, there should, it is generally admitted, be a similar Missionary College,-wherein may be equipped for their peculiar warfare the stanthe said functions, except he hath had Episcopal conestablishment of every Diocese; but connecting with the natural increase of population the yearly accessions to it from emigration, we must, in contemplation of vast local wants and limited local resources, rejoice that such an auxiliary is likely soon to be provided as the National College at Canterbury.

We observe from some of our exchange papers, And as none but one episcopally consecrated could been delivered within its walls! But the character We limit ourselves to a very few remarks upon this varying principles of faction or party, but upon the solid and comprehensive basis of the Church.

Amongst the murmuring and the restless in these days of conflict and self-will, are many, doubtless of the pious and conscientious, -many who are sincerely animated by the desire of God's glory and the good of his Church, in the attitude they assume, and the dissention they are sometimes unhappily instrumental in fostering. But it mortifies and grieves us to discover how many profess to be affected by a concern for the solemn verities of religion, who do not suffer themselves to be disturbed by its practical requirements, who are as loud and pertinacious upon points of faith, as they are meagre and deficient in its harvest of fruits; and who, worse than all, make the high and sacred things of the Church of God to pander to speculations and plans of selfishness,-to the furtherance of some day's dream of popularity, and a sorry hour of aggrandizement, which, as a breath has created, so a breath can sweep away.

Mr. Thomas Ryall, Travelling Agent for this journal, is now engaged in a collecting tour Eastwards from Toronto, and we trust his success will be every where satisfactory.

Communication

(To the Editor of The Church.) Montreal, 21st February, 1846.

Rev. Sir-Widely though I may feel myself co to differ from you, in regard to certain views of biblical truth and interpretation promulgated in the notice you have been pleased to bestow upon my dedicatory Sermon. I, nevertheless, duly appreciate the spirit of moderation by which it is characterised. Were the wisdom which sue unscathed, if not with augmented lustre, from the conflict. It might seem unfair to ask, and unreas positions in my discourse, to which you have taken exception: I can, however, trust to your candor, to afford me an opportunity of presenting, through that medium, a few thoughts in the way of explanation, suggested by

Admitting the correctness of the allegation, that those who do not see it to be their duty to unite with your communion, are in the habit of attacking the dogma of the three-fold distinction of bishops, priests, and deacons, in the Christian ministry, which you designate "a distinguishing tenet of the Church," I respectfully submit, Is there not a cause?" The question respecting the legitimate transmission of ministerial authority, is, on all hands, admitted to be one of high importance. It is not an isolated problem. It lies at the foundation of every form of ecclesiastical organization. With its just solution, the interests of experimental and practical Christianity must ever stand intimately associated. If the validity of the sacred commission can be shown to depend on Episcopal, as contradistinguished from Presbyterial, ordination, we confessedly place ourselves in an unenviable predicament by repudiating the claim,—a position that ought to be any thing rather than "comfortable to our feelings." But if, on the contrary, the highest and best antiquity—the word of The Ancient of Days—should be found—as we honestly believe it is—on our side of the litigated question; if the superiority of bishops to presbyters jure divino, is demonstrably an assumption unknown alike to the sacred oracles, and the recognized formularies of any Church now existing, or that ever has existed, under the whole heaven, not excepting even the Papal communion, then our emotions must indeed ill harmonize with our convictions, if, entertaining these views, we are subject to the mental inquietudes on this head, which you gratuitously ascribe to us. If, moreover, the august prerogatives, claimed in certain quarters, for diocesan episcopacy, are your critique.

Admitting the correctness of the allegation, that those ascribe to us. If, moreover, the august prerogatives, claimed in certain quarters, for diocesan episcopacy, are, to a fearful extent at the present period, and for the most part in the page of ecclesiastical history also, seen in close and kindred alliance with sacramental salvation, and the whole of that onus-energies are which virtually makes whole of that opus-operatum system, which virtually makes void the doctrine of justification by faith alone in our

On the application of the term saved, we do not bility compel us, on all proper occasions, to testify against The Church was crowded to the utmost, there being perdissent from the meaning affixed to it in the passages quoted by Mr. Richey; because the spirit and tendency of those passages is obvious. On Acts ii. 47 against us for thus acting in accordance with order convictions of duty; more especially since the advocates of what are termed "Church principles," are, to say the least, equally distinguished by the earnestness and iteration with which they inculcate their peculiar ecclesiastical them. However, since the modern development cal theory. How often, since the modern development of those principles by the publication of the Oxford Tracts, has an episcopal visitation, the anniversary of one of your associations, a meeting of the clergy, or the con-secration of a church, been permitted, in this Province, to pass away, without being rendered tributary to the assumed exclusive apostolicity of your ministry and com-munion? I enter not into the merits of the question at sue betwixt the advocates of Apostolic Succession, falsely Your hackneyed allusion to the sin and condemnation of Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, may pass. It is consoling to reflect that our eternal destiny hangs not on the lips of those who unceremoniously number us, and an over-whelming majority of the ministers of the Reformation out the world, with those who, as "sinners agains their own souls, went down alive into the pit, and perished from the congregation." Personally, such revolting insinuations give me no uneasiness. But, my inmost soul does yearn over those who have the fearful temerity to make them. Strong in the conviction, based upon the most unexceptionable evidence—the Word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever—"that, whether the inward moving of the Holy Ghost, or theological talents, or ministerial usefulness, or Scriptural recognition and appointment, be considered, the Wesleyan Ministers have not only as legal an authority, but one as fully Scriptural, as the national Clergy, to discharge all the functions of Ministers of Christ, both to their societies and to the Ministers of Christ, both to their societies and to the world," no unauthorised denunciations of proscriptive intolerance can deprive us of the precious seal, and sustaining solace, of the Divine approbation. The best of all is, God is wirth us! was Wesley's exultant language in death; and from that solemn hour to the present, the gracious attestations of the delightful fact, have been uninterruptedly accumulating. Our short answer, therefore, to those who oppung the validity of our convision to those who oppugn the validity of our commission to preach the Gospel and administer the Christian Sacraments, is,—"Are they Ministers of Christ? So are we."

It remains, as briefly as the nature of the subject may admit, to notice your objections to a passage in my Ser-mon illustrative of the doctrine of entire sanctification, as

mon illustrative of the doctrine of entire sanctification, as it is believed and taught in the Wesleyan Church,—the theology of which you deem both unscriptural and palpably at variance with the Ninth Article of the Church of England. I am charged—how justly will immediately appear—in the first place, with "an employment," in order to sustain our distinctive sentiments on this topic, "of the words, redeemed from all iniquity, and an adaptation of the term salvation, . . . utterly untenable by any rule of sound Scriptural interpretation." I wish you had favoured us with your own exposition of the words, refavoured us with your own exposition of the words re-deemed from all iniquity. I can only conjecture that you would restrict their import to deliverance from the yuilt of sin. On what other principle of interpretation you of sin. On what other principle of interpretation you could question their relevancy to the point, in illustration of which I introduced them, I confess myself unable to conceive. But such a limitation of the sense of the term is totally inadmissible. It is condemned by the concurrent testimony of the most learned and judicious Commentators of your own, as well as other Churches. Dr. Hammond—no ordinary authority, they reveals. Hammond—no ordinary authority—thus paraphrases the verse in which the words in question occur, (Tit, ii. 14): "Who came into the world in form of flesh, and delivered himself up to a shameful death, on purpose that he night ransom us out of the power of Satan, from that course of vicious living in which men were before engaged, and cleanse us in an eminent manner, to be an holy pious people, most diligent to advance to the highest pith of all virtue." Grotius—too rationalistic to be suspected of any leaning to mysticism—gives this exegesis of the words under examination-ut nos redimeret ab omni iniwords under examination—ut nos reaimeret ao omni int-quitate. "Nempe per predicationem Apostolorum fultam illo Spiritu, quem Christus ipsis impetraverat." Scott ranks very respectably as a biblical expositor; and though not coinciding in sentiment with the Wesleyans con-cerning the doctrine of sanctification, he yet supplies an elucidation of the clause in question, than which nothing can be more happy:—"That through his expiation he might ransom us from the punishment due to all our ini-compile a volume.

concurring with you in the sentiment that that extract is conceived in bad taste, I must, at the same tir express my regret at the evidence your remarks exhibit, of an inadequate conception of the nature of salvation, as that term is often employed by the writers of the New Testarson. Testament. The obscurity of your apprehensions on this subject obviously arises from confounding present with final salvation; from not discriminating between the salvation from sin now enjoyed by the people of God, and the salvation of eternal blessedness reserved for them in heaven. Let me request your candid attention to the subjoined observations by Dr. Blessfeld. subjoined observations by Dr. Bloomfield. They occur in his elaborate note on Acts ii. 47, in the last edition of his Greek Testament:—"Others, as Grotius and Bishop Maltby, render 'those who were being saved,' namely, b being put in a state of salvation, an interpretation adopted by me in the first edition of this work. But, on further ideration, I am induced to reject it; not that σωζεσθαι might not signify to be put into the way of salvation, if the context permitted or required it, but because such a sense would here be factitious. If we keep close to the roprietas linguæ, (which, where a doctrine is concerned, must be considered the only right course), we cannot translate otherwise than 'the saved,' those who were saved. as the expression is rendered by Doddridge and Mr. Wesley, (see Horne's Introd. ii. 632); which is also supported by the authority of the Pesch. Syr. Version, would merely, in addition, on this point, beg to refer you to "the" (by no means novel) "application of the term saved" in the third chapter of the Epistle to Titus—" according to his mercy he SAVED us, by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost."

I have been solicitous to avoid prolixity; yet, though apprehensive that you may consider this communication already too lengthy, I cannot with propriety close before glancing at the alleged incompatibility of the doctrine of my Sermon with the Ninth Article of your Church.—

That Article, it is true, teaches that "this infection of our pature deth remain ween in the characteristics." nature doth remain, yea in them that are REGENERATED."
But if the terms "baptized, regenerated, made a member of Christ, and a child of God," are synonymous in the Liturgical idiam of the August 1999. Liturgical idiom of the Anglican Church; and if, as many wise and good men have thought, the Article in question was studiously so expressed as to guard, on the one hand, against the Pelagian heresy, which denies original sin, and, on the other, against the Papal fiction, that this inection is completely done away in baptism, the inconsisfection is completely done away in baptism, the inconsistency of that Article,—if interpreted according to the design of its compilers,—with the Wesleyan doctrine of entire sanctification, may, after all, be purely assumptive and imaginary. "What unprejudiced person," asks the sainted Fletcher, "does not see, we may with the greatest consistency maintain, that baptism does not remove the Adamie infection of sin, and that, nevertheless, this infection may be removed before death?" Let this principle of interpretation be rejected; and how is it possible to interpretation be rejected; and how is it possible to indicate the consistency of your Church with herself? Does she not direct us in her Communion-service to pray:

"Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of
thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, and worthily magnify thy holy Name; through Jesus Christ our
Lord?" Does she not put into our months, in the Te
Deum, a daily prayer for unsinning purity? "Vouchsafe,
O'Lord, to keep us this day without sin." Can petitions O Lord, to keep us this day without sin. Can petitions like these be offered intelligently, and in the exercise of faith, by a person who believes that the enjoyment of the perfect love of God, and salvation from all sin; are, so

perfect love of God, and salvation from at sin, are, so long as we are in the body, unattainable privileges?

Devoutly praying that the Holy Spirit may guide us into all truth, and prepare us for his everlasting kingdom, where dissonance of sentiment shall no longer exist. among those who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, I am, Rev. and dear Sir, Rev. and dear Sir, Your's very respectfully, MATTHEW RICHEY.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The late severe snow-storm having rendered a majority of the roads in this neighbourhood, on Sunday week last wholly impassable, and thereby no doubt seriously affected the amount of the Collection appointed to be taken ted the amount of the Collection appointed to be taken that day at St. Peter's Church, in support of the Upper Canada Church Society, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has very properly authorised another opportunity to be afforded the congregation, on Sunday next, for testifying their public and grateful estimation of the privileges conferred upon them through the medium of this excellent Institution.—Cobourg Star, March 4.

OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—On Wednesday last, being Ash-Wednesday, the opening of St. Paul's Church took place, according to previous announcement.

haps about 1400 persons present. The ceremony consisted of the usual Service of the Church for the occasion, performed with every degree of solemnity, and suitable thereto. We were happy to notice the attendance of persons of all religious denominations. The sacred music was of the highest order, and was performed with surpassing taste and accuracy.

In the evening the Concert took place in the Mechanics' Hall, for the purpose of raising a fund for an organ.
On this occasion, also, the audience was large and respectable, and the performance appeared to be received wit universal satisfaction.—London (C. W.) Times, Feb. 28. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TOPONTO

The Church Society's House, Toronto, February 4th, 1846. The Society met on Wednesday, the 4th instant. The LORD BISHOP in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on stable, shewing a balance of £381 18s. 2d.

The receipts during the past month have been Jan. 1, 1846 .- Balance,. "1 to 31.—Sales in Depository
Gore and Wellington District Branch.
Georgina Parochial Association
St. Vincent's subscription for Mission in Simcoe District

Sherbrooke Parochial Association Niagara District Branch St. Catharines, for Widows and Orphans ... Grimsby, do. ... do. Collections, Widows and Orphans' fund..... Subscriptions for general purposes..... Toronto Parochial Association Dividends Bank Stock

The payments during the same period have been-Grant to Rev. G. C. Street for parsonage ... 12 10 Remittance to England for Dep'y, £350 st'g 431 13 Do. to New York for Do., 283 dollars 67 cts. 70 18 Rev. R. Garrett, to 31st Dec. Rev. J. McIntyre, for Indian Inter'r 31st Dec. 18 15 0
Rev. F. A. O'Meara, expenses visiting Indians at Sault St. Marie 5 18 0
Rev. Geo. Bourne, Trav. Miss., to 31st Dec. 9 5 2 Thornhill Parochial Association, for local

The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorised to pay the following accounts:—

One quarter's rent, due 1st February H. & W. Rowsell, Stock £20 12 5 James A. Sparks

James Cowan, alterations and additions in Depository
Metcalfe & Cheney, stove-pipe, and putting Books Petty Cash
Thos. Champion, Salary £10 8
Messenger's wages 2 10

> £109 1 9 W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The Committee appointed by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, at their General Monthly Meeting, held on the 3rd of December 1845, to report on the best means of assisting in the erection of Parsonages by loans from the permanent funds of the Society,

Beg leave to report—
That they are of opinion, the best means of assisting in the erection of parsonages by loan from the permanent funds of the Society, will be by loans, to be secured on such good and sufficient security as shall be satisfactory to the Solicitors of the Society, to be repaid by instal ments of 10 per cent. per annum on the sum advanced; such instalments to pay the interest and form a sinking fund to liquidate the debt.

By this plan 15 annual payments of £10 each, and a leth payment of £8, will pay the principal and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on an advance or

loan of £100.

Your Committee are of opinion that each application

compile a volume.

For the extract which you have transferred to your paper from the columns of the Christian Guardian, and cited from my Discourse, I cannot be held responsible.—

But the columns of the Christian Guardian, and cited from my Discourse, I cannot be held responsible.—

But the columns of the Christian Guardian, and cited from my Discourse, I cannot be held responsible.—

But the columns of the Christian Guardian, and cited from my Discourse, I cannot be held responsible.—

But the columns of the Christian Guardian, and cited from my Discourse, I cannot be held responsible.— The permanent funds for investment at present are as

> £1670 8 111 The Investments made by the Society are as follows: Diocesan Press £370 0 0 British America Ass. Co. 100 shares 437 10 0 Bank of Upper Canada, 61 do..... 748 8 9 Rev. John Grier.....

£1648 3 9 Of which sum of £1648 3s. 9d., the sum of £225 has Of which sum of £1648 3s. 9d., the sum of £225 has been invested belonging to funds not held for investment; that is, £175 from the Septuagesima fund, and £50 from the General Purposes fund; leaving only the sum of £1423 3s. 9d. of the permanent funds invested, and as such funds amount to £1670 8s. 11½d, it leaves a balance of £247 5s. 2½d. still uninvested.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BROCK DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

(From the Monarch.) The second Annual Meeting of this Branch was held, arsuant to notice, at Woodstock, on Monday, February 16, 1846; the Rev. Wm. Bettridge, B.D., Rector, in the

The meeting was opened by prayer. The Secretary read the proceedings of the last meeting.
The Rev. Wm. Bettridge addressed the meeting.
Letter from the Rev. George Petrie was then read, and
the Secretary read the following Report, which was una-

REPORT. In submitting their second Annual Report, your Committee beg most earnestly to recommend the great object for which the Church Society of this Diocese was formed, to the constant attention and unwearied support of every member of the Church. Your Committee would thankfully acknowledge the Divine goodness for the truly Christian liberality exhibited in the Rectory towards the support of the Society, especially at a time when so large a sum for the organ and incidental expenses has been bscribed by the congregation. Your Committee receive it as a token for future good, that Churchmen are gratetheir privileges, and are resolved, according to their ability, to extend these privileges to the destitute members of the Church throughout the Diocese.

Brock District Branch in account with H. C. Barwick, 1845. Dr. £ s. d. Feb. 28. To am't remitted T. W. Birchall Esq. 14 2 101 June 5.—To collection under Bishop's Letter, 12 18 5 Sept. 5.—To amount remitted R. G. Anderson Esq. on account, Relief Fund...... 15 17 6
Nov. 4.—To cash for a Sunday School Lend-Collection under Bishop's Letter, 11 9 4
To ditto ditto, additional...... 2 10 0

Jan. 10.-To cash advanced Beachville con-Esq., bal. for Quebec Relief Fund, 1 9 To balance of cash in hand remitted to the Parent Society Cr.

Feb. 7.—By balance per account rendered June.—By collection under Bishop's Letter— Woodstock 9 13 2 Eastwood Aug.-By collections for Quebec relief fund-Nov.-By collection under Bishop's Letter-

Eastwood

2 10 0

By collections during the year at the Offertory, (weekly)— 54 10 6 By Annual Subscriptions

H. C. BARWICK, Treasurer. Your Committee rejoice in the extension of sound church principles; and, while the Church in the paren Church principles; and, while the Church in the parent state has been agitated by a few restless and undisciplined spirits, (now happily gone out "from us," as they were not "of us,") your Committee would ascribe the glory to God that this Diocese has been preserved in peace, and permitted to extend its sphere of usefulness and efficiency. Your Committee look forward with confident hope to the period when the funds of this Branch of the Church Society will have so far increased as to excelle these Society will have so far increased as to enable them to employ a Missionary in those parts of this District where the ministrations of the Church have not yet been intro-

Total amount.....

It appears from the Depositary's account for the last year, that £18 5s. 7d. has been expended in Bibles, Prayer Books, and Tracts. RESOLUTIONS.

1. Moved by the Rev. F. D. Fauquiere, seconded by Mr. Richard Adams,

That although the whole of the contributions (except £1 12s. 1d. from Oxford, and £2 10s. from Huntingford) to this Branch Society, have been raised in the Rectory of Woodstock; there is yet ground for gratitude to Almighty God, that the great objects of the Society are understood and appreciated by the overset Charles of the Society are understood and appreciated by the overset Charles of the Society are understood and appreciated by the overset Charles of the Society are understood and appreciated by the overset Charles of the Society are understood and appreciated by the overset Charles of the Society are understood and appreciated by the overset of the Society are understood and appreciated by the society of the Society are understood and appreciated by the society of the Society are understood and appreciated by the society of the Society are understood and appreciated by the society of the Society are understood and appreciated by the Society of the Society are understood and appreciated by the Society are understood and appreciated by the Society of the Society are understood and appreciated by the Soc derstood and appreciated by so many Churchmen amongst us.
2. Moved by C. N. Thomas Esq., seconded by George

Hay, Esq.

That the increasing demand for the ministrations of the Church in this Diocese, arising from the yearly inthe Church in the parent state, and upon the re-

the Church in this Diocese, arising from the yearly in-flux of emigrants from the parent state, and upon the re-sources of this Society arising from the enlarged claims on the funds of the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, render it imperative on every Churchman to contribute to the utmost of his abi-lity towards the support of this Society.

3. Moved by E. Fauquiere Esq., seconded by William Light, Esq.

Light, Esq.

That while annual subscriptions are most thankfully received, and an increase in them is urgently requested, this meeting considers the weekly collections at the Ofmost effectual method, as it is most in con formity with the letter and spirit of the Liturgy, and of

Holy Writ, of commending the cause, and increasing the financial resources of the Society amongst the generality of our people.
4. Moved by J. G. Vansittart, Esq., seconded by the

Rev. F. D. Fauquiere,
That the notoriously exceptionable manner in which the Clergy Reserves are at present disposed of, furnishes just cause to this Society and to every Churchman, to unite in an urgent petition to the Legislature, to secure the first an urgent petition to the Legislature, to secure from further mismanagement and abuse that portion of the same, which by Colonial and Imperial Statute has been awarded to the Church; and that the Committee be requested in the name of this District Branch, to prepare and forward such petition.

5. Moved by Spencer Mackay, Esq., seconded by Mr. L. F. Rogers

J. F. Rogers,
6. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Office-bearers of the Society in this District, with the request that they will continue their labours in its behalf.

James R. McKnight, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Turner, were then appointed Laymen of the Huntingford Paro-

WM. BETTRIDGE, B.D., Rector of Woodstock, Chairman.

EDMUND DEEDES, Secretary. Woodstock, Feb. 16, 1846.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CONFIRMATIONS .- The Lord Bishop of Montreal held Confirmations last week in the Mission of Portneuf, and administered that rite to 12 persons in the Seigniory of Portnerf, to 34 in the Seigniory of Bourg Louis, and to 11 at St. Catherine's, in the Seigniory of Fossambault. At the latter place some candidates were unable to present themselves on account of a severe snow-storm, which rendered the roads in certain parts impassable.

At the Confirmation holden in the Cathedral Church

n this city, on Sunday last, 218 persons ratified their aptismal engagements.

We understand that it is the intention of the Lord Bi-

shop shortly to hold a private Confirmation, as several candidates for the rite were prevented attending, owing to the prevailing sickness. CHURCH Society. - Collections were made pursuant, on Sunday last,

raised in the Cathedral Church was £35 1s. 8d.

same purpose, amounted to £43. 8s. LENT-SERVICES.—Notice has been given, that Divine Service will be held at the Cathedral Church in this city, until Passion-week, every Wednesday and Friday in the afternoon, as has been usual in this parish.

Montreal.—Among the public services performed by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese on his late visit to Montreal on Diocesan business, not the least interesting was His Lordship's preaching to the youth under instruction in the Sunday School connected with Trinity Church, on the evening of Wednesday the 28th of January, being the day preceding the Confirmation. About 400 were resent with their teachers, occupying the centre-block of pews, while the adult congregation took the side-pews, of pews, white the author congregation took the side-pews, gallery, and such temporary seats as could be placed in the aisles. His Lordship expounded the 34th Psalm; the singing was remarkable for the part taken in it by the singing was remarkable for the part taken in it by the congregation generally, and the whole occasion of an uncommonly encouraging character as regards the scriptural training of the young through the instrumentality of Sunday Schools. May the training which the young receive at home, be in accordance with the privilege afforded to them in the house of God!—Berean.

ENGLAND.

