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COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1845.

poetry.

THE DEAF GIRL.

I have no sweet remembered airs, From Childhood's happy time; Nor can I tell the thrilling tones Of the soft bells' evening chime;

The melody of singing birds,
The murmur of the sea,
The sweet sounds of this happy world, Are a mystery, all, to me!

In the daily words of household love, Alas! no part have I;
In the morning wish—or the kind Goodnight—
Or the whisper of a sigh.
I never heard the merry laugh

Of Youth's rejoicing spring; The very lisp of Infancy Is to me an unknown thing. The accents of Love's gentle voice,

Methinks they are low and deep; With softness in their trembling notes, To make the happy weep! And my fancy gives a solemn sound,

As a spirit's voice, to Prayer—

Love mantled in the shade of fear, To know that God is there! And is there music in the peal

Of the thunders as they roll,-That the stern rocks their echoes keep,
To thrill the poet's soul?
The sounds that rouse the warrior's heart, The trumpet's martial breath, What must they be that send him forth,

Rejoicingly, to death? They tell me that the forest hath Its wild-wood-minstrelsy;
That the low night-winds, amongst the flowers,

Whisper in harmony; They say, that music over all Sends its mysterious breath: At the bridal—at the festival— And midst the gloom of death!

There surely is a voice in smiles, And Sorrow's dirge in tears; And Memory is the spirit's chord, That thrills to vanished years: The kindly pressure of the hand
Is language unto me;
A look hath poured into my soul

Its silent melody. Yet would I give long years of life To hear a sound float by; One moment but to catch the tone Of human sympathy; Though ne'er to me, in this world,

Shall such rich boon be given; Oh, may I wake from death to hear The Angel song of Heavent - Bristol Journal.

THE DUTY OF ALMSGIVING.

PERSONNE.

A SERMON PREACHED AT PETERBORO', ON OCCASION OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEWCASTLE AND

REV. A. N. BETHUNE. D.D., RECTOR OF COBOURG.

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SOCIETY.

Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offerings.

Amongst the evidences of declining religion is prominently to be ranked a spirit of selfishness and love of the world. When persons become wholly absorbed centive to exertion is, "What they shall eat, or what reverence and love are forgotten or set aside. "Ye warning: "ye cannot serve God and Mammon;" you the soul's eternal welfare, it cannot be expected that they will contribute or appropriate to the service of God such a portion of their earthly substance as the

Of this declension of piety the prophet in the text accuses the Jews, and he tells them that it was manifested in the falling off of the tithes and offerings which were demanded for the service of God. It is scarcely necessary, my brethren, to remind you of the mode appointed by Almighty God himself for the maintenance of his altar and the support of those who were chosen to minister in his sanctuary. You are aware that a tenth of the whole produce of the land was allotted for this purpose; and that besides this large appropriation, a tenth of the remainder was required, to be spent in sacrifices at Jerusalem, -independent of the appointed offerings for the ransom of the firstborn, the peace-offerings, the sin-offerings, and various others which, under particular circumstances, were allotted to the service of God.

offerings, he says, "Ye have robbed God."

When the Jewish ritual gave place to a purer and substance and completion from Christ.

* Bishop Patrick.

Priests, and Levites in the Jewish.

divinely appointed, it was intended that they should and consecrated to that office; but much of that relibe perpetuated, and that the means should be set apart gious tone and sanctity would be restored to the usual manner. of upholding and continuing to the end of time the atmosphere of society which has, in late ages, been servants of the sanctuary. What was right and pro- growing fainter and fainter continually, until the spirit per, in this respect, in the Jewish Church, was equally of Mammon has well nigh absorbed it all. Then we so in the Christian: if what is termed the voluntary should be able to unite, as Christians are bound to do sung system could, as a general rule, serve this purpose now, when they can, daily in the public worship of their it would more effectually have done so then, when the God and Saviour; and Christian communities would direct intercourse of God with his people and the many come to wear an aspect and evince a temper worthy of miraculous evidences of his superintendence and direc- their distinction and their name. Then we should see tion of them, would naturally better keep alive the | institutions multiplied for the religious instruction of sentiment of religion and the ardour of piety. But if, the young,—the poor provided for upon the principles under those more favourable circumstances, Almighty of a wide and holy charity,—and every species of God did not leave the support of his sanctuary and of affliction and distress which God allows, placed beneath Great King. its ministering servants to the voluntary generosity of that congenial care which the whole lessons of the his people, but bound them by an established regula- Gospel point out so well. the Christian Church.

leave the other undone.'

Of course, until Christianity became the recognized COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SO- religion of any particular country or state, it was im-CIETY, ON THE EVENING OF TUESDAY, JAN. 7, 1845, possible to make a public or legal provision for its the Gospel and of its ministrations was not placed bematter of inclination, but of solemn duty. Upon this point, St. Paul says expressly, "Do ye not know, that they who minister about holy things live of the sacrifice; and they who wait at the altar are partakers with the altar? I'ven so hath the Lord also ordained, that they who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel." In correspondence with this principle, it is a sufficiently established matter of history, that whereby their own affairs, and the pursuit of wealth or pleasoever Christianity became influential enough to comsure becomes almost a passion,—when the great inthe precedent of the Jewish Church, was always made they shall drink, or wherewithal they shall be clothed," the precedent of the Jewish Church, was always made in the world. Alas! how is no wonder that piety decays; that the service acted upon in the Church of our Mother Country from of God is disregarded; and that His claims upon our the earliest ages; and although it has been often im-

I should not, my brethren, be deterred, by any unlove Him with all the mind, and heart, and strength. should rather feel it a duty to endeavour to correct any blessing and bounty of Almighty God upon all their from iniquity!" And if persons, in their eagerness and anxiety to prevailing misconception upon this subject, and to vinsecure the passing enjoyments of the world, come, as a consequence, to neglect the "one thing needful" of the concerned, be the opposition what it might; but we have no control over the causes which, for all practical purposes, render it needless to discuss it here, and seemliness of his worship and the honour of his sancobligation.

We might very reasonably ask ourselves, -- setting the requisitions of the law of the land out of the question,-upon what ground we, as Christians, are exempt from the obligation of giving as much to the service of God as were the Jews. If they had a magnificent temple, and a daily sacrifice at morning and evening, it is a sad reflection upon us as Christians that scarcely a provision exists for the becoming fulfilment of this public service even on the Sabbath-day. I contend, then, that in conscience, Christians are bound to such an appropriation of their worldly substance as will afford to their own altars and to their own ministering servants that support which God originally insisted upon from his chosen people.

blessed their property with which God had belessed their estimation, can be too homely or too simple for ful secrets of the overburdened heart? allusion to their stinting the sanctuary of its wonted be satisfied that it must advance and spread from its its proportionate degree: none can escape it,—none behaviour there. own intrinsic excellence.

indeed, my brethren, to understand that the Mosaic objects, be generous, for example, one year, and, in sufficient merits of the Redeemer, be gladdened by new church will remove every obstacle. The Christien merits of the Redeemer, be gladdened by new church will remove every obstacle. fuled in the new and holier dispensation which He introduced and sealed with his blood. There must, in systematically, made. And how are we to arrive at the Christian dispensation, be a general correspondence the proportion, it will be asked,—what is the extent to the features of the Church of God under the Levitical economy. They are, in fact, one and the same: upon to make? Here, my brethren, we cannot err, if the Church of God has been, and will be, a continuous we appeal to the book of God, and revert to precedents thing from the beginning to the end of time: what was unsettled and undefined in the patriarchal age became that a tenth of their substance was, for this object, a defined and established thing under Moses; and what a defined and established thing under Moses; and what a defined and established thing under Moses; and what a defined and established thing under Moses; and what a defined and established thing under Moses; and what a defined and established thing under Moses; and what was shadowy and imperfect under Moses received offerings which greatly increased the amount of stated contribution for religious purposes. And we ought We find, in various particulars, the evidence of the not to forget that the land of the whole country was retention of these outlines, and the marks of this con-For instance, the rite of Circumcision in the stance; and if we are not to contend for the force of

If, therefore, these offices of the priesthood were tuaries served by ministers of the Lord duly set apart num.

taking into account, besides, the positive analogy be- visionary and impracticable scheme: let us not be distween the two Dispensations,—that a similar fixed | couraged by the marks of coldness and deadness and | the devout Israelite, and to the divine protection and | ficent and saving influences of Christianity. When a provision for the support of the altar was designed in | indifference far and near, as a pervading principle of favour which the immoveable Mount of Zion typified | great people acknowledges His Gospel, keeps holy His the world; but let us view our own individual talents | and represented. Upon the establishment of Christianity,—when an thus to promote the glory of the Lord, and feel that opportunity was afforded for the full and efficient work- those are talents not to be buried in lonely and unpro- founded, was the promised seed; the Messiah, the behaviour of its subjects, and devotes wisely a suitable the Moravian body is "a genuine Episcopal Church, ing of its whole system,—we must at once believe that, fitable sequestration, but to be used for the service and great future Redeemer of mankind. unless some very direct instructions upon the subject | honour of our God. Let each one, professing himself had been given, the heads of the Christian Church a believer on the Saviour who died for him, look upon foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is rest, we may then humbly hope for the increasing proswould adopt, for the maintenance of the sanctuary, the means and riches which may surround him, not as Christ Jesus." precisely the mode pointed out in the earlier Church | his own established and inalienable property, but as a | It is in this spirit, I trust, that, like wise builders, builds upon a rock. of God. They could not, indeed, depart from this trust committed to his temporary keeping, and of we have not only literally dug deep and founded our mode without presumption, unless authoritatively forbidden: they would not dare to violate God's own and Bestower of all things. Let every one, calling build upon Christ "the sure foundation;" that our of his gospel, is reluctant to build Churches to his ing body of Christians. It is much to be desired that special appointments in this behalf, without his positive command or permission. But we look in vain in gation to appropriate regularly and conscientiously to son, mediation and atoning sacrifice, and that the Dithe New Testament for any such command or permisthe service of God, a share of the goods which He has vine Services of our sublime and evangelical liturgy people; and is low, selfish, narrow, jealous as to every bear the test of historical argument. Their writers all sion: on the contrary, we have every thing there to entrusted to his keeping. It needs not, I repeat, any will be so devotionally performed in the church we thing relating to God's commands, and man's highest refer ultimately to the Waldenses as the source from favour and encourage the principle of a public and es- lengthened calculation to decide upon the amount of are about to erect, that it may indeed resemble a interests, such a nation builds upon the sand. tablished support to the ministrations of religion. Our this fixed appropriation; it should, therefore, be de-Lord, for instance, never found fault with the Pharifor the benefit and blessing of mankind.

must also prove to be to their children after them.

But here, my brethren, we must put all selfish conworldly means;—it is because they would spend it consideration? What ought to be its effect upon the and idolatries are carried away by the storm.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF A NEW CHURCH AT SIMLA, HIMALAYAH MOUNTAINS. Simla, Monday, Sept. 9, 1844.

the church at Simla took place this day, Monday, erected. Sept. 9, 1844. The introductory sentences in the

sal, though it may not be precisely in a similar way? same, by Daniel, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropoli- London in the same period in 1843, about 4 inches only.

But the very institution of these Sacraments requires And if this principle were by Christians universally tan of India, in the presence of his Excellency Sir II. Almora, and Darjeeling. It may occur that for one and Christian character. The prejudices of the class a further prosecution of the analogy between the two acted upon,—if this solemn duty were to the letter Gough, Bart., G.C.B., Commander in Chief in India; or two years there may be a greater or less number of of what was termed the old Indians are gone by, with Covenants, and we could not have the Sacraments fulfilled,—what glad and glorious results should we the Hon. J. Cadwallader Erskine, Sub-Commissioner, these our sick brethren than usual. In case of neces- the vices and unbelief and ignorance of Christianity duly administered without a regular and lawful minis- not behold? How many a spiritual waste would be N. W. Frontier; and of several of the Gentry, Clergy, sity, then, the chaplains at the nearest stations will be on which those prejudices were built, try. We find, therefore, that both our Lord and his cleared up,—how many a spot, now a wilderness in and Military Officers resident in Simla, on Monday, directed to come up to the hills for the more important possible for the British Apostles were careful to settle, by a clear principle every moral and religious sense, would rejoice and the 9th of September, A.D., 1844, in the eighth year tant portions of the season—parts of April, May and government in India not to favour Christianity more

After this the corner stone was deposited in the

delivered by the Bishop.

The C. Psalm with Gloria Patri was afterwards now projected or actually in progress. The Benediction concluded the service.