MISSIONARY COLLEGE FOR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, NOW IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT CANTERBURY.

The Provisional Committee, appointed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for forwarding the preliminary arrangements connected with the above design, are anxious to report to the body of Contributors the progress which has been made towards the attainment of the great of the state ways fully important object in view, and also to state more fully, for the satisfaction of those who may be desirous of further information on the subject, some particulars respect-

It was announced in a prospectus published in August last, that a site in the metropolitical city of Canterbury, (the ruins of the ancient Abbey of Augustine) having, by the gift of a lay member of the Church been devoted to this purpose, and a sum then amounting to £39,000, having been already contributed towards its accomplishment, it was proposed to commence immediately the principal Quadrangle of the College, including the Chapel, Hall, Library, and Apartments for fifty Students, with the requisite accommodation for the Officers and Servants of the Establishment. The Provisional Committee have now the pleasure to report the contraction of the contraction have now the pleasure to report, that one entire side of the Quadrangle, containing rooms for fifty Students, is externally complete and covered in; that the Hall and Offices are also in an advanced state; and the Chapel, Warden's House, and Fellows' Building begun: and it is hoped that the Library and Lecture Rooms will be commenced in the spring. There is at present every reason menced in the spring. There is at present every reason to expect, that the buildings will be ready for the recepto expect, that the buildings will be leady for the recep-tion of Students by the end of August next. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Acting on his own behalf, and that of his Grace the Archbishop of

his own behalf, and that of his Grace the Archbishop of York, and the Lord Bishop of London, has requested the Right Reverend W. H. Coleridge, D.D., late Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, to accept the Office of Warden. It is with peculiar gratification that the Committee announce that the Bishop has consented to undertake the Office; and to those who are duly alive to its great importance, it will be a matter of no ordinary its great importance, it will be a matter of no ordinary satisfaction, that the Institution will enjoy, from the first,

Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to give Statutes for its future government and regulation. The College will consist of a Warden, a Sub-Warden, who is to be a Master of Arts, in Priests' Orders, and Six Felton and Canada and C to be a Master of Arts, in Priests Orders, and Six Rellows, all of whom are to be actively engaged, under the immediate Superintendence of the Warden, in the instruction and tuition of the Students. The Officers of the College are all to be nominated by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, for the time being, as being the Prelates more immediately connected with the Church in the Colonies; and the Committee wish to have it distinctly understood, that with the Prelates above named will rest entirely the selection and

The simple object for which the institution is founded is, to supply the want, which has long been felt, of a sufficient number of Ministers duly prepared, by special training, to labour with effect in the dependencies of the British Empire: for, many as are the zealous and excellent men now labouring in the Colonies, or as Mission-aries to the heathen, they are few in comparison with the extent of the field of labour. It is therefore the object of the College now in progress, to provide an education to qualify young men for the service of the Church in Foreign Settlements, with such strict regard to economy and frugality of habits, as may fit them for the special duties to be encountered, and the hardships to be endured.

ardships to be endured.

Candidates for admission into the College will be submitted to a previous examination. They will be required to be in communion with the Church, and to bring with them certificates of Religious and moral character.
They will not be admitted ordinarily, under 18, or above 22 years of age. The ordinary course of instruction in the College will be completed in three years.

The design has received the sanction of the great majority of the Bishops of England and Wales, as well as of the Colonial Diocesans; and Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and H. R. H. the Prince Albert, have been graciously pleased to allow their names to be placed at the head of the list of Subscribers.

The amount at present contributed—irrespectively of Annual Subscriptions which amount to £500, per annum—is £50,000. This sum does not include the value of the site, nor the additional outlay incurred by its munifi-cent Donor, who, besides a large donation to the General Fund, has taken upon himself the erection of a considera-ble part of the buildings,—of those in particular, which from their architecture. from their architectural character, would involve compa-

from their architectural character, wound involve comparatively the greatest cost.

It is proposed to endow and support the Intitution out of the General Fund formed by free contributions, (the sum of £30,000, having been reserved for this purpose out of the amount already contributed,) together with such moderate payments as may be required from the Students. But it is to be understood that no contribution chall convey any right of nomination or of interference shall convey any right of nomination, or of interference with the government of the College. And the Committee feel it to be but due to the munificent Donor of the tee feel it to be but due to the munificent Donor of the Site, who is by far the largest contributor to the General Fund. independently of the outlay which he incurs in assisting, to so great an extent, in the erection of the buildings, to avail themselves of this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the disinterested liberality with which, reserving to himself no personal rights, or the exercise of any control, he has lent such effectual aid to the establishment of an Institution simply devoted to the best interests of the United Church of England and Ireland, and which will be conducted, in all respects, on the recognized which will be conducted, in all respects, on the recognized

principles of that Church.

The high sanction and support which this national undertaking,—for such it may well be considerd—has already received, will be a sufficient pledge that no arrangements or regulations in regard to it will be allowed to rest on any narrower basis than that of the Church itself.— And it is therefore with the most entire and unhesitating confidence that the Committee commend the design to the pious and charitable co-operation of all who, as faithful and attached members of the Church of England, have her welfare at heart, and would aid her in the fulfilment of the obligations under which she is laid by the condition of our countrymen in foreign settlements, and by the opportunities which under Divine Providence, the wide extent of British dominion and colonization affords for making known to heathen nations the Gospel of

By desire of the Provisional Committee. Dec. 31, 1845. J. LICHFIELD, Chairman. MISSIONARY COLLEGE AT CANTERBURY .- The Bishop of Calcutta has become a contributor to the fund for the erection and endowment of the college.

ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 30.—The Right Rev the Lord Bi-ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 30.—The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Gibralter arrived at Alexandria from Malta in the French steamer the Orisis on Tuesday, the 23d of December, accompanied by the Rev. Lord Charles Hervey and the Rev. J. R. Errington. The next day the bishop held a confirmation at the British Chapel, being assisted in that service by the Rev. J. R. Errington, and on the day following, which was Christmas Day, his lordship preached at the chapel and afterwards administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, assisted by the Rev. E. Winder, the Chaplain at Alexandria.

THE LATE REV. DR. D'OYLY .- On Saturday we nounced the decease of the Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D., F.R.S., Rector of Lambeth, and of Sundridge, in Kent.—Dr. D'Oyly was born 31st October, 1778, went to reside Dr. D'Oyly was born 31st October, 1778, went to reside at Cambridge at the usual age, succeeded in obtaining the distinguished degree of second wrangler in 1800, and shortly after was elected Fellow of Corpus Christi College. He held the office of moderator in the university lege. He held the office of moderator in the university during three successive years; was appointed in 1810 a chaplain in ordinary to George III., in 1811 Christian advocate of Cambridge, and in 1813 one of the examining chaplains to the late Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1815 the subject of this memoir was collated by the archbishop to the vicarage of Herne-hill in Kant which had in the same year for the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, vacated by the death of his father; and in 1820 he was appointed rector of Lambeth, Surrey, and Sundridge, Kent, at the rectory of which place he died, after a short illness, on the eighth of this month, deeply and widely lamented, at the age of 97 years. Dr. D'Oyly's sphere of public at the age of 97 years. Dr. D'Oyly's sphere of public usefulness has been a very extended one. There is scarcely a benevolent or scientific society in London with which he was unconnected; and it may be mentioned that the foundation of King's College, London, an establishment where religious and secular studies are so happily and professedly blended, is generally understood to have been the result of suggestions amanating from him. His and professedly blended, is generally understood to have been the result of suggestions emanating from him. His literary labours have not been unimportant. He was a frequent contributor on theological subjects to the Quarterly Review, when under the editorship of Mr. Gifford. He published a "Life of Archbishop Sancroft," which he published a "Life of Archbishop Sancroft, which passed through two editions; a volume of "Sermons, chiefly Doctrinal, with Notes," besides many single sermons and incidental pamphlets; while his splendid edition of the Bible, undertaken in conjunction with the Rev. R. Mant (now Bishop of Down and Connor), has rendered the name of D'Oyly familiar even to those to whom the lately deceased diving was personally unknown. whom the lately deceased divine was personally unknown. We may conclude this notice by saying, that in Dr. D'Oyly the Church has lost one of her most active, staunch, and able supporters.

BATH .- It is our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Partis, a well known and universally esteemed lady, a resident in this city for more than 30 years. Blessed by Providence with ample means of following the impulses of her benevolent heart, she found pleasure in contriving to diffuse relief through numerous channels, both public and private. Almost all the hospitals in London benefitted by her munificence, and the extension of her charity reached the public asylums for the support and education of youth. The London Orphan, the Infant Orphan Nursery, the National Benevolent Institution, St. Ann's School, the Ladies' School at St. Sepulchre's, and Ann's School, the Ladies' School at St. Sepulchre's, and the Adult Orphan Institution, can bear witness to the substantial aid she gave. We need hardly say that her beneficence provided the funds for the erection and endowment of Partis College, near this city—a retreat in age for the widows and daughters of clergymen and others.

Bath Chronicle

THE VICAR OF SWANSEA AND UNITARIANISM.—The earnestness which the new Vicar has recently evinced in a series of able discourses on the divinity and pre-existence of the Saviour, appears to have given great umbrage, and has roused the ire of the Unitarian minister of the town. A public remonstrance to the Vicar in the brage, and has roused the ire of the Unitarian minister of the town. A public remonstrance to the Vicar, in the shape of a printed letter, has just made its appearance, and has caused no small stir amongst the religious portion of the community of the place. In consequence of the specious manner in which many scriptural texts are there set forth, and the gross misrepresentations which it contains, the Vicar has been reluctantly compelled to vindicate the cause of his great Lord and Master. The time for replying having been fixed for the evening of Sunday week, one of the most crowded assemblages ever witnessed within the walls of St. Mary's Church attended on the occasion. In a discourse of unwards of two house on the occasion. In a discourse of upwards of two hours, duration, the Rev. gentleman combated the arguments of his opponent in a most conclusive and masterly ner. In compliance with the urgent request of his clerical brethren, his congregation and several Dissenters, he has consented to have the sermon published forthwith. -Bristol Journal.

CHAUNTING THE ESSENCE OF PUSEVISM! To the Editor of the Nottingham Journal.

Strange as this may appear, such was the expression used by some who do not agree with the Liturgy of our Church of England. But before we agree with this asits great importance, it will be a matter of no ordinary the benefit of those personal endowments, and that long colonial Diocese, which so eminently qualify Bishop The College, as has been stated in the Prospectus already put forth, will be formed on the general plan of the Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to give Statutes for its future government and regulation. The College will consist of a Warden a Sub Warden. written in prose, must necessarily have been chaunted. In the New Testament we find the same Jesus and his disciples sang, the multitude chaunted "Hosanna," &c. at our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem. Paul and Silas in the prison at midnight sang praises, or rather chaunted, as it is not to be supposed they sang poetry; and, to go no farther to show that it was used in the worship of God, the whole of the Psalms were composed expressly for the purpose of being chaunted, as many of them were dedicated to the sons of Joseph and Korab, mittee wish to have it distinctly understood, that with the Prelates above-named will rest entirely the selection and appointment of persons to fill the Offices in question.—

The Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being is to be Visitor of the College.

for them to cuaunt in their different services in the temple worship; and that the chaunting of the Psalms was kept up in the primitive Church is evident, as St. James says, "Is any man merry, let him sing psalms;" and in the Revelations we are repeatedly told and shown that

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position for spirituality and depth are to be compared with the words of the inspired writers of the Bible, the chaunting of which our Church still retains? And what music is more simple and effective than that of chants; or what part of divine worship is there that the Christian what part of divine worship to the takes more delight in? And therefore from what we see we conclude that chaunting is not the essence of Puseyism, but the essence of the word and worship of God.