SKETCH OF THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

"Her foundations are on the holy mountains;"

Such was the language in which the Royal Psalmist | protection. describes the position of the city and temple of God tion to their maintenance, we cannot but conclude,— And let us not, my brethren, regard all this as a of old, and the admiration it excited in the breasts of earth. His great design in the movements of states and more.

sees because they "paid tithes of mint and anise and as the offering to the Lord which HE claims and desees occause they paid times of mint and amse and cummin," but because they would by these external mands, to be spent in His service, and not convertible be perhaps allowed to remind you of the Apostle's in its councils, disappointment in its military operaobservances compromise "the weightier matters of the to any other use. And these offerings decided upon expression:—"Built on the foundation of the Apostles tions, and the crumbling of its power in the dust, like latter; and of this the evidence is far from being of law, judgment, mercy and faith": so far from this, he says expressly, "these ought ye to have done, and not says expression to the says e be the corner stone, the chief support, the main cially of late years, most beneficial, honourable, and truly episcopal. Persons acting upon this principle, and feeling that strength, that which unites all the parts of the edifice, righteous in its general course. The good of the a portion of their substance was thus indefeasibly the and is the grand, commanding ornament, strength natives has been its aim. The suppression of all the that the validity of Moravian ordination has been right of God and of His Church, would not -as is too and glory of our own personal religion and of our grosser forms of cruel rites, and an absolute disconnec- recognized by the Church of England; but this is not much the case even with those who bear the Christian worship in this ecclesiastical fabric—the chief corner tion with idolatry, have been accompanied with the the case. It is true, that on the 10th of March, 1715,

suppose,—what it is so easy to understand,—how the passages in Holy Scripture when depositing with so- They prove to the Hindoo and the Mahomedan that dist Episcopal Church," which sprung up about sixty moral renovation of a community, the spiritual im- lemn prayer and thanksgiving the first corner stone of we have a religion, and lead them to reverence us for years ago: their episcopacy is well known to be spuprovement of society, an increased sacredness of regard a new church in these magnificent Himalayah hills, our, open, consistent performance of its rites and or- rious; yet if they should exist a few hundred years for all Christian duties, (which their contributions to "beautiful for situation," and "the joy" of the whole dinances. "Great King."

upon such a duty? bought off from the slavery of sin that rock itself, and our foundations opened upon it the tower and spire for such an edifice, demand. and the bondage of Satan, we have the glorious free- remained unmoved. "The rains," indeed, "descen- The building is now up to something more than our thirty-nine. They have an ancient and simple dom of the children of God; but it is not to be re- ded, and the floods came, and the wirds blew;" and, 100 feet, and will be ready for consecration some Liturgy, used by them on Sundays, and proper forms garded as an unbridled license to consult our own gra- had our Church been reared, would have "beaten time in the next year, as I hope. tifications, our own sensual enjoyments, our own carnal upon it:" but it would not have fallen, for it was Its objects, as it is known from my address at lay- &c., though they are also accustomed to the use of comforts alone, but to do honour and credit, and, as founded upon a rock. So the eternal truths of the ing the first corner stone in 1839, are three-fold. We are all well aware that many persons think dif- far as in us lies, benefit to the cause of God. Indeed, glorious gospel, founded on the unchangeable will and 1. A local church for the populous neighbourhood, ministering the sacraments, their bishops and clergy

holding from this sacred object the stipulated share of the mint, Colonel Forbes, to be its of six thousand souls; on the continent of Europe it the stipulated share of the mint, Colonel Forbes, to be its of six thousand souls; on the continent of Europe it does not exceed thirteen or fourteen thousand in our nakedness and to be surrounded by every application. the increase of their property with which God had pendage of earthly elegance and comfort, nothing, in before Him, and reveal to an assembled world the feardwellings of Jacob." The Lord bears a peculiar love 2. The second object, in which the Hon. Court ing children; while the number of converts in heathen and his ministers of their constituted support. the sound of its joyful tidings, they are well content of his grace in the heart; and "in stewards it is re- abodes and dwellings. Let me then urge upon you ent and ample in every way than the present one. This melancholy degeneracy of the people, the prophet to leave that to the goodness of the cause itself, and, quired that a man be found faithful."

This melancholy degeneracy of the people, the prophet to leave that to the goodness of the cause itself, and, quired that a man be found faithful."

The sound of its joyiul tidings, they are well content of his grace in the heart; and "in stewards it is reabouts and dwellings."

The dignity of the public worship of God, the duty of the dignity of the prophet to leave that to the goodness of the cause itself, and, quired that a man be found faithful."

The dignity of the public worship of God, the duty of the d

nuity, so as to enable us, by decided and visible spontaneous produce was to be regarded as the right-

Christians for its adequate support.

on so quietly and yet rapidly. We have already about evidence. Respectable natives will not be discour-The address, of which a sketch follows, was then 70 churches, almost all erected within comparatively aged, nor allowed to be despoiled of their patrimony a few years, in this diocese; and 17 or 18 more are and rights by becoming Christians, but will rather be

beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth of more and more our Christianity to the natives by its the Gospel cannot and should not wear the appear-Mount Zion-on the side of the north, the city of the holy fruits, and by honouring Almighty God, and ance of the slightest compulsion. placing us and our empire under the shield of Divine But here it will stop. For the rest, it will do all

Sabbaths, erects buildings for the worship of His name, For the real mountain on which the Temple was encourages by its example the moral and religious

diffusion of many of the elements of civilisation .- an order was issued by the Privy Council, "for pre-There has also been entire abstinence from any interfore the Christian converts by the Apostles as a mere

and of the elements of the Episcopal Churches in
fore the Christian converts by the Apostles as a mere

project for the physical relief, or moral renovation, or

I may, perhaps, advert also without impropriety to

There has also been entire abstinence from any interserving the remainder of the Episcopal Churches in iritual benefit of their fellow-creatures; but rather the circumstance of the inscription, which has been ference of government with the mative usages and Great Poland and Polish Russia," upon a representa-

Study to secure its comforts and delights, and take plea-

therefore I proceed to another mode,—of insisting God's service have all been the means of promoting), surrounding earth; and when crowned with sacred In this respect the new cathedral at Calcutta will, body," though the question—whence did they get their are a direct and positive benefit to themselves, as they buildings, the object of regard and favour of the I trust, not be without its value; and as I find that Episcopacy?—would still remain; and it would be as some ignorance naturally prevails here and there con- worthless then as it now is. The practice of the Nor need we fear for the safety of the edifice we cerning it, I may just state one or two facts. The Church of England is also expressive of her opinion: siderations out of the question. We must look to are about to rear on our rocky mountains. Many objection is that it is too large and too expensive, and, while she admits the clergy of the American and Scotch Him who has done every thing for us, and feel that perhaps have imagined that the site we have chosen in short, not wanted. But, in truth, it is only of the Episcopal Churches to officiate in her pulpits and at we have every thing to do in return,—that our time, was insecure, when they saw the mass of loose earth size of one of our larger parish churches at home— her altars, she does not extend the same privilege to our talents, our worldly substance, should be devoted upon it, and witnessed the unusual torrent-rains of 231 feet by 61, and at the transcepts 105, and it will Moravian ministers. to the honour and service of Him to whom we owe this season. But no; they shook only the trees root- not have a single ornament beyond that which the We believe that the doctrines of the Moravians are them all. Bought with a price,—the precious blood ed in the superjacent soil; they carried down the fra- magnitude of the work, the strength required for the sound and evangelical; they have always declared of Jesus, -how can we look coldly and unconcernedly gile tenements not built on the mountain rock; but foundation and walls, and the proportionate height of their adherence to the twenty-one articles of the Con-

required to be made. Putting all these together, as ferently, and profess not to recognize any such similar the which had been most urgently wanted, and attempted retain the beautiful and appropriate custom of antiquity a learned prelate * justly observes, "it will easily larity of obligation. But we know the motive: we and slight this duty, we are "robbing" God,—depriditions of men," and "will-worship," and "voluntary at various times to be accomplished, for 15 years. —appearing always in a plain white surplice. They appear it could not be so little as a fifth part of the fruit of the land" which came, in various ways, to be allowed the land which came, in various ways, the land which cam two chaplains, with other advantages, not worth less exaggerated; from a recent official document published For a time, the Jews were never accused of with- upon themselves. While they are ambitious to live conscience now,—and O what will be its effect at that But I must beg to remind you further, that the altogether than five lacs; besides its permitting its by them we learn that in the United States it falls short

to increase and that of piety correspondently to decline. God's and as for the preaching and that of piety correspondently to dethe sanctuary of God; and as for the preaching and the sanctuary of God,—of the beauties of the metropolitical diocese of Calcutta, more convenifering God's altar was deprived of the Gospel of Christ to all who are in any way under the care of the
missionaries.

We are stewards, my brethren, of the metropolitical diocese of Calcutta, more convenispread of the Gospel of Christ to all who are without to the metropolitical diocese of Calcutta, more convenispread of the Gospel of Christ to all who are without to the metropolitical diocese of the met

expresses in the strongest and severest terms, when, in allows in the strongest and severest terms, when, in all the strongest and severest terms, all the s six prebendaries, to be supported from an endowment can say it does not apply to them, -vigilance, caution, I have every reason to be thankful for the earnest fund in India, and not from societies at home. These It seems to be universally conceded, however, that zeal, exertion, brotherly kindness, charity, love to God manner in which the Christian society on these hills clergy will assist the rev. chaplains in their duties, more spiritual religion, the most positive assurance some appropriation of their worldly substance to God's and love to man, are required from us all. Let us have been crowding their small and inconvenient will aid in establishing native schools, and work in as at Khorsabad, near Mosul, Palestine, are always interwas given both by our Lord and by his Apostles, that service is incumbent upon Christians, and I beseech them still to go on a discreet, benevolent, subsidiary body, with the Pro- esting. There are at present 160 workmen engaged the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and lew can be sides the walls, which are covered with thereon, and besides the walls, which are covered with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and Church Missionary Societies and with the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and compagation and and the description of the light of lig

and upon an established basis, this important and es- blossom as the rose? Not only should we see a vast of the reign of her Sacred Majesty Queen Victoria, June, and of September, October and November. It has already planted in it a sential provision of his Church. We find the result multiplication of the blessed sanctuaries of prayer, the Right Hon. Sir H. Hardinge, Bart., G.C B, being The Calcutta Diocesan Additional Clergy Society noble branch of our national Protestant Church. to have been the substitution of Bishops, Priests, and keeping consistent pace with all the other improve- Governor General of India, and the Hon. James is also gradually becoming known, and it will be a This it will uphold and venerate, as I trust, more and Deacons in the Christian Dispensation, for High-Priest, ments which men are wont to pride themselves so Thomason, Licutenant Governor of N. W. Provinces. most valuable resource for destitute stations, if God more. It will also show that it is pleased that its much upon, -and not only should we see those sanc- Deo soli per Jesum Christianity. It will cheerfully offer all proper means for the studious youth of And of this I entertain no doubt, things are moving India to understand and weigh the nature of moral the more employed and honoured according to their And here I would go on to observe, what it is of talents and conduct. It will permit the teachers of great importance to remember, that all these sacred schools, where the parents do not object to it, to open buildings go to strengthen the security of the British to them the history, and truths, and precepts of the power in India, by raising the tone of religion and only true religion—the religion of Christ. In a word, norals in our services, by improving the details of it will simply avoid, as it ever ought and must, whatthe administration of public justice, by recommending | ever would have the aspect of an undue influence, for

in its power to support and countenance the Christian For God is the moral governor of the nations of the faith; this is moving on insensibly, and will do so more

MORAVIAN EPISCOPACY. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

A correspondent, who professes to be satisfied that portion of its revenues to those high and holy purpo- and of course possessing a valid ministry," has desired On Christ also the Church is now built, for "Other ses which bring down the Divine blessing upon all the us to inform him "why it is that there is not more perity of its councils and its arms. Such a nation more open recognition of their ministry by ours?"-We presume there can be no other reason than the But when a powerful Christian people is ashamed uncertainty which hangs over the claim to the Apostowhich they derived their Episcopacy-three of their It may most justly dread the divine displeasure; it priests having been consecrated to the episcopate by

Our correspondent is, perhaps, under the impression they would rejoice that the Providence of God had read to you, engraven on our corner stone, and de- habits. All this will improve insensibly and surely. tion made to the king by Dr. William Wake, Archopened to them a way in which the required allottment signed to mark the purport of the building. Thus It is in this view I consider every public manifestahis cause and service might be made available to the Apostle, alluding to the inscription usually enhis honour and to his people's good. In such a case, graven on foundation stones, teaches us that "the the foundations of our Indian empire. All knowledge Canterbury, wrote to Count Zinzendorff on his consethe circulating subscription or the Church collection foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal" — and learning, if not poisoned with a sceptical leaven, cration as bishop, congratulating him on that event, would not be regarded as some offensive and repulsive this inscription-"The Lord knoweth them that are subserves the interest of religion; all history, all chrono- promising his assistance to their Church, and warmly thing, which abstracted just so much from the means of advancing worldly comforts and promoting the Christ depart from iniquity." A reference is made prudence; all legitimate commerce, all the arts and objects of worldly ambition, or of appropriating to the to this custom in St. John's sublime account of the conveniences of life, every step towards the increase tedious and cruel persecutions. About the same time future settlement and respectability of their children heavenly city, in the book of the Revelations:-"And of human happiness is a preparation for our holy faith. he wrote to Dr. Secker, Bishop of Oxford, on the subthe walls of the city had twelve foundations, and in And yet more colleges and schools, where the ele- ject, expressing his conviction of the genuineness of Alas! how very often is the sentiment overlooked them the names of the twelve Apostles of the Lamb." ments of every division of human knowledge are the Moravian Episcopal Succession; and in 1749, on that means thus contributed, and wealth thus appro- And so the Prophet, "Upon one stone shall be se- taught, and the evidences and history of the Christian the recommendation of his Grace, the Parliament of pugned, we believe it to receive there, in the present pugned, we believe it to receive the present pugned, we believe it to receive the present pugned, and the present pugned pugned, and the present pugned pugned, and the present pugned pug cannot serve two Masters," was our Saviour's own warning: "ye cannot serve God and Mammon;" you Lebeslid cot you be believe it to receive there, in the present day, a more enlightened and cordial support than ever.