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From our English Files.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Jan. 23.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Hume, after complimenting Sir Robert Peel upon his proposed liberal policy, said, there was one other point to which he would refer, and it was, to express a hope that the right purable baronet would continue to maintain the good un derstanding which, from her Majesty's speech, appeared to pre-vail between France and England. (Hear.) It was in the power of the British Government, united with that of France, to command the peace of the world. (Hear, hear.) Quarrels might take place between different nations, but those two great nations united would prevent war. (Hear.) There was a in the speech referring to the state of our relation with the United States: and he must say that he thought her Majesty's expressions on this subject highly proper and becoming. He thought, too, that the paragraph which recommended an increase in the army and navy estimates, one of the best, under present circumstances, in the whole speech—(hear)—and he saw it with considerable gratification when he found the chief magistrate of a country, from whom he expected better things, venture to set at nought all those rules and regulations which civilized nations observed towards each other. It would be acting contrary to the whole tenor of his life, which had been to support the most efficient, useful, and proper powers of the government, not to approve of this part of the speech, and he was sure there was a disposition on the part of the house to place at her Majesty's commands those means which would ain the honour of the country. (Cheers.)

Sir ROBERT PEEL. -I never entertained the slightest apsion that any contrast between the language employed in her Majesty's speech, in reference to those unfortunate dis that which has been used by the chief magistrate of the United States, would have been made in this house. I never though that that could have been mistaken or misrepresented. We have no hesitation in announcing our sincere desire, for the interests of this country, for the interests of the United States, and for the interests of the civilized world, in continuing to strain every effort which is consistent with national honour, for the purpose of amicably terminating those disputes. (Hear.) I never had any apprehension that our intentions or language I never had any apprehension that our intentions or language would be misrepresented; and the speech which the honourable gentleman, (Mr. Hume), the uniform and consistent advocate for the strictest economy, has just made, confirms me that my anticipations will not be disappointed. (Cheers.) And if any proposal which her Majesty's Government may feel it to be their duty to make for the maintenance of essential rights, or of the national honour, shall be responded to and supported by the house, then let me not be mistaken. I think it would be the house, then let me not be mistaken. I think it the greatest misfortune if a contest about the Oregon between two such powers as England and the United States could not by the exercise of moderation and good sense, be brought to a perfectly honourable and satisfactory conclusion. (Cheers.)
Sir ROBERT PEEL, in reply to Lord John Russell, said, on the subject of the Oregon territory, I have to state that a proposal was made by Mr. Buchanan, with the authority of the President of the United States, to Mr. Pakenham, and that the proposal so made suggested a division of the territory. Whether or not that proposal ought to have been accepted I cannot say. Mr. Pakenham thought that the terms proposed were so little likely to be acceptable, that he did not feel himself warranted in transmitting the proposal to the Government at home; and on signifying this to Mr. Buchanan, the latter immediately stated that the proposal was withdrawn. This is the state of the negotiation at present, so far as I am informed, respecting the preposal submitted by Mr. Buchanan. I have the highest opinion of Mr. Pakenham. I have the greatest respect for his talents, and the greatest confidence in his judgment; yet must say that it would have been better had he transmitte that proposal to the Home Government for their consideration and, if found in itself unsatisfactory, it might possibly have formed the foundation for a further proposal. (Hear.) Since that period, this country has again repeated to the United States their offer of referring the matter to arbitration, but no answer has yet been received to the proposal so made.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S STATEMENT. We might plead the extraordinary pressure upon our space as an adequate apology for not offering any commentary upon the Premier's statement and the tariff to which it refers. We have, however, another and a better apology. We are not ashamed to confess that we do not understand the proposed change, or rather that we cannot believe that we rightly un-derstand a change proposed by one whom we have been ac customed to regard as a statesman of the first order, but which we find it impossible to reconcile with the principles which he has professed and taught us, and millions of others, to main tain during his brilliant political career of more than 30 years If the principles that seem to us to govern the proposed change are right principles, then the Conservative party must have been for more than 30 years obtuse and perverse beyond the political affairs. This is a conclusion to which we canno cause we see a flagrant discrepancy between the view of the change that presents itself to us, and the promise of the Royal Speech, in which we must feel that nothing but truth wou The Royal Speech promises a compensatory indirect pro-

tection to every great interest in the country from which a direct protection may be withdrawn—for any trace of this compensation we look in vain to the speech of the Premier, or to the tariff. It were "uncivil irony," not friendly candour, to treat any of the items of the tariff—the whole schedule of trifles in gross, for just compensation must be made in weight and not in wanter—as an equivalent to the immediate weight and not in number - as an equivalent to the immediate reduc tion of the protecting duties on corn, and the total abolition o these duties three years hence. Were we the enemies of the Premier, we might go through the schedule in a manner to divert our readers—but we are not enemies, as we think ou conduct has proved, and we forbear. It is true that many o the changes proposed in the schedule of trifles will affect man u'acturers and artisans, and affect them severely, petty as the changes may seem; but what compensation is this to the agriculturists? They have no spiteful resentments to indulge, and every injury to manufacturers, and artisans, and labourers must fall at second hand upon them, to add to the buiden of their own direct oppressions, and to crush them with the accumulated burden.

The Premier professes, however, an opinion that the price of corn will not fall, and that therefore compensation upon this head will be unnecessary. To this point, then, the question is narrowed as regards the agriculturists, and to this point we would advise their advocates to direct the utmost attention We have a very strong opinion that more than three or twice three years must pass, before British agriculture shall be in a condition to compete with foreign agriculture, subject to the burdens to which British farmers must submit, not merely from heavier taxation, but happily from their more elevated habits and the consequent exigent want of comforts unknown to strangers. At present, as it seems to us, the competition must cause the ruin of the farmer and the progressive degrada-

tion of the peasant.

If the consumer is to buy at the cheapest market, the producer too must buy at the chapest market the instrument of production—labour; and the principle, carried to its legitimate conclusion, must reduce the whole population to the condition of "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The question is thus, in truth, a labourers' question. However, we may be wrong in anticipating from the proposed change a reduction in the price of corn; but if we are, if bread is to remain at an undiminished price, what is to be the compensation to the pool linen-weaver, cotton-weaver, silk-weaver, lace weaver, shoe maker, hatter, glove maker, and other artisans affected, for the great reduction or total loss of his protection? The dilemma seems to us the most simple and obvious that can be imagined Either the prices of corn will fall, or they will not. If they fall, the farmer is injured without compensation; if they do no fall, the manufacturer and artisan are injured without compenwhether they toil in fields, or mines, or mills. We have spoken thus freely, because candour is a debt due to all who repose confidence in us. We shall rejoice to find ourselves in the wrong; but we confess that we do not contemplate the dis-

covery as a probable one. - St. James's Chronicle.

After Mr. Denison had seconded the Address, Sir Robert Peel rose, and—what shall we say? We would fain use respectful and decorous language—we would fain touch generously upon the Minister of a great country like this, standing in the situation which the Right Hon. Baronet occupied on Thomas, the world without the standard of the standard Thursday evening. But who can read his exordium, withou feelings too nearly allied to contempt? We know not what impression that exordium may have made upon others. We only know the impression it made upon ourselves. We seemed to be reading the confession of a man labouring under the weight of his shame, and struggling to escape from it by an appeal to the mercy of his judges. There was nothing of digappeal to the mercy of his judges. There was nothing of dig-nity or elevation in its tone. He threw himself upon the "generous feelings" of the House while he seized the first opportunity of relieving his character from the opprobrium which had fallen upon it. He did not deny that he was a suspected person; that his political integrity was doubted; that he was assailed with bitter reproaches by those who believed he had betrayed them; that appearances were certainly against him; but he hoped to be able to clear himself by a statement of all the circumstances under which he had acted and of the motives by which he had been influenced. "He that needs an apology," says old Fuller, "comes too near a fault." Did the Right Hon. Baronet ask himself what he had done to render these

chaunting shall be the employment of heaven. It is not Did he not picture to himself the Prime Minister of England until the last few centuries that the singing of hymns in Poetry has been used; and what words of modern com-

in the potato crop!
But let us do the Right Hon. Baronet justice. "It would be unfair and uncandid," said he, "on my part, if I attached undue importance to that particular cause." It was not all owing to the potatoes. He foresaw he could not deal with his "great and mysterious calamity," without falling into the arms of the League: he could not provide against the consequences of the short supply of potatoes, without deciding upon the course that must "ultimately be taken with regard to the laws which governed the importation of grain." forth the suspected secret-his entire conversion to the principles of free-trade in all things.

"I will not," said he, "withhold the homage which is due to the progress of reason and to truth, by denying that my opinions upon the subject of protection have undergone a change. Whether holding a private station or in a public one change. Whether holding a private station or in a public one, I will assert the privilege of yielding to the force of argument and conviction, and acting upon the results of enlarged experience. It may be supposed that there is something humiliating in making such admissions: Sir, I feel no such humiliation."

If the Right Hon. Baronet spoke the truth, we would desire no better support than such a feeling, were we unhappily reduced to the necessity of seeking for it.

After this exordium, Sir Robert Peel entered into numerous lating to expend the entered into numerous

After this exordium, Sir Robert Per entered into indictous details, calculations, and figures, relating to exports, the excise, the rate of wages, the price of provisions, &c., for the purpose of showing how utterly untenable, how false and inconclusive, were all the opinions which he held in 1842 upon the subject of protecting and other duties. We extract, as a perfect curiothe following passage from this part of his argument :-Now, I want to deprive those who, arguing a priori with-

out the benefit of experience, have come to the conclusion that protection is objectionable in principle—I want to deprive them of none of the credit which is fairly their due. Reason, unaided by experience, brought conviction to their minds. My opinions have been modified by the result of the experience of the last three years. I have had the opportunity of comparing the results which have followed during the last three years from that principle upon which you have been acting for some years past—namely, the gradual removal of protection on domestic I have had the opportunity of comparing the periods of abundance and comparatively low prices with periods of scarcity and high prices—(cheers)—and I am led to the conclusion that the main grounds of public policy on which pro-tection has been defended are not tenable; at least I cannot maintain them. (Cheers.) I do not believe, after the experience of the last three years, that the rate of wages varies with the price of food. I do not believe that, with high prices, wages will necessarily rise in the same ratio. I do not believe that a low price of food necessarily implies a low rate of wages.— (Cheers.) Neither can I maintain that protection to domestic

And all this has been the work of only three years! How very satisfactory-how consolatory to know that with some men the experience of three years is sufficient to confute the experience of three hundred—that experiments which have been in operation during 1843, 1844, 1845, entitle us to decide that we have been, for centuries, groping in the dark, and committing all sorts of blunders. But who can tell what another three years may produce? Who can say that the Right Hon. Baronet in 1849, will be able to believe all the things he now beves, none of which he believed in 1842? May we not, then, have another "homage to the progress of reason, and to truth," another assertion of the "privilege of yielding to the force of argument and conviction," caused, perhaps, by another "great" have removed to another part of the Province, and, in ignoand mysterious calamity," happening, not to potatoes, but turnips and green peas? There seems to be no assignable limit years, and the dead letter office in Montreal will be the recipithe rotatory motions of a mind like that of the Right Hon.

We pass over, for the present, and for the reasons we have stated, the intermediate explanations of Sir Robert Peel upon the subject of the Ministerial "resignations and counter-resignations" as the Duke of Richmond called them, and hasten to the peroration of the Right Hon. Baronet's speech. It was as remarkable, in its way, as the exordium. If the latter was humble and beseeching, the former was boastful, arrogant, haughty, with no inconsiderable mixture of the anti-climax. from a person who has been nearly forty years a public man. and during nearly thirty of those years holding official situations—a person who reminds ns that "he has served four Sovereigns"—we have, we repeat, heard enough of his indifference to power except for pure and lofty ends. We do not dispute that the Right Hon. Baronet believes himself to be actuated solely by those motives; but we do not believe it one jot the more for being so repeatedly reminded of the fact.