Lord of Hosts,"* May this twofold characteristic Christianity may worship their God and Saviour, re
Church of England was not pledged by these privately these are contributions not entirely thrown away, or be found in all who shall minister and shall join in ceive instruction in morals and piety, and be consoled expressed opinions of individual bishops, nor is much sure at the same time in the service of your heavenly subject, from prosecuting it now, if I foresaw the least little are they are "full of the seeds of things," as the Moravians "an ancient Episcopal body;" for if Father,—much less can you obey the injunction to back again, into their own bosom, in the increased are his;" and as to man, "may every one of us depart it was said of Lord Bacon's works. Every school is their succession is not valid in its origin, its antiquity an academical preparatory church; and every church will avail nothing. We have another body of Chrisown undertakings and pursuits. And little do they Surely we may justly be reminded of these various a "pillar on the border of the land to the Lord."— tians in this country, calling themselves the "Methohence, they might be called "an ancient Episcopal

> fession of Augsburg, which agree substantially with for the administration of Baptism, the Lord's Supper, extemporaneous prayer in their public services. In does not exceed thirteen or fourteen thousand, includ-

(From the Augsburgh Gazette.)

The news of the progress of M. Botta's excavations culiar and at present inexplicable nature are met with. dispensation was to be destroyed, or rendered a thing of the strong of t of nought; but, as our Saviour says, it was to be ful
with this station, has just promised 10,000 consists, are stone repositories, which are filled with contribution for this purpose, on another. These are without the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the full done, good and faithful servant and the ful are, upon an average, prevented by sickness, and other Company's rupees. A gentleman in London has small clay enamelled figures of men and beasts, without unavoidable impediments, from attending church at also given 40,000 Company's rupees; the Propaga- anything on the surface indicating the existence of one and the same time. The new edifice will accom- tion Society 46,000 Company's rupees; the Christian such repositories, or there being anything within them modate above 300 on the ground-floor, and, with Knowledge Society 25,000 (besides 25,000 to the to explain their contents. In another place they disgalleries, to be erected as they are wanted, 550 per- building fund); the late General Oglander 2,400, covered great rows of earthen vases of a remarkable sons altogether, or nearly double our present popula- and Sir H. Gough 1000. We have now about two size, placed on a brick floor and filled with human bones, and a half lacs out of the six which are indispensable and similar to those which have been found at Babylon, This is quite abundant. Hereafter, should the to its adequate establishment; and I mention it be- Ahwaz, and other places in South Persia. The pasettlement increase so as to demand it, which I trust cause some persons present may possibly be disposed, lace seemed to have been totally plundered before its The ceremony of laying the first corner-stone of and believe it will, a second and third church can be either during their lives or by will, to give half a lac, destruction, for neither jewels, nor instruments, nor a lac, or more, towards so grand an object; their even the small cylinders so numerous in the neighbour-Nor is there any reason to fear a want of rev. chap- names being attached to such prebends as their bene- hood, are anywhere found; merely some bronze images Consecration Service adapted to the occasion were lains for the performance of sacred duties. About ficence materially contributes to found of beasts (for instance, a very fine lion), have been The grants of the Hon. Company are, however, discovered, as also a part of the bronze wheel of a war features, to recognize the identity of God's Church in every store and that only and on the corner stone and the corner stone are corner stone and the corner stone are corner stone and the corner stone are corner every age, from the beginning of the world, to the then, how can Christians fancy themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the then, how can Christians fancy themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the then, how can Christians fancy themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the then, how can Christians fancy themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, to the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world, the themselves exempt from the beginning of the world. time when its militant trials and perplexities shall be one similar obligation to honour God with their subto do duty on the beginning of the world, to the some particulars of the inscriptions and tended church were next read as follows:

The inscription of the world, to the some particulars of the inscriptions and tended church were next read as follows:

The inscription of the world, to the some particulars of the inscriptions and tended church were next read as follows: ants; and it constitutes one of the noblest and most sculptures, bear on the back, likewise, inscriptions in Stance; and if we are not to contend for the force of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of this regulation literally, how are we to rid ourselves of the delay of six or seven the conviction that the delay of six or seven the conviction that the delay of six or seven the conviction that the delay of six or seven the conviction that the delay of six or seven the conviction that the delay of six or seven the conviction that the delay of six or seven the design and the pass-that was solemnly deposited with prayer to do just as much for the glory of the dominions of the British Crown.

All these things are tending to one point—the improvement and elevation of India. The government of Lordon in the Assistance; and if we are not to contend for the force of the Lordon in the Assistance; and if we are not to contend for the force of the Lordon in the Assistance; and if we are not to contend for the force of the Lordon in the Assistance; and if we are not not contend for the force of the Lordon in the Assistance; and if we are not not on the Lordon in the Assistance; and if we are not not on the Lordon in the Assistance; and if we are not not on the Lordon in the Assistance; and if we are not not on the Lordon in the Assistance; and if we are not not not not no is constantly assuming more and more of a paternal ling down the wall, it must be presumed that the slabs 124

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1845.

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Fourth Page.

Mary, or the Christian Name.

Garner.—Bishop Potteus; Archbishop, Secker; Dean Stambope; Rev. Henry John Rose.

In our last, we referred briefly to the ecclesiastical intelligence brought by the Steam-packet of the 4th of January; and gave, as one of its most important items, the Letter of the Bishop of EXETER, recalling the order which he had issued respecting the use of the Surplice in preaching.

The revocation of this order, as his Lordship states, is grounded upon communications received from various parts of his Diocese, that it was offensive to the parishioners; that there was, in short, a very general dislike to the adoption in the pulpit of the vestment usually worn in the desk. This is the head and front of the complaint; -not that the use of the surplice is, in itself, improper or inappropriate, but that it should be restricted to that portion of the service which comprehends the Prayers, and the Communion, and other

occasional Offices of the Church. That such should be a source of complaint at all, especially when it may be regarded as a matter of mere ecclesiastical order, in the adoption or disuse of which the prelates of the Church should necessarily be considered the best judges, must strike sober-thinking tion more vehement still:people with no common degree of surprise. If a new vestment were sought to be introduced; if the change suggested involved any novelty or innovation; if the surplice were a garment unknown and unused in the Church; then we might the less wonder at the alarm Church; then we might the compolaints which are exwhich is professed, and the complaints which are exjustly be termed, is only the revival of an old rule,a rule adopted and universally employed, be it remembered, posterior to the Reformation, and only recomconduct of Divine Service. Moreover, in all Cathetion? drals and Collegiate Churches, the surplice is con- beloved Queen will never be given to a measure so odious drals and Collegiate Churches, the surplice is constantly used in preaching: it has been so continued and degrading to her free people.

"INTOLERANCE we abhor from our inmost soul. We from the beginning: in them, there has never been introduced what is in reality the innovation, the use of the gown. The Surplice is, in fact, the ministerial vestment strictly appropriate to the sanctuary: the distinctive dress of the Clergy to gown is the ordinary distinctive dress of the Clergy, to be worn by them when not engaged in the services of the Lord's house; so that, strictly speaking and in

not for the purpose of argument. For although we between genuine Christianity and the false systems should be glad to see a restoration of the proper and which would supplant and destroy it. provement, is viewed by some with suspicion and dis- organization. like. And so far, we are free to say, the Lord Bishop

so warmly expressed to the recommendation of the spare, when they see, or imagine that they see, in harmless and trifling changes which are enjoined, there to the superstitions and novelties of Romanisn!lies a covert design to bring back again the domination Such anxiety and concern appears to be very inconand superstitions of Popery! This, we must confess, sistently felt and expressed by those who can take is a strange suspicion to entertain in regard to the alarm, and sound the cry of proscription, at a measure past, stood forth the stoutest champion of Protestan- profess belief in the Scriptures on which our hopes as covered that the Cabinet and the Sovereign were the Holy Trinity.

specious guise of a ministerial vestment! We must confess we have scarcely patience in this

Yet trivial as are the causes of the present eccle- Toronto. His words are:calamities both to the State and the Church.

venerable prelates who adorn the Episcopal bench of as an instrument of power and influence." blessing and strengthening of his Church, and cause which is, that what is sought to be placed in the that she shall come forth from her present conflict hands of the "Episcopalians," is simply the amount

brighter and holier than ever. But we must not forget the duty of earnest and humble sup, lication for the Church universal,—our tion of the children of their own communion. What

have been found on the back, which would, indeed, be agony and cross of our blessed Redeemer, we humble same boon for themselves. of the greatest interest, no Babylonian sculptures hav-

says little for their interest there, at a time when the Christians in this Province to hold land in perpetual Clergyman. English are removing whole cargoes of antiquities from succession; but with a respect for the grand and essential truths of Christianity of which we are glad to tition for this act of justice, we distinctly affirm that see Mr. Williams the advocate, though by the Bill in we are quite willing to see a similar arrangement for question he may appear to give countenance to its adopted in the case of other religious bodies who may contradictory forms and tenets, the provisions of this be comprehended in the provisions of the same Act enactment are to be limited to those religious societies of Parliament. or congregations " who profess belief in the Divine Inspiration of the Canonical Books of the Old and New Trinity.

evive, in the nineteenth century, and in the free colony the most abundant success. of Canada, enactments so absurd and unchristian? Is he so ignorant of the laws of the mother country as to imagine that his bill is conformable to them; or does he think that if, even by some strange fatality, it should pass through the Provincial Parliament, the Governor General would not reserve it for the Royal consideration? And can he for a moment suppose that Queen Victoria would affix her sign manual to his barbarous project? No; Mr. Williams, it is too late: you should have been born a century or two before. The views and feelings implied in your bill are

"Should this monstrous bill pass into a law, no persons doubting or denying the Divine inspiration of the Canonical Books of the Old and New Testament,' or 'the doctrine of the Holy Trinity,' would be allowed to possess land for churches, chapels, meeting-houses, burial gro or residences for their ministers. They must either be in regard to assemblies for worship, with private build-

But this is not all. In the Montreal Observer, another Dissenting paper, we find a burst of indigna-