THE TIMBER TRADE. (From the Liverpool Commercial Report.) The following table contrasts the tonnage employed in the Timber trade this year with that of the previous one: Import from the 1st Feb., 1845, to the 1st Feb., 1846. Quebec 214 Vessels, 125,325 Tons.

566 " 273,646 " St. John, &c..... 211 420 " 203,558 The following summary contrasts the present with last

1845. ..3,664,959 feet5,591,077 feet Miramichi....... 49,241 " 88,903 Other Ports 185,925 " 241,779

Colonial.

GREAT WESTERN RAIL ROAD. (To the Editor of the Hamilton Gazette.)

Hamilton, February 14, 1846. SIR, - Since the publication of my last letter dated 6th inst. -I have received the following letter from the Hon. the At-

Montreal, 9th February, 1846. My DEAR SIR ALLAN - Yours of the 3rd reached me ves

terday (Sunday), enclosing an extract from the Morning Chronicle of the 2d ultimo, which states that my opinion had been taken and given to the effect, that Directors for the Great Western Rail Road Company, could not be legally elected, nor perform any act until 1846, and requesting if I had given an opinion, that I would furnish you with a copy of it, and of the case upon which it was required.

In reply I have to inform you of my inability to comply

with your request, inasmuch, as no case was ever submitted to ion given by me respecting the Great Western Rail Road Company, or its powers, on any matter whatever con-nected with its proceedings. In fact I have never given any professional opinion respecting the Company at any time what-Believe me, My dear Sir Allan,

Your's very sincerely, W. H. DRAPER.

(Signed) Perhaps this, with the extract from Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood's letter, will be sufficient to show, that the statement made in the Morning Chronicle that the Attorney and Solicitor Generals of Canada have given it as their opinion, that the llegal-was without the slightest foundation, and published with no other apparent view than to injure the prospects, and retard the progress of this very important work.

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your obedient servant. ALLAN N. MACNAB, P. G. W.R.R. Co.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY .- We are very much gratified at learning that the Upper Canada Loan Company's Charter has at length passed the Great Scal of England, and has been transmitted to the Canadian Agent, John A. McDonald, Esq., M.P.P. for Kingston. The English Agent, Robt. S. Acheson, Esq., is now busily engaged in organizing the Board of London Directors, and completing all the details for vigorous operation. This Company will afford more real relief to Upper Canada than all the monied institutions within her boundary, and too much praise cannot be given to Messrs. McDonald and Acheson, for the steady perseverance and indefatigable industry they have evinced, in bringing the matter to maturity.— Statesman. SIR ROBERT PEEL'S FINANCIAL SCHEME .- When Lord

John Russell, now some fifteen years ago, came down with a proposition for demoli-hing the pocket boroughs, an honourable legislator said that the temerity of the proposal "fairly took his breath away." The boldness of the financial scheme of Sir Robert Peel, striking at once at provisions, corn, and timber, at every branch of trade in this colony, on the protection of which the producers had relied, has had something of a similar effect here. The majority yet remain in breathless asto nishment, mingled with no little consternation and alarm, and not the less so that we are so remote from the scene of action, hat in all probability the deed will be consummated before our

remonstrances can be heard. We have at present, however, little time or space at our disposal to speculate on the consequences of the apparently inevitable carrying of the Premier's measure, and we convey to our English readers what appears to be the impression of the best informed persons in this quarter.

Some parties feel very great uneasiness indeed, and consider

the prosperity and progress of the colony at an end. But by far the greater number, though they admit that it is a "heavy blow and a great discouragement" to our nascent trade, and comes upon us with dangerous suddenness, think that by adapting our own legislation to circumstances, and obtaining fr Britain the same consideration for temporary difficulties which she has given to the home producer, the blow may be averted until we are in a condition to sustain it.

We believe it is the general feeling of the merchants of the suppliant accents necessary? Had he no perception of the bathos of his situation, when he spoke of "that great and mysterious calamity" which was the immediate cause of the dissolution of his Government in the early part of last December?

Montreal Board of Trade, and that they will embody their sentiments in a memorial to the Home Government, that the only way to save us from the consequences of free trade at home is to give us a fair share of it ourselves.

It will be submitted, therefore, that Canadian Corn and

But the admission of such Corn and Flour into the markets But the admission of such Corn and Flour into the formation of Great Britain on favourable terms, to be no longer conditional on a high duty being imposed on American Corn and Flour entering the Province. That duty was originally imposed to quiet the fears of the English agriculturalist, since shown to be quite chimerical, of immense quantities of American Flour being forced in, duty free, by way of our Lakes; and if the duty is to be taken off such Flour at home, there seems reason at all for laying a tax to prevent this colony having

That all Imperial duties on American produce on the fron-

That if our own Legislature do not take the initiative, the ome Government recommend them to repeal all Provincial uties on the entry of, or, at least, on the transit through, this Province, of agricultural produce.

That a moderate rate of duties be fixed on the great canals.

That encouragement be afforded to the construction of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, by which, at all times of the year, there will be afforded quick and cheap transit for pas-sengers and light goods, and in the spring and fall, earlier and

By such a course of policy, in harmony with the Parent

has already guaranteed. duties are not imposed to keep trade out of the canals, they it?

vinces for an improved system similar to that enjoyed by our more fortunate fellow-subjects at home. The address of the New Brunswickers has been answered in the negative, on the plea that if any reduction took place, the income would not meet the expenditure. This has been ably answered by the Bytown Gazette, in an article we copied from that paper a fortnight since. A few days ago we were not a little surprised upon learning that the "passenger stage" would perform the journey from hence to Hamilton some hours quicker than the two horse sleigh which carried the mail. The next new move was the receipt of a circular from Montreal, on Friday last, "recommending" that the wrappers in which newspapers sent by post are enveloped, should have the words "Sent from the earch Office, Woodstock," printed upon the outside, with the insituation that unless this "recommendation" shall be complied with, any papers not claimed by the parties to whom they are addressed, will be forwarded to Montreal and destroyed, without any notice to the publisher. Under this new system ents of newspapers designed for others, week after week, and year after year. To our view the receipt of any species of property, for a lengthened period, known to belong to or intended for another party, is a moral wrong, and the pretext, that a "recommendation" entailing an expense on the proprietors of the press, was not attended to, will not lessen that wrong. onceive the deputy postmasters of each town and village quite as competent to return unclaimed papers to the publishers as they were two years since, and then there was no good ground of complaint on that head; and we look upon this al teration as arbitrary and oppressive, not to employ harsher terms, which we believe we should be justified in using. — Mo-

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY .- We have much pleasure in making public a very praiseworthy instance of liberality on the part of this Institution. One of the sufferers by the late fire, Turner Boyd, whose house was insured in the office, had, it seems, made an assignment of the same to another party, previous to the fire, and without the stipulated notification to and consent of the Company; whereby the policy became vitiated, and they were legally absolved from all responsibility for the loss. As it appeared, however, that the fire was purely accidental, and had moreover not originated in the house in question, on representation made, the Directors gladly took advantage of the latter circumstance, to justify a departure from their rules, and the insurance money, we understand, has been promptly paid. — Cobourg Star.

ANOTHER FIRE. - On Saturday evening last about eight o'clock, the quiet of our town was again disturbed by the ring-ing of alarm bells and a cry of Fire. On hastening to the spot it was found to proceed from a stable and warehouse in reaf of King Street, pertaining to the dwelling house in occupation of W. H. Kittson, Esq. Happily, the (as usual) prompt attendance of No. 2 Eugine and Company—the activity of the members of which, upon all occasions where the alarming cry of fire has called for their exertion, has been most conspicuous and efficient, together with the no less praiseworthy assistance and orderly co-operation of the inhabitants generally,—was successful in preventing the flames extending to any of the surrounding buildings, which certainly at one time were in imminent danger. No. I Engine and Company were also in attendance, and did efficient service, though not so early in the field as their junior brethren. We regret to understand that Mr. Kittson has sustained a serious loss by the conflagration in the destruction of a steam engine and quantity of ropes, rigging, &c., be longing to one of his propellers, and which was stored in the

A NEW ENTERPRISE .- We are very glad to learn that our truly patriotic and public spirited fellow-townsman John Counter, Esq., has obtained a lease for 21 years, of the whole block which constitutes the property of the Marine Railway Company, for which it is understood he pays 6 per cent, on the

wharves, and proposes to carry them out 575 feet, leaving large and commodious basins which will offer the best protection to vessels in the heaviest storms. He also contemplates the erec-tion of ranges of new fire-proof stores; and to connect with them steam power for a variety of purposes which cannot fail to be beneficial to Kingston, and we trust, still more so, to the

Should the Wolfe Island, Kingston and Toronto Railroad go on, Gore street is decidedly the best approach to the water, and will add greatly to the value of Mr. Counter's speculations as it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that the traffic of both goods and passengers by that line will be immense if the

We believe we speak the language of every man in Kingston, when we say we heartily wish Mr. Counter every success in the undertaking .- Argus.

LORD METCALFE. - We are happy to learn from private sources of the best authority that Lord Metcalfe's health is much improved. The progress of the disease upwards towards the eye has been arrested, although, we regret to say, not alto-gether in a downward direction.—Montreal Herald.

COMMERCIAL.—The news per Cambria is decidedly unfavourable for the holders of wheat and flour. The quotations in Liverpool do not warrant more than 27s 6d being paid in Montreal, at which flour is expected to open. The position of the Canadian farmer will not be improved by Sir Robert Peel's proposed measures; but on the contrary it will be decidedly mjured. We quote wheat at 4s to 4s 3d; flour in lots 22s 6d 23s 6d.—British Canadian, February 28.

HURON ELECTION .- A report has reached us, through the medium of the Toronto Herald, that the Hon. W. Cayley has been returned by a majority of more than 100.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE TWO ADMINISTRATIONS, AND THE GOVERNOR. The struggle is over; the "reign of folly" is past, and the ernor and advised him to carry on Government in direct and open defiance to the wishes of the people, are at length thrust m the position to which they clung with all the pertinacity of limpets.

One of the despatches from the Colonial Minister lately

aid before the House is of the utmost importance, as it estabishes beyond a doubt a great principle, which we shall take up and examine In his reply to despatches from Sir William Colebrooke, respecting the appointment of Mr. Reade, Lord Stanley states that instructions were given to Sir Francis Head, n 1835, that "as a general rule, public employments in Canarovince;" and that in 1836 similar assurances had been made that the principles laid down in the instructions to Sir Fran-Lordship further says-

"Although Mr. Reade has now been for some time in the to Mexico. It is clear to us that neither the inhabitation

Another great principle is also established. We have in former numbers endeavoured to show the necessity of addressing Her Majesty's Government to have the principles of our Colonial Government defined; but perhaps this is no longer necessary, as late changes have shown that even those who most obstinately considered the avowed principle that the Executive list the largest wavel force that Spain has had in the West Incompany.

Council, viz. the Hon. Messrs. Johnston, Chandler, and Hazen (three of the gentlemen who resigned last year) the Hon. Attorney General, and the Hon. Col. Shore. It is singular that after so many years struggle, and so many boast from the Liberals, that we should now have a Conservative Government! and still more remarkable that it is a Government extremely popular. It is indeed said to be a temporary Government. ment, made up for the occasion, and perhaps it may not be filled up until after the ensuing election shall have taken place but we regard it as the basis of a very strong and very popula Government. We congratulate the country upon the success ful termination of the struggle. The business of the country s being proceeded with rapidly by the Legislature, where most every person seems pleased, and instead of the fierce hostility manifested last year, we are happy to perceive old passions becoming rapidly allayed, and nothing but good humour

and smiling countenances.

We have a few observations now to make in reference to his Excellency, as the Representative of Her Majesty. We hope By such a course of policy, in harmony with the Parent State, and not in opposition to it, it is believed by the best informed persons that we may divert into this line of navigation and dislike against Sir William, or believe him to have been iderable portion of the export and import trade of the actuated by improper motives. That he has been shamefully Western States, and even recover a good deal of our export trade to the West Indies. A trade like this will greatly enrich the country, and cannot possibly prejudice the sale of our own surplus produce in the British markets. But should a should know who are the best, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented is notorious, and it is to this point we wish to direct public attention. When a Governor first arrives in a Colony he finds himself among strangers; it is impossible that he should know who are the best, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented, the most talented is the should a meaning the sale of the country and the country contrary and short sighted line of policy be pursued, a melan- popular, the most honest, and the most loyal men. He choly career of decline is before us.

It is proposed by some that if Great Britain removes the into the hands of virtuous and loyal men, for as bashfulness is protective system which led to the construction of our cauals, the attendant of honesty, so is impudence the attendant of the should relieve us by taking upon her our debt, which she is already guaranteed. We have no doubt that if taxes and But the demagogue, or political back, seeks an introduce

will be a very lucrative investment, which either Great Britain or private companies would take willingly. It would, however, be a great indiscretion in the Province to part with them before we have made the experiment of giving them fair play.—

Montreal Gazette.

The Post-Office.—Every new move in the Colonial Post-Office department appears to be designed to answer with insult the respectful but carnest appeals of the people of these Provinces for an improved system similar to that enjoyed by our would bave been irretrievable. Who, then, would wish to see would have been irretrievable. Who, then, would wish to se Sir William leave the Province now? No one, we hope; at all events it is not we. It is our most anxious desire that he remain many years among us, for he has discovered his errors, and is sailing upon the other tack. No sensible man will suppose that Sir William will fall into the same errors a second time; and even if we entertained feelings personally hostile to him as a man—which we never have done—we should still desire him to remain for the good of the Province; for what services the state of curity have we that his successor may not fall into the bands of the very clique from which Sir William has escaped, and spend three or four years among us before he finds out their true character and standing? We know not how far late events may have injured Sir William's interest with Her Majesty's Government; but we think it would be advisable for the House of Assembly, before the close of the session, to express their desire that he should continue to administer the Government of this Province .- Abridged from the Loyalist.

CHURCHWARDENS AND VESTRIES IN FREE CHURCHES. (Abridged from the Loyalist.) HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. Wednesday, February 4.

The House next went into a Committee of the whole on the second reading of the Bill introduced by Mr. Fisher for the Election of Church Wardens and Vestrymen in Churches,

where the sittings are free and open.

Mr. Fisher observed that the present Bill was almost a opy of one framed by Judge Parker several years ago for the use of the Parish of Portland in St. John. That Bill had exoired and that circumstance not being generally known it was alculated to create mistakes in different parts of the country. he had only made one alteration:—by the old law a man must pay 20s. yearly in order to qualify him for voting; this he (Vr. F.) thought too much; and he had therefore reduced it to 5s. to those who were communicants or stated hearers in the Churches. He hoped there would be no opposition to the Bill, as he had no object in moving it but to benefit a numerous bally with the characteristics. rous body who stood in need of its Provisions.

Hon, Mr. Simonds hoped so too. The Bill was found to

work well in Portland. Mr. THOMSON suggested some slight alteration relative to

Mr. Thomson suggested some slight alteration relative to the mode of transacting business.

Mr. Partelow thought it better to pass it as it was, as it was only designed for the free Churches; and if a general Law were required, it might be the subject of a separate Bill.

Mr. Exp said that there was an act already to regulate the vestries of Churches; and he thought that the effect of the present Bill would be to destroy the old one. He would have no objection to indulge the new Churches with the freedom which objection to indulge the new Churches with the freedom which they might require; but he would ask the learned mover of the Bill, what would become of the old Che

Mr. FISHER .- " They would become Chapels of Ease." But that would not be just (continued Mr. End)—many persons wished to worship God in the old way—with pews in their Churches; and they had a right to their pews, while the building of a free Church might be hurried, and it would nce become the Parish Church to the exclusion of the r. Let it not be said that such injustice would be sanctioned as to deprive those persons who may wish to have pews in their Churches of rights which they enjoyed before the free Churches were called into existence. In the case of the urch of Scotland or any other of the Churches they might lave as many Churches as they desired, on an equal footing in the same Parish; but this rule would absolutely prohibit the Church of England from having any more than one Church in

. HANINGTON said that as the law was already constitu ted there could be only one Parish Church in the same Parish, and the other must always be a Chapel of Ease. If, therefore, the free Church be the first incorporated, it will of course be the Parish Church; but nevertheless it will not interfere with

pany, for which are Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to about £12,000 per annum.

This includes the Marine Railway, the Steam Grist Mill, the large and well built Stores, together with the extensive wharves and other buildings.

Mr. Counter is already preparing for extensive additions to the wharves, and proposes to carry them out 575 feet, leaving large. ing 5s—entitle himself to vote at the Vestry. The learned Member (Mr. End) would not attempt to defend close and open Corporations, or say that it was just to give large tracts of land to some half dozen rich persons leaving all the poor without Church property or influence.—He had only brought this Bill in order to revive an old law which had recently Expired; that law being in the first place introduced by Judge Parker, and applied to the Parish of Portland, but afterwards ommended by the Bishop of Nova Scotia for the use of the

ovince at large.
Mr. Botsford said, With respect to the Bill now before the House, he had examined it carefully and he saw nothing in it to call up opposition. He believed its provisions were very

Mr. W. H. STREET remarked briefly that the Bill before the Committee, went only to give one portion of the Church of England, a right to vote at Vestries, without disturbing the r, for although one of the churches must be a Chapel of Ease, the people would of course attend which ever they please. The old law had been accidentally permitted to expire, and the present Bill went only to renew it, and was in his opinion a very

Dr. THOMPSON and Mr. JORDAN expressed themselves in The Bill, after further discussion, passed with the amended title of a A Bill to provide for the temporalities of the Church

A paragraph is going the round of the papers to the effect that Sir William Colebrooke is recalled from this Government, and that his successor is expected out in the month of April. We have taken the trouble to investigate this rumo have found it without the least foundation in truth. - Reporter. NEWFOUNDLAND.—The opening of the fourth and last sea-

sion of the present Assembly took place on Thursday the 15th January last. The Speech of the Lieut. Governor includes no FROM WASHINGTON .- The joint resolutions adopted by the

House of Representatives, respecting Oregon, to abrogate the convention of 1827, by giving the year's notice, having been transmitted to the Senate, Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported them to the Senate without amendment. amendment. Thus the committee of the Senate have adopted the resolutions of the House instead of their own. The Senate will ate will, of course, adopt them, with all the conditions and modifications attached, and thus the Washington bluster will end for the present. But Peel will still be prepared.—British MEXICO. The Washington Union says that there are re-

ports still afloat that Great Britain, France, and Spain design to place an European prince on the throne of Mexico. The Union thinks this an extravagant report, and does not youch that the principles laid down in the instructions to Sir Francis Head should be extended to the (this) Province." His for its correctness. We may be permitted to observe that such an event would probably be the best thing that could happen to May: "Although Mr. Reade has now been for some time in the Province, and has been employed by you in highly confidential situations, I cannot think that he can be considered to come under the denomination of a 'settled inhabitant of the Province,'" to the denomination of a 'settled inhabitant of the Province, and has been employed by you in highly confidential old Spain, nor her colonial descendants, are yet in a state in which they can benefit by free institutions of any kind. Such vince, ""

necessary, as late changes have shown that even those who most obstinately opposed the avowed principle that the Executive Council should possess the confidence of the people, have been compelled by the force of public opinion to succumb; thus virtually acknowledging, and carrying practically into effect, the very principle against which they contended! This, perhaps, is all that is necessary, for when the Governor perceives that

HATTI.—The Kingston (Jamaica) Times, of late date, says to the people, and the Council perceive that they must either possess the confidence of the people or resign, the practice of the British Government may be considered as fairly established.

We now come to the consideration of the new Executive Council, viz: the Hon. Messrs. Johnston, Chandler, and Hazen (three of the gentlemen who resigned last year) the Hon.

Attorney Council and the Han Col. Shore It is singular. e cannot carry on the Government with a Council obnoxious HATTI. - The Kingston (Jamaica) Times, of late date, says quite unable, however, to vouch for the authenticity or truth of this report.'

> KENT TESTIMONIAL ANNUAL PRIZE. The subject for this Prize, with the approbation of the Lord ishop of Toronto, is fixed as follows:-

"On the Scriptural sense of the term, Divine Grace; and on the channels through which it is communicated to man."

Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to members of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg.) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 15th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the putside answering to one affixed to the Essays respectively. The Prize (value about £10,) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August next.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE. OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the Last side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings,-

watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 1½ mile from New market; is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm. For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON,

Solicitor and Land Agent. February 26, 1846. 450-3m

OWEN, MILLER, & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS.

AVING disposed of their Establishment in Kingston, with the intention of increasing their business in Toronto, take this opportunity of returning their sincere thanks for the liberal and distinguished patronage conferred on them during the last five years; and they respectfully solicit a con-tinuance for their successor, FREDERICK KEYLER, who, from his long experience in their Establishment, enables them to state he will merit the same generous support.

N.B .- The present Firm will continue the Business until 1st April, 1846; at which period a variety of

New and Second-hand Carriages, Waggons, &c. Will be on hand for Sale, up to the 23d of said Month. Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1846. 449-1m

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the District. Township. Lot. Con. A.
Wellington .. Amaranth ... 15 .. 6 ..
Rastard 8 .. 5 ... Amaraun 8 ... 5 ... 200

Bastard 8 roken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26

do. ... E. half 11 ... 10 ... 100 W. 17, W. 127 .. 12 .. Broken lots 18 & 19 .. N. half 22, half 23 .. Broken lots 39 & 40 5 and 6, North side 7 Talbot Road, South Simcoe Collingwood E. half 14 E. half 19 Part N. half 2 Fredericksburgh ... 10 & 11 ... Broken lots 10 & 11 (Town of) \$ 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 3 & 4, " W. half lot 2 £ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 Huntingdon .. W. half 19 13, W. half 14 Midland Kingston ..

> W. half 14 9. 11. 12. 13 & 14 11, 18 & 19 Part 4

E. half 3

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlement in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned Bathurst Brooke Camden East... N. half Part 25 W. half 1 W. half

Smith South Sherbrooke South Sherbrooke Part 21 2 7 Woolwich Block No. 3, on the Gran ing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lot For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,—if by letter free of ostage,—to

FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845. NOTICE

IS hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the COBOURG HARBOUR will be held at the Office of the ompany, on Monday, the second day of February next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing

W. H. KITTSON. 31st January, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the request of several parties, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken out a Commission by License as AUCTIONEER, in connexion with the Land and AGENCY business he has been for some years engaged in here: and the long experience he has had in Commercial business in Montreal, &c. enables him, with more confidence, to offer his services to those who pleased to avail themselves of them, in disposing of Lands, Real Estate, Merchandize, Produce, &c. &c. Stocks of Bankrupi

Real Estate, Merchan and other Estates, &c. &c. SHAW ARMOUR, Cobourg, 5th February, 1846.

TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, PETER MORGAN.

Cobourg, January, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

A W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS ron Books, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Scamer early Spring Vessels, and wall continue to send by any particu-during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particu-lar Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

ANNUALS FOR 1846. RISHER'S Drawing-Room Scrap Book £1 15 0 The Keepsake, edited by the Countess of

The Rose ALSO: A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Rose

od and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour Boxes, &c. &c. H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto, January 14, 1846. F. LEWIS.

Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer, BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experitransact every description of Land Agency and Conveyan-

greatest exactness.

In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He will hold a

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT HIS OFFICE, On the First Monday in every Month, 3 throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons

desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street,

Toronto, January, 1846. EDUCATION.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER. to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. BOARDING SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

Music Italian.... Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil. Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

Bay Street, (between King Street and) Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

BIRTHS. At Toronto, on Wednesday, 25th ult., the lady of John Ritchey, Esq., of a son.

At Toronto, on the 2nd inst., the lady of the Hon Henry
Sherwood, Solicitor General for Canada West, of a daughter.

At Kingston, on Wednesday, 25th ult., Mrs. S. Lightburne,

At St. George, on Thursday 19th ult., the lady of George

Stanton, Esq., of a daughter.

At Sherbrooke, on the 17th ult., the lady of the Rev. W. W. Wait, of a son. At Montreal, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Ferres of a daughter. DIED.

At Kingston, on Saturday last, Mr. Daniel Ruttan, aged 56. At Port Hope, on Sunday the 1st inst., Eliza, wife of Wm. Wallis, Esq., aged 32 years.
On the 12th Feb., in the Township of Thurlow, Mrs. Elizabeth Canniff, aged 69 years.

At Niagars, on the 19th ult., the Hon. Wm. Dickson, in the 77th year of his age.

On the 18th ult., suddenly, of epilepsy, at his residence, London, C. W., Wm., Ambridge, Esq., aged 63, Lt.-Colonel of the 3rd Essex Militia. The deceased was a native of England, and served for several years in the 37th Regiment of Foot, and settled in the Western District at the close of the late war in 1815, where he mealors.

late war in 1815, where he was long known as a coroner and an active magistrate.

In Toronto, on Tuesday evening last, Mary Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Edgeworth Ussher, Esq., of Chippewa, On the 17th uff.; at Philipsburgh (Missisquei, C.E.,) Ed-

mund Peel, Esq.

At Purbrook, Mcdoute, universally esteemed and regretted, on Tuesday, the 10th of February, ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Steele, wife of Capt. Steele, R. N., and late Member of the Provincial Parliament for the County of Simcoe. The protracted illness which terminated her valuable life, was endured tracted illness which terminated her valuable life, was endured tracted illness which terminated her valuable life, was endured with Christian patience and resignation to the Divine will: not a murmur or repining word escaped her lips. Possessing a strong confidence in God, and implicit faith in the efficacy of the Saviour's atonement, she enjoyed the comforts of our holy religion, and realized its gracious and supporting influences, and was therefore enabled to pass anhurt through the many trials which she was called to suffer, and, as was to be expected, her and was passed for without a strongle or graph she exchange. her end was peace, for without a struggle or groan she exchar ged mortality for bliss. In her the poor bave lost a sincere friend and benefactor, and the Sunday School an indefatigable Teacher, who took peculiar pleasure in training up children in the fear and admonition of the Lord. On the Friday following her remains were deposited near the Church,—in the erec sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life, through our Lord Jesus Christ." Blessed are they that do his command-

W. H. KITTSON,
Cobourg, 27th Dec., 1845.

We have a secretary.

Cobourg, 27th Dec., 1845.

We have a secretary.

Add-1

The above Meeting is POSTPONED until Saturday, the 7th March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board.

By order of the Board. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 5 orenoon.

tyre; Mr. James Jones, add. sub.; Rev. R. G. Plees, rem.; Sol. Johns Esq., rem. vols. 8 and 9; T. Champion, Esq.; H. Rowsell Esq., add. sub.; Mr. W. Corbett; Rev. T. B. Fuller, with parcel, (Feb. 26.)

ments, that they may have a right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city. - Communicated.

Original Poetry.

Garmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

XXX .- THE SECOND SUNDAY IN LENT. C. M.

ALMIGHTY Gon, who seest that we have no power of ourselves to help ourselves; Keep us both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls: that we may be defended from all adversities which may happen to the body, and from all evil thoughts which may assault and hurt the soul; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Thou seest, LORD, how weak the flesh,-a How frail Thy children be! Devoid of power to help ourselves, We come for help to THEE.

IL.b Defend, O God, our outward man,-Our inward man control: From evil Deeds the BODY keep,-From "Evil Thoughts" the sout.

Thy WILL, c Thine HOLY WILL decrees That every child of grace
Should loath each thought impure and viie,
Each act unclean and base. d

Cast out the "vexing" Foe; -e
O Father! send not hence Thy sons, From THEE they cannot go. "Lord, help" the hearts; by birthright, Thine!

Thy sons, by second Birth, May ne'er profanely leave Thy LOVE,

Help, Lond, against the Adverse Power;

Nor barter HEAVEN for earth! "Have mercy, Lord!"-We dare not claim "The crumbs" beneath Thy Board:
Yet oh! vouchsafe "the children's bread!"
Vouchsafe the Help implored!

a Psalm lxxviii. 40, and the Collect.

b Collect.
c The Epistle (1 Thes iv. 3).
d See the entire Epistle of the Day.

EMPLOYED.

few years since, a handsome country house. It was pleasantly situated, commanding not only a view of also of the surrounding country. On the right was to be seen the village, whose clustering cottages, with of teeth." their porches covered with woodbine and roses, were grouped around the church, the tall spire of which, rising gracefully upwards in the clear blue sky, seemed to point the villagers towards that heavenly region, of which they so often heard within its sacred walls .-The tones of the church-bell, as they were borne along in the stillness of a Sabbath morning, could be plainly heard at the mansion of which we are speaking, and various openings had been made among the trees to gain glimpses of the distant river, whose waters flowed along, sparkling and dancing in the sun-beams.

The house itself was large and commodious. verandah extended along the front, to which creepers and flowering plants had been trained, and altogether, there was about it every appearance of elegance and wealth. But this fair dwelling, though surrounded with every thing that could make it desirable, had far greater attractions than any I have yet mentioned .-It was adorned and hallowed by the fear and love of God. The family who resided in it made His holy will and law the rule of their lives, and endeavoured constantly to imitate the example of their Lord and Saviour who "went about doing good."

Though they were fully alive to the comforts and luxuries of their handsome house and fine garden, and thankful to the Giver of all good for the enjoyment they afforded them, yet all these blessings never for a moment made them forget that this pleasant place was not their rest, that they had no abiding city here; they kept their thoughts and affections from being too much engrossed by their worldly goods, and while in a costly mansion, surrounded by the loveliest scenes of nature, they "desired a better country, that is a heavenly," "looking for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." (Heb. xi. 10, 16.)

The name of this family was Wilmot. It consisted of the father, and mother, and four children. Helen the eldest, was ten years of age; then followed Edward, and Henry; and Fanny, a lovely little creature with curling hair, and dimpled cheeks, just turned three, was the youngest and the darling of the family.

Every morning before breakfast, the inmates of the house assembled in the library for prayers, and Mr. Wilmot was in the habit of reading a portion of scripture and explaining it to his household. The children, who breakfasted in the nursery at an earlier hour than their parents, were always sure to be ready when the bell rang for prayers, when they were allowed to come down and join the rest of the family in their

One fine morning in summer they were assembled as usual in the library. Mr. Wilmot opened the Bible, and turning to the twenty-fifth chapter of St. Matthew's gospel, read as follows from the 14th to the 30th verse.

"For the kingdom of heaven is as a man travelling into a far country, who called his own servants, and delivered unto them his goods.

"And unto one he gave five talents, to another two, and to another one; to every man according to his several ability; and straightway took his journey.

talents.

"And likewise he that had received two, he also mamma?" gained other two.

the earth, and hid his Lord's money. "After a long time the Lord of those servants verse on that subject?"

cometh, and reckoneth with them.

"His Lord said unto him, Well done, thou good 6.) and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a "Then of course they cannot take any one to hea- hold the strings of your purse. You best know what few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: ven," said Mrs. Wilmot. enter thou into the joy of thy lord.

"He also that had received two talents came and said, Lord, thou deliveredst unto me two talents: be-

hold, I have gained two other talents besides them. "His Lord said unto him, Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things:

enter thou into the joy of thy lord. "Then he which had received the one talent came and said, Lord, I knew thee that thou art an hard man, reaping where thou hast not sown, and gather-shall no flesh be justified,' (Gal. ii. 16.) and 'Not by will feel the warm and sunny influence. Happy at

ing where thou hast not strawed: the earth: lo, there thou hast that is thine.

"Take therefore the talent from him, and give it anto him which hath ten talents.

he shall have abundance: but from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath.

this parable was of great importance, and so far from terly. being regarded as a story intended merely for amusement, was one which contained a lesson that all should lay well to heart. He explained to his family that the man travelling into a far country, represented the meant all the dwellers upon earth.

fellow creatures, and bring glory to the holy name of week since, and now-Jesus. Some receive five talents, some two, and answer for the use made of it at the last day. It is out to walk with the children. said that 'After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and reckoneth with them.' Now," continued Mr. Wilmot, "I fear there are very few persons who seriously think of this great reckoning day. They seem to fancy they are put into this world merely to pass away life in the way that best suits their inclinariches, another learning; and all seem to forget that and talents to be employed in his service-not their own-and that he will call them to a strict account for all they have wasted and squandered.

"When I look around and see so many quite regardless of the gift that is in them, I cannot help thinking with a shudder of that last awful day, the What am I doing with my talent? Am I preparing sent comforts.

to render up my account? "Just suppose," he added turning to the children, "that I were to leave this house, and before going, I were to give my steward a sum of money with directions to lay it out for me during my absence, telling him, that on my return he must give me an account of how he had spent it. Now suppose, on coming ther. back, I found that instead of laying out my money to THE HAPPY FAMILY; OR TALENTS WELL the best advantage and having his account ready for me, the steward had forgotten altogether that he had to answer to me for it, and had spent it on himself, or At the foot of a high mountain, and close to the allowed it to lie by and rust. Do you not think I entrance of a picturesque village, there stood, some should have reason to be very angry with him? Yes, surely. But what would be my anger compared to the dreadful anger of the great God? Listen to his hear it." the grounds and plantations belonging to itself, but awful sentence, 'Cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness, there shall be weeping and gnashing

> After a few more observations Mr. Wilmot knelt down and prayed that the Lord would keep him and his dear family ever mindful of the important subject they had been considering; that He would stir them up so to employ their respective talents, that at the last each might render up his account with joy, and be welcomed by his Master and Judge with "Well done, good and faithful servant."

After prayers, the children returned to the nursery, and when breakfast was over, they were allowed to come down and amuse themselves in the parlour.-Helen, who was beginning to work very neatly, sat down to finish a frock that nurse had cut out that morning for her doll. Edward busied himself in rigging a little boat with white linen sails: Henry got a large sheet of paper, and began to cut out a mask; while little Fanny amused herself in throwing the fragments of the paper into the air, and trying to catch "We ought to, if we take pattern by o them before they reached the ground.

Helen worked on in silence for some minutes. At husband moved uneasily in his chair. last she said with a sigh, "What a sad thing to be an unprofitable servant!"

"Yes indeed," said Edward, "and did not papa that we must account to God for all we have, as a steward to his master?"

"He did, my dear," answered Mrs. Wilmot, who was delighted to find the attention of her children turned towards the instructions of the morning .-"The Bible tells us that 'Every good gift and every others, we want a piano and an astral lamp." perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father.' (James i. 17.) And again, 'A man can receive nothing except it be given him from heaven; (John iii. 27.) and St. Paul in his first epistle to the Corinthians iv. 7. asks, 'Who maketh thee to differ How many homes and husbands are rendered uncomfrom another? and what hast thou that thou didst not fortable by the constant dissatisfaction of a wife with

s always trying to spend his money, and his time well. and ruin, in order to satisfy this secret hankering after Shall I tell you the verse he taught me last night? - fashionable necessaries. If the cause of many a fail-Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the ure could be made known, it would be found to result

first fruits of all thine increase." (Prov. iii. 9.) "I am sure that rich old gentleman we saw here answer the demands of fashion, and "what people say resterday, does not do that," cried Edward, "what a of us!" fine account he will have to render of all the money God has given him!"