"We learn with astonishment that a Bill has recently been introduced into the Assembly, imposing a religious test as a condition for Christian Societies to hold land, in

which is professed, and the complaints which are expressed. But it is not so: the change, if such it can lightened day, any member of a British Legislature would have had the hardihood to stand up in his place and propose such a measure. Where, on this occasion, was the indignant burst of reprobation, with which this remnant of a dark and intolerant age, was scouted from the Hall of Legislation? But, we ask, if this hateful bill should Exeter plainly affirms, to ensure uniformity in the cellency our venerable Governor give it the Burds Excellency, our venerable Governor, give it the Royal sanc-tion? We confidently answer No. The sanction of our

adherence to all ecclesiastical precedent, the servant This is language which might surprise those who of the sanctuary, when engaged in ministerial offices, look at nothing beyond the professions of modern rewould be inappropriately attired when clothed with ligionists, or who are not aware that such professions aught else but the surplice: that, and that alone, is, are begotten, in many cases, more from the desire of properly speaking, the vestment in which he should be forwarding individual aggrandizement or strengthenseen in the Lord's house: whether preaching or pray- ing the influence of political or religious party, than yourself and family will always be associated. ing, his becoming attire is that snow-white robe, the from any sincere or disenterested adherence to the emblem of purity, the remembrancer to himself and to great principles of Christian truth. Such persons are prove a source of gratification and benefit to those among all of the condition of his vocation, - "Holiness to the | jealous of the slightest restraint upon the licentiousness-we cannot call it liberty-which it is an evi- expression of our hope and prayer, that you and all yours Not, however, that, as respects the act of preaching, idence of man's native depravity to seek to indulge, it matters in the least which vestment be worn; what even though that restraint is designed to guard the we have stated is merely in the way of information, barriers of truth, and laterpose a line of demarcation

becoming vestment in all the services performed in the We cannot but lament, though we do not wonder house of God,—and very many of the laity join us in at, the manifestation of this spirit: it is a condition that wish,—we have no desire, in things indifferent, of the system of dissent,—a part and parcel of its to recommend any contradiction to long-established spiritual being: it would obliterate the lines of every customs, or to urge any unnecessary or unessential great Christian verrity, rather than suffer the principle change, at a moment when, from the industrious arts of Catholic truth and order to have, even on the chiefly of those who bear no good-will to our cause, broadest and most capacious ground, a moment's preevery appearance of change, however obviously an im- dominance over the rival pretensions of error and dis-

In observing the "indignation" which is so earnestof Exeter, in promulgating the order which he did, was ly expressed, -as developing, in principle, an utter influenced more by an honest appreciation of right and indifference to truth or error, to unadulterated Christitruth, than moved by any prudential considerations of anity or its mutilated forms, we cannot but feel surprise at the large amount of concern and anxiety The ostensible ground of the objection that has been which such individuals discover that they have to Bishop of Exeter, is, that beneath the apparently some members in the Church of England a tendency Bishop of Exeter, towards one who, in days not long which limits its acts of Christian grace to those who tism that the land could boast of; who inveighed, with Christians are built, and which cannot extend a vicious unrivalled skill and power, against the fatal concession meed of liberality and encouragement to those who of Romish emancipation; and who only ceased to deny what is so intimately, so vitally involved in the oppose that woe-fraught measure, when it was dis- plan and process of our salvation,-the doctrine of

resolved to yield it, and when, with the knowledge of It has just occurred to our recollection that the such a determination, further opposition would be only test of qualification, on religious grounds, that is accounted factious and irreverential. And yet he is exacted from Professors in King's College University. the man, -with opinions upon that point, we venture is that to which the provisions of Mr. Williams's bill to say, as unchanged and as strong as ever; as opposed are proposed to be restricted. We have, in the comto Popery and all its abominations as any individual plaint which has been quoted from the Baptist Register, in the realm, -he is the man whom thoughtless people and the Observer, a specimen of the objections which venture to arraign as designing to re-establish those are entertained against this University; and nothing abominations, and with them to sacrifice the welfare can better testify than the extracts themselves, the of his Church and his own independence, under the amount of respect which, from orthodox Christians, is really due to such objections.

instance with the high-minded and noble people who Our neighbours of dissenting persuasions in the compose his Lordship's pastoral charge; the less, too, United States are very philanthropic and comprehenwhen we reflect how many thousands, -from Cabinet sive in their generous wishes, and more Catholic, it Ministers downwards, -who venture to impugn the would appear, in a portion of their practice, than they motives which, in the present discussion, have, in- are in principle or theory. The New-York Evangelist fluenced the Bishop of Exeter, have themselves been kindly interposes a word on behalf of his fellowthe advocates of Popish emancipation in the British sectarians in these Provinces, and expresses himself realm, and by that concession, and by daily acts of with an earnestness of concern for our spiritual freegrace to Roman Catholics, both public and private, are dom which would do credit to the Baptist Register or doin gmore to restore that dreaded influence than could, Observer itself, in protesting against what he deems centuries, in be effected by alb, or cope, or surplice. | the ecclesiastical encroachments of the Bishop of

siastical excitement, we know that great events are often their result; and that, unless overruled by God's good Providence, they may be turned into heavy good Providence, they may be turned into heavy heavy good Providence, they may be turned into heavy good Providence, they may be placed in the heavy good Providence good Pro the Episcopalians, to be expended in teaching their sec-But, in the present day of controversy, we know how tarianism;—and also, efforts are now made to procure for fully we can rely upon the prudence and piety of the the above-named church, the possession of large property,

our Mother-land. With such men to direct and guide There is one important, though it may be slight, warded to the Editors of The Church and Bereau, with a us, we feel assured that God will overrule all to the omission in the statement which is here propounded; request that they will allow their publication. of taxes paid by themselves for educational purposes, Rev. and Dear Sir: But we must not forget the duty of earnest and and in order to their being appropriated to the educa-

ing ever yet been discovered. Some of the lately- and a contrite heart,—when, at the bidding of our which is also referred to in this extract. We of the found bas-reliefs are especially remarkable; for in- spiritual mother, we turn to the Lord with weeping Church of England are simply petitioning that the stance, one representing the siege of a town situate on and fasting and mourning; during this LENTEN FAST, share of property actually allotted to us by Act of an island, the sea is covered with ships, the fore part let our prayers be raised, fervently and assiduously, to Parliament, shall be withdrawn from a most wasteful of which forms a horse's head, and which are occupied Almighty God, that He would continue to protect and and shameless system of mismanagement, and comin bringing the trunks of trees for the purpose of erect- bless his Church,—that He would roll away from her mitted to our own trust and keeping. We wish it, in ing a dam. The water is covered with all kinds of every reproach,—dispel the gloom which is permitted short, to be transferred from the maintenance of a marine animals—fishes, crabs, and winged sea-horses. to rest we trust but for a moment, upon her prospects, branch of the Civil service, and to be appropriated The richness of the details, and the mass of sculpture -to give her "beauty for ashes, and the oil of joy to its first and sacred design, -the support of Christian truth. We are of opinion that, if it were entrusted to our own management, it could be made NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. comprehensible how so magnificent a building should have been so strangely buried in the earth. The fer have been so strangely buried in the earth. The French Ambassador at Constantinople has not yet obtained permission from the Porte to send to Paris those to the Legis-have been so strangely buried in the earth. The Annual Meeting of the Diocessary, it not nightly injurious to provide the Diocessary, it not nightly injurious to the discountry, are unaccustomed to that high and holy end; whereas, if it of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Magara District Character of the Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Country of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Country of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Country of the Annual Meeting of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Country of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Country of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Country of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Country of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to provide the Church Society of the Diocessor, it not nightly injurious to pro A Bill, it appears, has been brought into the Legis- effectual to that high and holy end; whereas, if it articles of antiquity which will bear transport, which for the purpose of enabling various denominations of can be made available for the support of even a single The congregation was better than it had been on any

And, we may add, at the same time that we pe-

We have to acknowledge the receipt of several Succession," was preached by the Secretary of the Association, the Rev. T. B. Fuller. Testament, and faith in the doctrine of the Holy numbers of the Calendar, a weekly publication which the District Association organized the meeting, and, appears to have taken the place of the Chronicle of the having read the usual prayers, made a few appropriate Upon this reasonable and correct limitation of a Church, lately the organ of the Diocese of Connecstatute, to which, on other grounds, we cannot but ticut. With the latter periodical we have had pleasure feel that there are many objections, the editor of a in maintaining an exchange for several years; and the Dissenting newspaper in Montreal, the Baptist Regisformer, we are happy to feel, bids fair to emulate the ability, spirit and industry, which characterized the ability, spirit and industry, which characterized the ter, thus expresses himself:—

"We find it difficult to repress our indignation. Who is this JOHN TUCKER WILLIAMS, that he should dare to revive, in the nineteenth century, and in the free colony revive, in the nineteenth century, and in the free colony the most abundant success.

ability, spirit and industry, which characterized the earlier career of its predecessor. We wish to the continued blessing which, in His great mercy, has been vouch-safed to their operations during the past year.

They have to report, wi h much thankfulness, a small

> The weather, after a season of unusual mildness, has been particularly severe for the last few days. A snow-storm of peculiar violence commenced on Monday about mid-day, and continued with unabated fury, -the cold being at the same time intense,-until a late hour on Wednesday night. So severe was the now-drift, that the Mail Stage which left Toronto on Tuesday at 3 P. M. has not reached Cobourg while we are writing, on Thursday at 2 P. M.
>
> parishes of Dunnvine and the Lake Short, at the Grand River, which promise to be highly useful auxiliaries to our District Branch of the Church Society.
>
> Your Committee desire also to acknowledge the goodness

Our Travelling Agent is now engaged in his tour from Kingston eastwards, as far as Cornwall inclusive, embracing also the Bathurst and Ottawa Districts,in prosecution of the collection of the dues to this Journal. We trust that our subscribers in that quarter will be prepared to settle their respective accounts with him.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

ADDRESS TO THE REV. J. ROTHWELL. Reverend and beloved brother,-We cannot allow this meeting of the Western Clerical Society to terminate without availing ourselves of the opportunity which it resents of giving united expression to our regret, that it s the last occasion on which you occupy your place nong us as a member of this Association

Your change of residence, to a distant part of the diocese, precludes the probability of any renewal of our intercourse, but upon occasions of casual and uncertain occurrence, or at very protracted intervals; and we intreat ou to believe that it is not as a matter of mere form or hrough superficial politeness that we now address you but from the dictates of deeper and more enduring feelings, and from the conviction that, by your removal, we are deprived of the society of one whose unvarying kindness and ever open hospitality have justly entitled him to our esteem, and have secured for him our affectionate remembrance; and although those qualities are at all times estimable, yet they acquire a tenfold value when, as in your case, they are superadded upon the foundation of Christian principles, and when they are linked with the evidences of a faithful earnestness in that holy cause in which we are fellow-labourers.

To your amiable lady we would beg you to convey our sincere acknowledgements for the many proofs which we have received of her unfailing kindness and attention, and

may long be spared in the enjoyment of every temporal and spiritual blessing,—that you may long continue to "flourish in the courts of our God," till the period of your last removal to an everlasting habitation, to "an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Signed, on behalf of the Western Clerical Society,

CHAS. C. BROUGH, ARTHUR PALMER.

Acting Secretary.

To the Rev. John Rothwell, A.B. January 16, 1845.

ANSWER.

My dear brethren,-Your very kind address has given rise to emotions of deep and varied nature. It reminds me that this is probably the last opportunity I shall enjoy of meeting a society with which for years it has been my delightful privilege to hold communion on subjects of deep importance, and that this day closes an intercourse from which I am conscious of having derived both plea-

I am fully aware, that as godly sincerity ever regulates the conduct of my dear brethren, so it has, in this instance, dictated the affectionate expression of their feelings; though Leannot but be conscious that friendship was the medium through which they regarded my motives and my labours in that holy cause in which we are en-But while the prospect of parting is not without ain, it is not altogether unrelieved by some gratifying onsiderations. I shall ever feel with heartfelt thankfuluess the goodness of our Heavenly Father, who enabled me to win the good opinion of friends so truly estimable and I am encouraged to trust, that the fervent prayer which they offer for me will avail to draw down from the Giver of all good grace sufficient to empower me to serve Him acceptably here and to prepare me for the enjoy

For your obliging mention of Mrs. Rothwell, and your kind wishes for her and the other members of my family, cordially thank you, and assure you, that the exercise of the Christian duties to which you allude was truly its

I will indulge the hope of occasionally meeting the members of the Society, and though such opportunities may be few and far between, they will be most highly

And now, dear brethren, farewell. May the God of all grace bless you and yours. May He crown you with mercy and loving kindness in this life, and, in the life to come, make you partakers of an inheritance of endless

Believe me, dear brethren, Your obliged and faithful friend, JOHN ROTHWELL.

Oxford, January 16, 1845. To the Editor of The Church

Christieville, Jan. 23d, 1845. Rev. and dear Sir,—We, the Churchwardens whose names are undersigned, have been requested to solicit of you the favour to publish in your paper the undermen-tioned Resolutions and Address,—by doing which you

will confer a great favour.

At a Meeting of the Churchwardens and Protestant inhabitants of Christieville, held in Trinity Church on the 23d Jan. 1845, convened for the purpose of presenting an Address to the Rev. J. A. Allen, Chas. Forest Esq. in the Chair, and Wm. McGinnis Esq. acting as Secretary, the following Resolutions were unanimously

1st Resolution .- That this Meeting, having heard with regret that the Rev. J. A. Allen has unavoidably declined fulfilling in future the duties and office of the Pastor of this Parish, do express its deep sense of the loss the parishioners have sustained thereby, and the high opinion they have formed of his talents and Christian conduct, be communicated to him by the following Address.

2nd Resolution .- That copies of the Address be for-

ADDRESS. Christieville, C. E., Jan. 23rd, 1845.

We the Churchwardens and Protestant Inhabitants of own pure and reformed part of it especially, -as well is asked by the Church of England in this case, is Parish, beg permission to communicate to you our senti-

have served twice, first belonging to a Babylonian pa-lace, and afterwards have been transposed by the As-syrians and freshly graven. At present no sculptures

The day of contributing towards its resources—and con-ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address of the present opportunity afforded us to address ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address our first is not less than 6,000. If each of these contributing towards its resources—and con-ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address our first is not less than 6,000. If each of these contributing towards its resources—and con-ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address our first is not less than 6,000. If each of these contributing towards its resources—and con-ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address our first is not less than 6,000. With this sum ten ourselves of the present opportunity afforded us to address our first is not less than 6,000. With this observations by citing a passage from the in-clouds are permitted to lower upon her head. And does it preclude the members of any sect or denomi-teresting life of Robert Nelson, that "English Church our first is not less than 6,000. With this sum ten our first is not less than 6,000. With this observations by citing a passage from the in-our flux of the present opportunity afforded us to address our first is not less than 6,000. With this observations by citing a passage from the in-clouds are permitted to lower upon her head. And does it preclude the members of any sect or denomi-teresting life of Robert Nelson, the contribution of the section of th

in all your proceedings, and increase in usefulness and the love of God, be happy in the possession of all good things here, and hereafter share in the rest and joys of

The Protestant Inhabitants of Christieville, WILLIAM BARBRIDGE,

JOSEPH H. RIPLEY,

Churchwardens To the Rev. J. A. Allen, Kingston.

The Annual Meeting of the Niagara District Branch previous occasion of the kind; but still it was not such an one as it ought to have been. The Church, still decked out with its Christmas evergreens, was really beautiful, and struck most of the strangers as truly a meet edifice the worship of Almighty God.

Divine Service commenced at 11 o'clock, A.M., when the Rev. H. Stoneman, A.M., the Travelling Missionary in the District, said prayers; and a sermon, on the much decried and but little known doctrine of "the Apostolical

Immediately after the service, the Rev. Chairman of remarks, and then called upon the Secretary to read the

REPORT: The Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch

increase in the funds of the Association; and cannot but consider it as a cheering sign that, in most of the parishes within this district, the increase appears to be regular and steady, whilst, even in those parishes where there is a decrease, it is to be attributed, not so much to any failing of attachment to the great cause, in which we are all engaged, as to local circumstances, over which the Parochial Committee can exercise no

They have also the pleasing duty to perform of recording the formation of two new Parochial Associations in the united parishes of Dunnville and the Lake Shore, at the mouth of the

of Almighty God in enabling them to secure, during the past year, the object that has, from the first formation of the past year, the object that has, from the first formation to the District Association, been considered of primary importance, the appointment of a Travelling Missionary to the destitute portions of this populous district, half of whose time is devoted to this duty, and half of whose salary is borne by the District Association. Your Committee feel that the district has been nighly favoured in the selection of the gentleman whom the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has appointed to this arduous and very important duty; for whilst the situation is one which unquestionably makes great demands upon the physical strength of the Missionary, it is, at the same time, one in which a matured mind and long experience in the Christian Ministry is perhaps even more indispensable. In behalf of our excellent Missionary, your Committee ask the prayers of all the faithful members of the Church, not only that he may be strengthened or the due performance of his arduous office, but much more, that the seed sown by his hand, in faith, may spring up and grow, and bear an abundant harvest to the glory of Almighty

Another subject, for which your Committee desire to express their acknowledgements to "Him, from whom all good counsels do proceed," is the incorporation of the Diocesan Church Society. This act of incorporation cannot fail to be of the greatest benefit to the Diocese. It places the Society on quite a new footing, and enables it to conduct all its business and to manage all its affairs in a much more regular and efficient manner than it could have done had it remained as a mere voluntary association of individuals. The terms of the charter are of the most favourable nature, and have enabled the members to remodel the Society on the plan of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which, for a century and a half, has conferred such incalculable blessings upon the British Empire, especially upon the Colonies, and to which we, in this Diocese, are indebted for the *first* planting of the Church, and for such a long continuance of nursing care and protection.— In our Society, as in the venerable Parent Society, all its busiings, at which all incorporated members of the Society have an equal right to artend and to take part in the proceedings.— Every thing is to be conducted in the most open and regular manner. Not the smallest account will be paid unless subbers of the Society in the most distant parts of the Diocese.—
Four collections in the year instead of one, in behalf of the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society, will for the future be made in the great objects of the Society of the bers of the Society in the most distant parts of the Diocese .veral Churches of the Diocese, and your Committee are led to crived, freely give." believe, from the response that has been made by the congregations of this district to the only two calls made upon them MEWBURNunder this rule of the Society, that they are learning to appreciate more and more the great blessings which they have them-selves so long enjoyed, and to obey in some measure the exhorselves so long enjoyed, and to obey in some measure the exhortation of their blessed Lord, "Freely ye have received, freely

Your Committee have held but one meeting during the past year, at which delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the Church Society, called by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for the re-organization of the Society under its charter, and held at Toronto, on the 23rd of last October. But they entertain the hope of being able to meet quarterly in future, as well for the transaction of the business of the Association, and the strengthening of the hands of the various Parochial Associations, as for their individual encouragement and improvement, The following is a brief statement of the funds col

1844, and now disposed	01.				ME	200				-		-
From what Parish.	Received.			For Diocesan Church Society.			For Travelling Missionary Fund.			Refunded each Parish.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d	£	S.	d.
Niagara	68	8	9	17	2	2	17	2	21	34	4	44
" Special	7	2	6		0	0	0	0	0	7	2	6
Thorold	35	11	07	8	17	9	8	17	9	17	15	64
" Special		7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6
Christ Ch., Lake Shore,		2000	1	1	913	TOTAL B	16	1799	(1)			
Dunn, near Dunnville,				300					233			
Propn. Gospel	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" Widows' Fund	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Application of the second second second	17	13	9	4	8	5	4	8	54	8	16	104
St. Catharines	47	18	51	11	19	74	11	19	75	23	19	21
Louth	15	7	6	3	16	101	3	16	10	7	13	9
" Special	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0
Grimsby	30	0	0	7	10	0	7	10	0	15	0	0
" Widows' Fund	0	18	9	0	18	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chippawa	31	15	0	7	18	9	7	18	9	15	17	6
Fort Erie, nil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stamford,* St. John's Ch.	5	2	6	1	5	71	1	5	73	2	11	3
The Party of the P	2000	-		-	-		-	10	-	107	10	0
The latest and a fact	266	0	9	65	7	113	62	19	0.00	137		6

The following amounts have been collected since the Trea-

surer's statement was drawn up:—
St. Catharines£4 3 9 Chippawa..... 1 10 0

Your Managing Committee desire to make the appointment Missionary to the destitute parts of this District, and the incorporation of the Church Society, new grounds for urging upon their brother Churchmen, throughout the District, the claim which they have upon them to augment the resources of the Church Society; and they do this greater confidence, as they are aware, that most of those to whose sense of duty they make this appeal, have enjoyed the them for more than twenty years, some for thirty, and some are asking alms at the hands of their brethren; far from it! They believe that they are merely reminding them of an imperative duty, the performance of which is due to their destitute fellow Churchmen,—a duty which, like every other religious duty, when performed with a single eye to God's glory, will bring down upon those who discharge it, a rich and abundant reward. They would remind them, that those who, (were it not for what little the Church Society can do for them,) would be now destitute of the means of grace, are their brethren,brethren who are encompassed with the same infirmities, extho, equally with themselves, require "line upon line and precept upon precept," and whose immortal souls are in daily need

that food which they cannot of themselves procure But whilst they speak of this as a duty, your Committee wish their brethren also to look upon it as a private lege than which none can be greater,—even the privilege of being fellow-workers together with Christ in the salvation of

Whilst your Managing Committee therefore have reason to he thankful for the good effected by the Association since its formation, they cannot shut their eyes to the truth, that but

kindness, and agreeable manners; and to return you unfeigned thanks for the beneficial discourses and services amount of good they might be the means of doing, under the

amount of good they might be the means of doing, under the

cannot act upon Church principles in religious matters Divine blessing, is beyond the power of human computation. that we have enjoyed.

May you be directed by the great Head of the Church

And your Committee feel themselves tempted to ask, why can

Committee feel themselves tempted to ask, why can not this be done? They cannot believe that their brethren have not the means of contributing this sum. If we suppose that each family on an average contains five souls, each family would, indeed, be required to contribute the sum of £1 5s .-But does not each family spend far more than this sum each year on the secular education of their children—on an educa-tion, which indeed fits them for spending a few fleeting years respectably on earth,—and if so, why should they deny themselves the rich privilege of devoting an equal sum in fitting their fellow creatures for spending an eternity of bliss in heaven? Nay, may they not ask if each family does not, generally speaking, expend more than this sum every year on things which are puite unnecessary, if not highly injurious to them? Your Com-nitree are, indeed, well aware that most people, especially in upon the attention of the Members of the Church Society therto been accustomed, in too many cases, to consider all they have as their own, not the Lord's. They have ploughed, and sowed, and reaped their fields,—the Lord all the while sustaining and strengthening them for their labours. His rain and sun have caused their grain to sprout and cover their fields with the most luxuriant verdure. His snows, (as at this time,) have covered their grain with the warm and earnestly desired mantle of winter. His genial winds, on the return of Spring, have dispelled the frost and snows, and His sun and showers have brought the grain into the full ear, and lo! He withholds his rains, and sends his sun alone to ripen and to harden the grain.

GIFTS TO THE POOR OF WINDSOR. The harvest passes over with scarcely a shower, and all is secured in the most beautiful order! The grain is prepared for return to his home without thinking of Him who has blessed all nis labours and crowned them with success, without resolving "I will devote the price of the first twenty bushels of my grain to Him who has done so much for me, and who, if he had seen it, might, by withholding his rain after I had sowed my grain. or, by sending us heavy foggy weather whilst the grain was ripening, have cut me off with a quarter of my crop." Your Committee trust that the different Parochial Associations will have the effect of reminding such persons, that all they have is not their own-to be spent, as they please, in indulging their fancies, in pampering their appetites, or even in increasing their estates, or advancing their children in this world; that He, to whom they owe so much, has a claim upon them for some portion of their means, and that he now asks it, through them, for his destitute children; and they would affectionately urge upon bent upon him to exert himself in behalf of this Society with all those over whom he has any influence, and who have not as yet enrolled themselves amongst us. If each member would strive to bring in another, our usefulness would soon be increased,the privilege of being fellow-workers together with Christ would be greatly extended, and then would the "wilderness and the solitary place be glad for them, and the desert blossom as the

There is one striking feature that pervades the Gospel and y thing connected with it. It is this,-that it is as well suited to the poor as to the rich.

But some may imagine that in one respect, at least, this does not hold good; that, if it be a privilege to be allowed to bestow to give than to receive"—then this is a privilege denied to, this

is a blessing not conferred upon, the poor. But no! even here, as in all other cases, the Gospel is true given, but to the spirit with which it is given,—generally to the self denial that is exercised for the sake of giving. This an altar to God in the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite, Araunah desired him to receive it as a gift; but no! David would not offer to the Lord of that which cost him nothing. When the rich were casting into the treasury, there came this ther a poor widow who cast into the treasury two mites, which a farthing; and though she had cast in so little, yet we | Rev. Henry Legge, Vicar of Lewisham ... have the assurance of the Lord himself that she cast in more than they all, because it was her all, her living. Let those who wish to receive this poor widow's commendation, emulate this poor widow's self denial, and give what they can our of gratitude to Him, who "though he was rich, yet for their sakes be-

came poor, that they through his poverty might become rich.' All which is respectfully submitted.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary. The following Resolutions were then unanimously

adopted:
Moved by Capt. Melville, seconded by Geo. Ball, 1st. That the Report now read be adopted, and published in The Church paper for general information; and also that 200 copies be struck off at the Diocesan Press for circulation in the District.

Moved by Col. Kingsmill, seconded by Rev. J. L. ALEXANDER-

2nd. That this Association has learned with the greatest satisfaction, that an Act passed by the Legislature of this Pro-vince during the last session has received Her Majesty's assent, wourself and family will always be associated.

Trusting that your appointment to a new sphere of ministerial duties, though fraught with pain to us, will be published for the information of the mem-

Moved by the REV. G. R. F. GROUT, seconded by DR.

3rd. That this Association, having been enabled in the good fe low Churchmen within their bounds, not only to sustain m in this important undertaking with their pecuniary contributions; but also to be seech the Author of all good to youchsafe to the labours of their Missionary that blessing which alone can make them effectual to the salvation of immortal souls.