"My love," said Mrs. Wilmot, "do not judge other cheerfulness, when I was first beginning." people. It is our duty to look well to ourselves and not to others."

unprofitable servant; When I grow up, I suppose I this open to the influence which a wife possesses over shall have money of my own, and plenty of time, and the future prosperity of her family! Let the wife things of all sorts to give away; these will be my ta- know her influence, and try to use it wisely and well. lents; I will spend them all for the Lord, in doing Be satisfied to commence small. It is too common good to the souls and bodies of my fellow-creatures, for young housekeepers to begin where their mothers

clergyman, and then I can preach sermons, and write comfortable. Do not look at richer homes, and cogood books, and try all I can to persuade every one to vet their costly furniture. If secret dissatisfaction is

"I wonder," said Henry, "what talent I shall have. "Then he that had received the five talents went I suppose I shall have one when I am a man, and less apartments, insufficient clothing, and an absence and traded with the same, and made them other five then I must find out the best way to spend it. If I of the comforts and refinements of social life; then do, I shall be taken to heaven when I die, shall I not, return to your own with a joyful spirit. You will

"My dear little boy," said Mrs. Wilmot, "nothing "But he that had received one, went and digged in that you could do yourself could cause you to be taken to heaven when you die. Helen, can you repeat any

"Oh, yes," said Helen. "'When ye shall have "And so he that had received five talents came and done all those things which are commanded you, say, brought other five talents, saying, Lord, thou deliver- We are unprofitable servants, we have done that which edst unto me five talents: behold, I have gained beside them five talents more.

was our duty to do." (Luke vii. 16.) And, 'All
our righteousnesses are as filthy rags." (Isaiah lxiv.

Father sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world." sures or the approval of the world ever tempt you to (1 John iv. 14.) 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, buy what you hardly think you can afford. It matand thou shalt be saved."

"Oh yes," said Helen, "not our good works; for yourself and your family. do you not remember, Edward, 'By grace are ye saved Thus pursuing an independent straight-forward, through faith, and that not of yourselves: it is the consistent course of action, there will spring up peace gift of God. Not of yourselves, lest any man should and joy all around you. Satisfied and happy yourboast.' (Eph. ii. 8. 9.) 'By the works of the law self, you will make your husband so, and your children remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

"His Lord answered and said unto him, Thou you remember your texts so well. Now you see, gain with a confiding and unceasing love. Depend wicked and slothful servant, thou knewest that I reap where I sowed not, and gather where I have not where I sowed not, and gather where I have not sinners. 'For God so loved the world, that he gave less to do with family comfort, than prudence, econohis only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on my, thrift, and good sense A husband may get tired "Thou oughtest therefore to have put my money him should not perish, but have everlasting life, that of admiring, but never with the comfortable consciousthe exchangers, and then at my coming I should the world through him might be saved." (John iii) need that his received will entitle the

"Oh!" said Helen, "I wish we were all grown up, and then we should be able to spend our talents for "For unto every one that hath shall be given, and this dear Saviour, and prepare to render him up our account when he comes to judge us!"

Mrs. Wilmot was going to say something in reply, "And cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer when the sound of some one sobbing outside made darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of them all stop speaking. In another moment the door opened, and Mary the nursery-maid came into the Mr. Wilmot then closed the book, and made some room. She was dressed in her cloak and bonnet, and observations on what he had been reading. He said held her handkerchief to her eyes while she cried bit-

"What is the matter, Mary," exclaimed Mrs. Wilmot and the children in the same breath.

It was a moment or two before Mary could answer. At length she said, "Oh ma'am, I have just been to Lord Jesus Christ, and that by his servants were the village to take some soup to the poor woman you are so kind to, and when I was returning home and "Every man, woman, and child, who has been born passing by the grocer's shop, the man called me in into the world," he said, "whether rich or poor, high and told me that my dear young lady, whom I took or low, learned or ignorant, has some talent or gift care of for two years in my last place, is dead. He committed to each, that is to say, some means where- said it was a fever she had. Oh! my sweet young by they can do good to the souls or bodies of their lady that I so dearly loved!-she was quite well a

Here poor Mary's tears burst out afresh, and she some only one. But as surely as every man, woman, appeared in such distress that her mistress kindly told and child in the world, is entrusted with this gift, so her she might go into her own room until she became surely will they all, each for him or herself have to more composed; saying, that she herself would go

IF WE ONLY HAD A PIANO!

"This is pleasant," exclaimed the young husband, taking his seat cosily in the rocking-chair, as the tea tions. One follows pleasure, another tries to gain things were removed. The fire glowed in the grate, revealing a pretty and neatly-finished sitting-room, God has given them a certain portion of time, money, with all the appliances of comfort. The fatiguing business of the day was over, and he sat enjoying, what he had been all the day anticipating, the delights of his own fireside. His pretty wife, Esther, took her work and sat down by the table.

"It is pleasant to have a home of one's own," he said, again taking a satisfactory survey of his snug day of judgment, when the Lord shall come to 'take little quarters. The cold rain beat against the winaccount of his servants,' I tremble, and I ask myself, dows, and he thought he felt very grateful for all pre-

"Now, if we only had a piano!" said the wife. "Give me the music of your sweet voice before all the pianos in creation," he declared complimentarily, despite a certain secret disappointment that his wife's thankfulness did not happily chime with his own. "Well but we want one for our friends," said Es-

"Let our friends come and see us and not to hear piano!" exclaimed the husband.

-we don't go anywhere without seeing a piano," persisted the wife. "And yet I don't know what we want one for: you

will have no time to play on one, and I don't like to "Why they are so fashionable-I think our room looks really naked without one."

"I think it looks just right." "I think it looks very naked-we want a piano hockingly," persisted Esther emphatically.

The husband rocked violently. "Your lamp smokes, my dear," he said, after a

long pause. "When are you going to get an astral lamp? I have told you a dozen times how much we need one," said Esther pettishly.

"Those will do." "But you know everybody now-a-days, wants astral "Those lamps are of the prettiest of the kind I

ever saw, they were bought at Boston." "But George I do not think our room is complete without an astral lamp," said the wife sharply; "they are so fashionable; why the D's, and the B's, and A's,

"We ought to, if we take pattern by other people's expenses, and I don't see any reason for that."

"We must live within our means, Esther," exclaim-"I am sure I should think we could afford it as well say, no one in the world had any thing of his own, and as the B's and L's, and many others we might mention

-we do not wish to appear mean." George's cheek crimsoned. "Mean! I am not mean!" he cried angrily.

"Then you do not wish to appear so," wife. "To complete this room, and make it like

"We want-we want!" muttered the husband; there's no satisfying woman's wants, do what you may!" and he abruptly left the room.

How many husbands are in a similar dilemma! present comforts and present provisions. How many "I think papa is a good steward," said Henry "he | bright prospects for business have ended in bankruptcy from the useless expenditure at home—expenses to

"My wife has made my fortune," said a gentleman of great possessions, "by her thrift, prudence, and

"And mine has lost my fortune," answered his companion bitterly, "by useless extravagance, and re-"Oh!" sighed Helen, "I hope I shall not be an pining when I was doing well." What a world does

ended. Buy all that is necessary to work skilfully 'And I," said Edward, "am determined to be a with-adorn your houses with all that will render it ready to spring up, go a step further, and visit the homes of the poor and suffering; behold dark cheerthen be prepared to meet your husband with a grateful heart, and be ready to appreciate that toil and self-denial which he has endured in his business world, to surround you with the delights of home; then you will be ready to co-operate cheerfully in so arranging your expenses, that his mind will not be constantly harrassed with fears less family expenditure may encroach upon public payments.

Be independent; a young housekeeper never needs greater moral courage than she does to resist the arrogance of fashion. Do not let the A-s and you can and ought to afford; then decide with strict "But I know what can," cried Edward; "The integrity according to your means. Let not the centers little what they think, provided you are true to

works of righteousness, which we have done, but ac-"And I was afraid, and went and hid thy talent in cording to his mercy he saved us." (Titus iii. 5.) "My dears," said their mamma, "I am glad to find will not sour his heart, and he will return to you ato the exchangers, and then at my coming I should the world through him might be saved." (John iii. ness that his receipts exceed his demands.—From an holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York American paper.

Advertisements.

BATES.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hand f the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the arties advertising.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." ALSO. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. PORTRAIT

The Lord Bishop of Toronto. T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr.

to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, re-cently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro-nounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons sirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to rward their names without delay. The price will be Proofs, £1 0 0

Prints, 0 12 6
The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. September 10th, 1845.

ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED. WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY:

CONSISTING OF A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE.

ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON, THE work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of "Let our friends come and see us and not to hear piano!" exclaimed the husband.

"But George, everybody has a piano now-a-days

"But George, everybody has a piano now-a-days"

"But George has but George has

PRICE-In stiff covers, with cloth backs, 6s. 3d. each; full bound in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d. each. Persons desirous of having copies more handsomely or sub-stantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers. For sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal's, Cobourg; Rumsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walt-

King Street, Toronto.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN HOLMAN.

TAILOR AND DRAPER, ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL and WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will

be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of VESTINGS. J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of

SMALL WARES: Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspen ders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can be purchased at in Cobourg. ECCLESIASTICAL AND

Cobourg, 16th October, 1845.

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 sea which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from Adam & Edes, Robe Maker to her Maesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, Loudon. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, tting attention to business, to merit that patronag which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Toronto, May 23, 1844. RICHARD SCORE,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to erit a share of public patronage and support. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders;

also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845. JOHN C. BETTRIDGE.

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS:

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

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845. JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind supporthe has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, "or 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying out he above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms; still to merit a continuance of public pagronage.

Floronto. 25th May, 1842. Farm for Sale. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-Ing, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS: -Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the

NOTICE These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

D. E. BOULTON,

BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC,

COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, RRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co MR. BEAUMONT. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

> REMOVED TO BAY STREET. NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

KING STREET, COBOURG. J. W. BRENT, EMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

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

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO: Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844.

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET. TORONTO.

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Wellington Buildings, Toronto, February 2, 1843. G. & T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILORS. No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

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BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844. BUILDING LOST. ELEVEN splendid BULDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.
For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toropto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular.

"The Briars" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove

of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can or declines of Setting on its licating oalls, this property can be pointed out by Capt. Laughton, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

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

TO LET, On Reasonable Terms, THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CARTwright, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land.

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

Kingston, August 28, 1845.

authorised to collect and receive the same.

NOTICE IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province egistered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE 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

New York, February 14, 1845. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the laberther.

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THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, WILL leave TORONTO, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every day. (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Nisgara at 9 o'clock,

Toronto, November 20, 1845. MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establish-

ment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man have been ngaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this engaged in the meananteal department, and the Frinters in a city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined

to give him their support. PRICES the same as in the United States. Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance.

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Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be laid down every Village and New Settlement. BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. ne handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, 10s. To be ready for delivery in January, 1846.

Those places from which Dr. Smith has not yet obained information, will be visited by him during the present tained inform summer and Autumn.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

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FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive promiums for the renewal of policies.

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ceful Valley, or the Influence of Religion, by a Clergyman of the Church of England The Little Woodman, by Mrs. Sherwood Theophilus and Sophia, by Mrs. Sherwood Faithful Little Girl, by Mrs. Cameron The History of Fidelity and Profession, by Mrs. Cameron Memory, by Mrs. Can Memory, by Mrs. Cameron
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Nov. 12, 1845.

The Church

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