Moved by the REV. H. STONEMAN, A.M., seconded by H. MITTLEBERGER, Esq.-

4th. That this Association derives encouragement to renewed Church Society is based, and the great objects which it seeks to promote, have commended themselves to the members of the Church generally in this old and populous District, and trusts that every annual return from Parochial Committees and Missionary stations will give evidence of the ingressing appearance of the ingressing appearanc sionary stations will give evidence of the increasing support and efficiency of this District Branch of the Church Society,

JOHN M. BALL, Esq.-5th. That this Association desires to express its grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, for the measure of blessing

and success which He has vouchsafed to its operations; and deems it a solemn duty again to record its conviction that all spirit of dependence upon God; that "unless the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it." will be her best test—her own advertisement. She is commanded by one who is every inch a gentleman and a sailor; her

trict Branch Association, for their efficient services during the BRIA!-European Times.

JOHN CLARK-

Moved by the REV. T. B. FULLER, seconded by Mr.

Association fixes upon the 4th Wednesday in the month of January in each year, as the day on which its several Annual Meetings shall be held; and that the Quarterly Meetings of the Managing Committee of this Association be held on the

9th. That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby iven, to the Rev. T. B. Fuller, for his Christian and Catholic Sermon which he this day delivered before this Association, and that he be requested to furnish a copy thereof, that it may be

The Rev. Thos. Creen having been called to the chair, was moved by Col. Kingsmill, seconded by George

10th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairan, the Rev. W. Leeming, senior Clergyman of the District. After these Resolutions had been unanimously adopted, the Chairman returned thanks for the honour done him, and closed the Meeting with the Prayers appointed for

Several excellent speeches were delivered in the course of the afternoon, and an excellent spirit and a growing interest in the operations of the Church Society, appeared

NEW BRUNSWICK.

GLENELG, MIRAMICHI.-The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Local Committeee of the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New-Brunswick," was held in the Parish Church of St. John the Evangelist, on Saint Stephen's little has been effected in comparison with what might have been effected if every member of the Church within its bounds had contributed to its funds even a very small sum, during each to the Chair, from whence he addressed the people—spoke Visiting Missionary (the Rev. James Hudson) was called amongst then are to be determined by a jury of honour, year since its formation. It appears from the returns, made to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese at the last Visitation, that the which has already ensued from its benevolent exertions berg.

have served twice, first belonging to a Babylonian pa- as in her days of sunshine and brightness, as when simply what, by inherent right, belongs to them, nor ments of deep regret and disappointment; and, availing number of Church people in the several parishes of this Disunless they act under Pastoral control and superinten-

A series of appropriate resolutions were then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, as were also the

"Resolved, That the Local Committee return their grateful acknowledgements to the Church Society for the grant of Books and Tracts lately made to this Settlement; and further resolved, that Mr. Hudson be requested to solicit another donation of works, suitable for the Parochial Lending Library.'

" Resolved, That this meeting learns with much satisfaction, that considerable progress has been made in building the Church at Nelson, on this River, and therethe necessity of rendering timely and liberal aid towar

the completion of this charitable work. " Resolved, That the Honorable Joseph Cunard be appointed Lay Deputy to attend at the next anniversary

meeting of the Society in Fredericton." The Members of the Society then separated, departing from the Church "with words of blessing and of peace."

From our English Files.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY. The distribution of the Queen's and his Royal Higness Prince Albert's annual gifts to the poor and needy families of Windsor, and of that part of the parish of Clewer which is within the borough, which will be dispensed through the medium of the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Houshold, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay (the Queen's donestic Chaplain,) agreeably to the recommendation of Mr. J. hn. Clode, jun., and the other Churchwardens of the parish, will take place on New Year's eve in the Billing Salah the other Churchwardens of the parish, will take piace by Year's eve in the Riding School, at the New Royal Mews, in the Home Park. It is expected that Her Majesty, and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the members of the Royal Household, will be present to be witnesses of the gratifying scene. One hundred and eighty pairs of 10-quarter blackets will be given to that number of families, agreeably to the reconmendation of the parochial authorities. averaging five children in each, will also be supplied (the quantity being regulated according to the number of children) at the same time with beef, plum-pudding, bread, potatoes, and ale, and also I cwt. of coals to each family. The provisions only which will be presented to the recipients of the Royal bounty will weigh upwards of three tons! Her Majesty's domes is chaplain has been very actively engaged during the past few days in superintending the necessary arrangements for their proper

THE QUEEN DOWAGER has given 20%, towards the erection of a school-room and house for the teacher in the parish of Monkstown, Ireland, for the children of the Protestant inhabitants working at the Knockmahon copper mines. The Bishop of Cashel has contributed 30l. towards the same object. Her Majesty has also forwarded a donation of 70l. towards repairing Salesbury church, near Blackburn.

BENEVOLENCE OF HER LATE ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA OF GLOUCESTER.—On all occasions of a public nature, whether a church was to be built or a to itself. God does not apportion his blessing to the amount given, but to the spirit with which it is given,—generally to annual subscriber to every charity in the parish. should be a consolation to those, whose circumstances really do not enable them to give much. When David wished to erect via r (the Rev. W. A. Sames) 100%, to be invested for the Jubilee Alm-houses, and 100%, for the Blue Coat Girls School; but her liberality was chiefly felt in acts of private charity. which were dispensed with a most judicious discrimination.

The executors named in the will of her Royal Highness are George Bankes, Esq., M.P. for Dorset, and the Hon. and

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT and LADY FOLLETT and family have, according to the last letter, arrived at Rome from their tour in Sardinia and Tuscany. The learned gentleman is, we are happy to learn, in improved health. Viscount Clifden is also among the recent arrivals in that city.

THE DARTMOUTH ELECTION has terminated in the return of Mr. Somes, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of seven, over Mr. Moffatt, the candidate of the Whig-Radicals, and the candidate of the Anti-Corn-Law League. The majority is not a great one, but the constituency of Dartmonth is not numerous, and it is to be observed that this is not a seat defound but a seat of the constituency of Dartmonth is not a seat of the constituenc defended, but a seat gained. The late member, a highly respectable gentleman, whose loss is regretted by all, was a Whig-Radical and freetrader, and his son and successor in title proposed the candidate defeated on the present occasion. The late Sir John Scale held the seat for the borough, without interrupts. tion, since the passing of the Reform Bill; so that Datimoull has now a Conservative representative for the first time since the

establishment of the new parliamentary constitution. This event occurring at this particular moment, ou the validity of the pretences upon which the Anti-Corn-

every succeeding ship built by the spirited and enterprising company to which the Cambria belong, new triumplis and been achieved—triumplis of mechanism, of skill, of taste, and of improved accumundations for the comfort and convenience of the paragraph. of the coyageur. The career of this company has been bliant, but the outlay has been great, and the wear and tear me Government, the splendid fleet of steamers (of which the Cam bria is one) could not pay, and even with the pecuniary allowance for conveying the mails, the return upon the invested capital is, we understand, limited. This we can really believe, from the

liar to ocean-steaming.

The Cambria has been built, like her predecessors, in the of her complicated and elegant looking machinery, engines, but of her complicated and elegant looking machinery. the accommodations on deck, studiously arranged, to combine safety with elegance; but after some consideration, we have deemed the labour superfluous. We entered upon such a description in the case of the Hibernia; and making some allow such a feet the superfluous. ance for the superior tonnage, and capability of the new ship, the same remarks apply to both. The Cambria's performances Moved by the Rev. A. TownLey, seconded by A. C. and in her maiden efforts to annihilate time and space, on 6th. That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby coordially tendered, to the Committee and Officers of this Director Branch Association, for their efficient services desired.

LUSS OF A WEST INDIA STEAMER.—The Avon, Ryal mail Moved by the Rev. Thos. Creen, seconded by Mr. steamer, arrived at Southampton this morning, bringing, not only Clark— 7th. That the same Members of the Committee, the Rev.

T. B. Fuller as Secretary, and H. Mittleberger Esq. as Treasurer, be re-appointed for the ensuing year.

Moved by the Rev. T. B. FULLER, seconded by Mr. for Carthagena, from which they were nine miles distant 8th. That in compliance with the 18th Bye-Law of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, this District Branch
Association fixes upon the 4th Wednesday of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, this District Branch quantity of stores. There were only three passengers on board

at the time of the disaster. The Actaon makes the fourth vessel lost since the estab-Meetings shall be held; and that the Quarterly meeting the Managing Committee of this Association be held on the fourth Tuesdays of January, April, July, and October, unless atherwise arranged at the previous Quarterly Meeting, due nothing the management of the number of steam ships it has affoat. They are dina, Isis, Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed); and the number of steam ships it has affoat. They are dina, Isis, Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed); and the number of steam ships it has affoat. They are dina, Isis, Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed); and the number of steam ships it has affoat. They are dina, Isis, Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed); and the number of steam ships it has affoat. They are dina, Isis, Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed); and the number of steam ships it has affoat. They are dina, Isis, Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed); and the number of steam ships it has affoat. They are dina, Isis, Solway (in which so many lives were sacrificed); and the number of steam ships it has affoat. Moved by the Rev. Thos. Creen, seconded by the burden. Her value, exclusive of stores, &c., is about 25,000 by the Rev. A. Townley—

She plied between the islands for the inter-colonial mails.
We cannot state whether the Action was insured. THE SLAVE TRADE.—It is gratifying to observe that the indifference with which the slave trade was long regarded by the Portuguese generally, is beginning to give way to those feelings of abborroom and to feelings of abhorrence which such a subject is so calculated to excite. An article has just appeared in the Revolucao, from the pen of an officer in the Portuguese navy, who gives a very is a summary of it:—On the 23d of June last the writer, with a midshipman and nine seamen was sent to cruise in a launch off the mouth of the river Dande, on the western coast of Africa, and. I believe, not far from Acoustic Management interesting account of the capture of a slaver. rica, and, I believe, not far from Angola. Next day, proceeding up the river, they discovered the Brazillian brig Cocador, and having boarded her without resistance, found her laden with nulless than 854 negroes! The poor creatures were wedged together, in one along most in the poor creatures were wedged together, in one along most in the poor creatures. ther in one close mass, in the hold, nearly suffocated for of air and from the stench, and raging with hunger, not having that any food for nearly two days. The master of the vessel, and height asked by the world have Society will increase in means, and consequently in its power to earry out the objects for which it was established.

Society will increase in means, and consequently in its power to earry out the objects for which it was established. better treatment than they had had before, no less than, 22 those unfortunated than they had had before, no less than, 22 those unfortunated than they had had before, no less than, 22 those unfortunated than they had had before, no less than, 22 those unfortunated than they had had before, no less than they had had before, no less than they had had before they had had had before they had had before they

their removal to Augola, where the captured brig was taken. ABOLITION OF DUELLING IN THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES -A letter from Konigsberg states that the students of the Uversity of Heidelberg have abolished the custom of duelling, a have decided that henceforward all differences that may posed of ten of their comrades, chosen by the two adversar

hand a notice of notion had been given in the Assembly of the Island of St. Lucia. For an application to be made to the home government to allow them to participate in the advantage of the Coolie immigration, on the condition that they make the Coolie immigration, on the condition that they make the necessary provision to defray the expense.—St. James's Chronical State of the System. It is the participate in the Assembly of the diam vessels), are inclined to get during the participate in the participate in the sound as the stop of the existence of the law of equal division of property in France, and he would ask hon. gentlement to compare the state of society in that country with that of England, and they would see the effects of the system. It hand a notice of motion had been given in the Assembly of the necessary provision to defray the expense .- St. James's Chro-

FRANCE.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS. On the 26th of December the King of the French opened the Chambers. The King delivered the following speech :-"At the close of last session, complications, which might have become grave, were the objects of my solicitude. The and repeated incursions obliged us to carry war into the empire of Morocco. Our brave armies of land and sea, worthily com-

a mutual spirit of goodwill and equity has maintained between

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their iden is tain to testify to the amity which unites us, and to that reciprocal friendship of which she has given me so many marks, have been surrounded by manifestations the most satisfactory or France and myself. I have gathered in the sentiments that duration of that generous peace, which assures to our country abroad a dignified and strong position, and at home an eternally increasing prosperity, with the enjoyment of her constitutional like.

state of France. You see manifested upon all parts of our territory our national activity, protected by wise laws, and reaping in the bosom of order the fruits of its labours. The rise of public credit, and the equilibrium established between our annual receipts and expenditure attest the happy influence of this situation upon the general affairs of the State for the well-being of

"Financial laws will be immediately presented to you. Projects of laws for the amelioration of our roads, of our ports, and of our internal navigation, for the completion of our railways, and for different objects of general utility, will be equally submitted to your deliberations.

"In the midst of the general prosperity of the country, Heaven has blessed my family. It has increased the number of my children, and the marriage of one of my well-beloved sons, the Duc d'Anmale, with a Princess, who already was related to us by so many ties, have been for me and mine a lively

"Messieurs, Providence has imposed upon me many lahours, and painful trials. I have accepted the burden. I have devoted myself, I have devoted my family to the service of my country. Tolay a lasting foundation of union and happiness has for fouryears been the object of our constant efforts. I feel conadent that with your loyal aid you will enable me to attain it, and that the gratitude of France, free and happy, will be the teward of our mutual devotedness, and be, too, the honour of

ies of "Vive le Roi!" interrupted some of the passages of the foregoing speech, and were renewed at the close

The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday are chiefly orcupied in discussing the Royal Speech. The avoidance in that document of all topics calculated to create irritation does not appear to have produced the desired effect. The opposition press, leaving the document itself, which was wholly unassailable, have been pleaseed to particularise its omissions, and to address themselves more especially to them. They pretend, moreover, that the Speech was coldly received, an assertion which is fatly disproved on much more trustworthy testimony.

The result of the election of a President on Friday, proves how like the proportions have been presented playing the clause prescribing a religious congregations to non lands, by other time the proportion of th little influence these "blatant" revilers of the cabinet really West Gwillimbury.

have in the Chamber. On that day M. Sauzet was chosen Second reading of Mr. Thompson's Bill to create two new of more trivial importance. ay, under the presidency of M. Sapey, for the purpose of

Of the nine presidents chosen eight are ministerial, and of the secretaries six are ministerial, and three belong to the oppo Parliamentary Election. sition .- St. Jumes's Chronicle.

CHINA. (From the Speech of Sir H. Pottinger, before a Meeting in

With respect to my proceedings in China, I have already had such frequent opportunities of speaking in public on that subject, that it is now hardly necessary to trouble you with any further observations connected with them. I will, however, on this occasion say, that when I was graciously solicited that at the text of the state of by her Majesty to fulfil the important duties that attach to the situation of envoy to China, I proceeded there not with any determination of forcing upon the Chinese any terms disagreeable to them, after the great object of the operations had been accomplished by the perfect success of her Majesty's arms, but I went rather with a determination to act after that triumph as an umpire between the two nations, and I have the pleasure "this day six months" be added thereto. Commissioner Ke-Ing, than whom, I believe, there does not and influenced those negociations and characterised his conduct him and the Chinese character generally justice—make his dispatches and letters public. If those dispatches and letters were published, it would not only astonish you, but all the world, to find such sentiments as they contain expressed by one who n we have been in the habit of considering a selfaccluded Chinese mandarin. One great point which has been alo dwelt upon in the treaty which I concluded with the Chinese, my exertions, and did me the honour of requesting that, in case

In Jamaica considerable diversity of opinion at the propriety of the Coolie immigration; and it now appears probable, that the Assembly will persist in the vote they came to, not to increase the number beyond the 2000 for the first year, in order to test the experiment. On the other hand a notice of motion had been given in the Assembly of the first year, in order to test the experiment. On the other hand a notice of motion had been given in the Assembly of the considerable diversity of opinion as to the necessity of the condition of the school.—Ib.

I shall give you his enlightened opinion as to the necessity of the condition as to the necessity of the condition of the school.—Ib.

In one of his beautiful letters, to which I have before alluded, be says—"The lower class of our people are prone to ill-treat the would be their ruin. It was urged that this law had been in science competent to support the reputation of the school.—Ib.

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In one of his beautiful letters, to which a power of acting at all.

We ourselves concur with the Charter, by virtue of which alone he has the power of acting at all.

We ourselves concur with the Charter, by virtue of have become grave, were the objects of my solicitude. The With respect to the prejudice which exists in China against and under it she had attained to a pinnacle of renown which no necessity of securing our possessions in Africa against hostile that intercourse, such as we should look to in our communication. tions with other nations, I believe it to arise, not from any religious feeling on the part of the Chinese; on the contrary, I manded, attained with glory, and in a short time, the object think that prejudice is of another description altogether, and marked out to their valour. Peace promptly followed victory, and that it arises from a fear in the minds of the Chinese that we and Algiers, where three of my sons had this year the honor to serve their country, has recorded a double pledge of security, for we have proved at once our power and our moderation.

When such a sweeping proposition as this was introduced upon the might abuse any intercourse with them for political purposes; and when that feeling is once removed, as I trust it soon will, then I have no doubt that China will be found coming forward, then I have no doubt that China will be found coming forward.

"It is better to bear the ills we have, "My government was engaged with that of the Queen of as she ought to do, one of the first nations of the earth. The Great Britain in discussions which might have given reasons to extent of trade and consumption in China is so very extensive, fear that the relations of the two States might have been affected; that if I were to state it, some persons would deem it incredi mutual spirit of goodwill and equity has maintained between ble; and in cotton especially, and manufactures of cotton, the demand England this happy accord, which guarantees the the returns-as to how the Chinese are to pay for these arti-During the visit which I paid to the Queen of Great Bri- cles. This is a subject which will necessarily depend very much for its explanation and a perfect understanding of its bearing, upon time alone; but in the meanwhile new demands will be created, and the Chinese people will be taught, I trust, by our conciliation and kindness, to have those new demands. have been expressed to me additional guarantees for the long These are some of the results which will be produced by the treaty. That those results will follow I have not the least doubt, but I fear that in describing them to you I have delayed too long. I will not further trespass upon you, but I request that you will all, individually and collectively, accept my sin-"My relations with all foreign powers continue friendly and eere, my warm, my grateful, my heartfelt thanks, for the honour which you have done me by the reception which you have "You are, Messicurs, yourselves witnesses of the prosperous given to me in this great town and by the flattering manner in

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, Jan. 27, 1845. Hon. Mr. FERGUSON rose to put a question to the Hon. Inspector General. There was no measure of greater importance, none towards which the eyes of the people of Canada were more anxiously directed than the University Bill. Nor was there any measure that could be introduced that would give satisfaction to the public, until that was disposed of; and he hoped that in the press of affairs which occupied the Ministry, that measure had not been overlooked.

Hon. Mr. Morris said the Hon. gentleman (Mr. Ferguson) must be aware that be (Mr. Morris) felt as much on the subject of the University question as any Member of the House, and he supposed the Hon, gentleman would do him the credit to say that he believed that to be the case. He could have no hesitation in saying that the Council had been unceasing in its Jabours to mature the Bill, and it was still proceeding with them; but as there were so many measures which demanded their attention, it was impossible to throw them all aside to tance to any of them. He could assure the Hon, gentleman, however, that in the course of a few days the Bill would be ready, and he would be able to submit it to the House.

> HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. ROUTINE BUSINESS.

MONDAY, Jan. 27. The following Petitions have been presented, praying that

President by a majority over M. Dupin of 177 to 129; M. Districts from the Counties of Haldimand and Kent.

Odillon Barrot being only able to command 15 votes, a proof that the majority of the Chamber is determined to support M.

Districts from the Counties of Haldimand and Kent.

Mr. Solicitor General Shenwood opposed the Bill. There were already in Upper Canada 22 Districts, requiring 44 Cir-Guizot not only on momentous questions, but even in matters | cuits annually, and 88 Courts of Quarter Session. If two new of more trivial importance. The careful avoidance in the speech of vulgar clap-trap would account for its reception having been less noisy than usual The Chamber met on Satursive machinery of separate Districts. In a measure which ting the four vice presidents and secretaries; and the result | would be brought before the House to-morrow night, all the proved how utterly absurd is the pretext for regarding the advantages of separate Districts were conferred upon these places majority by which M. Sauzet was elected as a test of the popularity of ministers.

without any of the expense, it provided to attach the townships which were now sought to be erected into two Districts, to those upon which they bordered, for all purposes excepting that of ening it.

Upon the motion of Mr. Sherwood, it was ordered to be resist so tyrannous and unjust an exclusion.

the equal distribution of intestate estates in Upper Canada. Mr. Roblin moved the second reading. This measure,—as our readers will be aware,—has for its object the abolition of the Law of Primogeniture as it affects

this Province, in cases where property is not disposed of by Mr. JOHNSTON moved, in amendment, that all after the word

of stating that I found those attached to the mission in China who fully concurred in my views, and I had also the happiness to be met with a corresponding feeling by the Chinese High Commissioner Ke-Ing, then whom I believe there are Commissioner Ke-Ing, than whom, I believe, there does not now existing in the Upper Province, and, therefore, this bill exist an individual with more statesmanlike views in any country in the world—a man feelingly conscious of all the amenities of life, and particularly alive to that feeling which actuated and no good reason had ever been found against it, neither had and influenced those negociations and characterised his conduct throughout. I could, if it were admissible in such a society had ever complained of the law, but the introducer of this meaand on such an occasion, relate to you instances of Ke-lug's sure, and an alteration in it had been a pet scheme with him conduct as would astonish you; and I trust that on some future
like that of vote by ballot was with an hon. gentleman opposite,
occasion her Majesty's government will—if it were only to do
him had had a seat in parliament. This bill had been, upon a for-mer occasion, opposed by Mr. Baldwin, when Attorney General for Upper Canada, and he hoped to see him oppose it now.— The votes of the members for Lower Canada ought not to be

Mr. Gowan, after referring to the practice adopted by anwas the throwing open of the trade with China to all other nations to the same extent as with us, and this point you have

Perfectly aware I could not have succeeded in effecting without
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The farms of Upper Canada, in six cases out of ten, did not contain more than 100 acres, and if any one of these was dite. ty is not of itself sufficient to cause them all at once to change their habits or relinquish their usages. I am satisfied of this, however, from all I saw among them whilst in China, that if treated with kindness by England and other European nations that may receive the child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and to the family of the next generation half an acre child, and that would be the practical effect of the law. It that may resort to China, they will, in due time, with God's had asked what there was to prevent the eldest son taking blessing, enter into all our social feelings as perfectly as other nations, and participate as fully in that friendly intercourse which is so desirable between man and man. Whilst speaking upon this subject to the great body of the merchants of one of the greatest ports in the world—as Liverpool undoubtedly is, I feel the importance of the state of the whole property, and paying to the others, upon their arriving of age, their proportion of its value. But the hon, gentleman did not remember that some of the children might marry and die when minors, and their right become vested in their children, and how then could this system the importance of the whole property, and paying to the others, upon their arriving of age, their proportion of its value. But who hear me the necessity of requiring from all those who on their methods and propriety of impressing upon those their methods. Another objection was, that, in consequence of the shifting nature of the population, and where there were their methods are their methods. their part repair to that distant land, that they should, in their so many heirs, it would be a matter of impossibility to perfect thereourse with the Chinese, constantly study kindness and titles. He contended that if the system of division of property ation, particularly towards the lower classes of that em- were introduced, it would deprive the children of the pro-One of the first great objects we ought to have in view, and support of the eldest son, who was now their protector and

blood relation of the Emperor, and a first-class mandarin, you will see the importance which attaches to this conciliatory conduct, and you will not, I am sure, think that I am travel-behind her. And this was to be attributed to this very division of property. He (Mr. G.) was in favour of the English system, press upon those who are about to leave the shores of England in charge of your ships and merchandize for China, the necesin charge of your sups and incommendation in the control of the co before that house, praying for an alteration in the law, then it would have been its duty to have investigated the matter; but when such a sweeping proposition as this was introduced upon

tives were to attempt to alter their laws, without petition from

the inhabitants. We regret our inability to publish in full the speech of the Hon. gentleman, as it contained much sensible and practical observation, and was based upon sound and constitutional prin-

Col. PRINCE addressed the House in favour of the measure Dr. Dunlor expressed his disapproval of the projected al-

After Mr. MERRITT had spoken in behalf of, and Messrs. ERMATINGER and M'CONNELL in opposition to the motion of Mr. Roblin, Mr. Baldwin made a few remarks in favour of the principle of distribution; and, in commending the prece dent to this effect which obtained in the adjacent republic, alluded to the United States as "that great country who tutions must exercise a great influence upon those of this colq-ny." On this infelicitous appeal, Mr. MEYERS, who followed, made this very correct reflexion: —He (Mr. Meyers) disavowed the principles expressed by the Member for the 4 h Riding of York; he denied that the institutions of the United States ought to have any influence over those of this Colony; the people of Upper Canada recognised no influence but that of the Mother Country; they were born under, and have been supported by, British Institutions, and they were determined to

was developed. The question, at the close, was put upon Mr.

Johnston's amendment. Ayes 28; Nays 28.

The Speaker, then greater length, nothing of additional interest tance, owing as well to the geographical as the historical position which has fallen to the lot of British North America.

The present progress of affairs in Carlotte and the close of the progress of affairs in Carlotte and the close of the progress of affairs in Carlotte and the close of the progress of affairs in Carlotte and the close of the progress of affairs in Carlotte and the close of t longed to a much greater length, nothing of additional in The present progress of affairs in Canada, is politically
The Speaker then gave the casting vote in favour of the speaking, most satisfactory and encouraging. The cricis is

The question was then put upon the original motion as amended. Ayes 43; Nays 10. The House then adjourned.

The House of Assembly last night d'sposed of several of the orders of the day with tolerable celerity. The motion of Mr. Papineau, seconded by Mr. Smith, Attorney-General, for addressing her Majesty to recommend an alteration in the Union Act so far as respected the use of the French language in legislative proceedings, was carried by acclamation. Mr. Laurin brought forward his bill for allowing Clergymen to vote at elec-tions, and introduced an amendment disqualifying Clergymen from voting who received any emoluments from Gover This he withdrew, and Mr. Price, supported by Mr. Baldwin, introduced another amendment to the effect that no Clergyman should vote in right of any property he held as a part of his benefice. After a long and warm discussion, this also was negatived, and we understand the Bill to pass the Committee, simply repealing the clause of the act of last session disqualify ing Clergymen from voting. Capt. Williams also amended his Bill for enabling religious congregations to hold lands, by omit-

SECTARIAN ANIMOSITY.

not be lawful for a clergyman to vote upon any land, glebe, or estate which be held and enjoyed in virtue of his office.

Now this enunciation of principles was perfectly cone

Upon the motion of Mr. Sherwood, it was ordered to be read a second time, this day six months. Ayes 28; Nays 17.

Mr. Williams's Bill relative to Religious Societies in Upper Canada was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole on Thursday next.

Thursday, January 30.

Thursday, January 30.

Thursday Estates' Bill.

Mr. Price did not deny the main charge, but talked a great deal about his conscience and sense of justice! He was supported by Mr. Bablwin, but not by Mr. Lat ntaine, who said, that he regarded the question apart from religious considerations.

Thursday, January 30.

Thursday, January 30.

Thursday Estates' Bill.

Mr. Price did not deny the main charge, but talked a great exception was triumphantly rejected.

Nor is the nature of the opposition the only thing to be taken into account. The relative strength of parties before the dissolution should be compared with the present state of things. Before the dissolution the exception was triumphantly rejected.

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Nor is the nature of the opposition the only thing to be taken into account. The relative strength of parties before the dissolution should be compared with the present state of things. Before the dissolution the exception.

ither natural or acquired, have been from time to time pitch. forked into the Commission of the Peace with the most ruthless disregard to the pure administration of justice, and to the bitter injury of the peace and security of their locality. We write not from personal or party feelings, but from a profound onviction of the necessity of calling public attention to the

Commission creates him a judge of everything—he tries all been resorted to with success by the Radical candidates, manner of actions and complaints, trespasses on lands, claims were on the late dissolution got over with tolerable quietness. for money, damages for slander, criminal conversation, &c. &c., and occasionally indulges in an ejectment or the adjusting of a maintenance of order and the security of the freedom of elec-

country for all the Smiths, Browns, and Greens required .-The defendants appear and on hearing the charge state that they require some dozen of other Smiths, Browns, and Greens o testify their innocence. An adjournment takes place, the parties are all bound over for another day, and off starts the Bailiff with a fresh batch of summonses to drag in a dozen hearing-it turns out "frivolous and vexatious" (to all but the Justice and Constable) and the parties are advised to settle "on son to apprehend any serious violation of the peace.

The disaffected feeling which has been so zealous

Canada, and the public are fleeced at a rate of which few people have any conception. It is notorious that many men in the We are of course aware that the charges here advanced are only applicable to a class of Magistrates well known throughout the country, and that there are numerous Justices wholly free from the slightest imputation of the kind.

We shall be glad to see the attention of Government speediy attracted to this wide-spread nuisance. We desire to see the Commission of the Peace purified, but on no party princi-There are honest men and vagabonds on both sides, and e desire to see a general sifting of the wheat from the chaff.

No man, to whom the fees of office are an object ought, in our humble judgment, to be in the Commission. are or ought to be honorary. We do not object to a Justice receiving fees for work actually done, but we should take care to select men, placed by fortune above the temptation of making work for the sake of the fees—and plenty of such are to be found among both Tories and Radicals.

A complete revision of the present system is most desirable. We should be glad to see the system of Stipendiary Magistrates introduced on a judicious scale. Every densely settled locality ought to have some one Magistrate within a reasonable distance, of skill, intelligence and activity, paid for attending o the administration of justice, and bound to act with promptitude when required. We are satisfied that the public w be considerable gainers in pocket by the judicious introduction of occasional salaried Magistrates under the immediate supervision and control of Government. We hope to revert promptly to this subject .- Toronto Patriot.

We find by the Aurore that four of the political exiles lately returned from Australia have presented an address to His Excellency the Governor General, thanking him in warm terms and friends. They have also addressed the Hon. D. B. Viger to his own style when commenting on a recent proceeding of

Island, so as to interrupt the traverses below the initial of the commissioners' Street, a most remarkable thing at this early ability. It would not, however, be becoming or proper in Chief Justice Vallieres to become an agitator in opposition to that

Literary and Historical Society, on Thursday evening last, was ginally constituted," but which, although having no "legitimate well at tended by persons of all classes of the community; and that one general feeling of satisfaction seemed to prevail. The cloquent and beautiful essay read by the Rev. H. Scadding, on the advantages of public discussion to youth, was listened to with the advantages of public discussion to youth, was listened to with the other arrangements of the He could tell the members for Lower Canada that the people of the Upper Province would not be satisfied if its representation. A report was read, embodying the objects College, and we venture to assert that the Observer would not be satisfied if its representation on last, which will come under discussion on be much better pleased at having the College under the management of the Upper Province would not be satisfied if its representation. described in our last, which will come under discussion on be much better pleased at having the College under the man Thursday week next, and to which we shall probably recur. ment of those Trustees than under that of Dr. Bethane. filled .- Herald, Feb. 3.

> the Council, held on Tuesday, the 21st inst., it was finally stitution, as it would be in the hands of the Governors of the determined to purchase the Montreal Water Works for the sum of £50,000 carrency, in conformity with the provisions of Institution, and who have had to incur peruniary liabilities in the Act 7th Vic., cap. 44, and his Worship the Mayor was order to do so. Believing the conduct of Chief Justice Valauthorised to adopt the necessary measures for carrying the lieres with regard to this perition copied elsewhere to be unimsame into effect .- Montreal Guzette.

From the London Times, of Jun. 1.

Of the many various and pressing topics of intelligence which have formed the material of the last American mail, the Canadian news is, either in interest or importance, second to none. The affairs of that great colony-a dominion surpassed in physical extent by but one other, and in political importance ably by none, of the posessions of the British Crown-are rapidly becoming more and more influential upon the genera public feeling and the tone of public opinion in Canada are not only becoming themselves an important item in the aggregate of opinion, the weight and bias of which mainly decides the character and principle of government which are to prevail for the time being, but they have also a peculiar and local impor-

over, the battle is fought and won. We are in possession of the accounts of the opening of the session of Parliament—of the election of Speaker—of the Governor General's speech of the debate on the address, and the amendments moved on the answer to it-and of the division of the House, and rejecion of amendments. The election of the Conservative Speaker, Sir A. N. MacNab, and the answer to the address were by small but decisive and increasing majorities. The Speaker was carried by a majority of 36 to 33, and the answer to address by 37 to 31. In a house so small this difference is we conceive, amply sufficient for the working of the Government. But the actual balance of public opinion, even within the walls Parliament, is, on all main questions of policy, probably a much greater one in favour of Sir Charles Metcalfe and of his manly defence of constitutional principles, than is indicated even by the above numbers. The amendments moved on the address were of a very mild class of dissent. Sir Charles had alluded to a very sore point of "Responsible Government"—a point in which the artillery of the Radical party was, by their own played upon themselves-in the following short and undeniable

"I will continue to administer the charge which has been intrusted to me by our most gracious Sovereign according to the acknowledged principles of our provincial constitution, and with a view to the wants and wishes of the community. On the occurrence of vacancies in several of the most important offices of the administration, immediate efforts were made by An attempt fatal to the Bill [Clerical Voters] was made by the people. Notwithstanding my incessant exertions to supply Mr. Price, who moved the insertion of a proviso, that it should those vacancies, I regret to say that extraordinary obstacles

The insertion of this provision was denounced in strong terms by the Conservative members, as a blow aimed at the Church of England, who would alone be affected by its operation, since in no other congregations did ministers hold life estates. The Solicitor General in particular accused Mr. Price Their amendment went merely to the effect that the "delay". of being actuated by a feeling of hostility to that Church, and spaken of by His Excellency comprised and consisted of a shaving introduced the measure only with the object of weakthe main question. They could not deny that his Excellency rector in the Upper Province, and he called on the House to resist so tyrannous and unjust an exclusion.

His character, fortunately, stands too high in this community the main question. His character, fortunately, stands too high in this community the main question. His character, fortunately, stands too high in this community to suffer from any calumnies with which he may be assailed, either by the Observer or any other print in this city.

mustered 46 to 23, exactly 2 to 1, in the Provincial House of Assembly. It was in the face of a majority such as this against him, that Sir Charles Metcalfe has won and holds the against him against hi tracy throughout the Province ought to claim the serious attention of the Executive. We are not exaggerating when we And how has he won it? Simply by adhering in reality to the state that the Country Justices of Canada (with many honourable exceptions of course) are a curse to the country, and need a most thorough cleansing. Men of the lowest order of intelligence, pos-essed of the smallest modicum of capability trines only while it served their own selfish ends. No more bitter enemy have they, as facts have shewn, than those very principles of which they once so loudly vaunted. Responsible Government is not the perperual dominion of a clique: it is its most decided and dangerous foe.

We are sorry, however, to be obliged to add, that it appears Magisterial system.

An ignorant Justice is a special plague to his neighbourhood.
For miles round his influence is felt and recognized in nine cases out of ten without question or dispute. He fancies his aim for dower.

The most mi-chievous part of the Magisterial authority is, stituency was fairly polled, the two Conservative candidates that in the hands of the unscrupulous it becomes a powerful returned, and no immediate riot or disorder occurred. Afterwards, however, and, as our correspondent writes, "two days guise of fees, costs, &c. Our readers would hardly believe after the opening of Parliament," and "while the discussion of ome of the details with which we and many others could favor the answer to the address was being carried on by the exthem as to the shameless extortion occasionally practised under protection of Her Mujesty's Commission. A rapacious Justice and an active Bailiff are unrivalled in their ability to fleece a lish Roman Catholics are resident, by an asssult committed on a well-known member of the Conservative party, which A complaint is made before some "Justice Shallow" of some ended in the death of one of the assailants. This event seems, trumpery assault or scuffle at a "bee" or a fair. Summonses as was natural, to have produced great excitement. An open are issued in due form for the accused and all the witnesses the accusers can think of—the Bailiff starts off scouring the placarded all through the streets, and the intervention of the troops alone prevented an open outbreak. The municipal elections, however, which shortly ensued, did not pass without further bloodshed. A riot took place; the military were called in; one man of the Conservative party was shot, and several others wounded, by the mob; and sixteen or seventeen persons Bailiff with a fresh batch of summonses to drag in a dozen nore farmers from their work. The cause is at last ripe for seems, however, to have terminated for the present all disposition to further disturbance; and there seems, indeed, no rea-

ing which has been so zealously disseminated by Messrs. Baldwin, Mackenzie, and Papineau, and which it would be a gross perversion of terms to exalt by the designation of political or "party" feeling, has doubtless taken commission of the Peace derive a considerable portion of their subsistence from the fees acquired after the fashion above designation of political or "party" feeling, has doubtless taken great hold of the lower classes, and it will no doubt require much time to eradicate it. It is, infortunately, an intelligible spirit enough to any disconcerted or poverty stricken population. Who is "out" or who is "in," or whether the Government is "responsible" or arbitrary, or any other refinement, is not a matter of much interest to the poorer population of any country; but tell them, whether truly or falsely, that they are oppressed and enslaved, and they understand you at once, and may be obtained by letter (post paid) addressed—Box, No. 284. pose to them, even though it amount to the severance of an at the Office of this paper. empire, and involve in its ultimate consequences the comruin of themselves and all other parties concerned in any shape or degree whatsoever.

Witness the Repeal agitation in Ireland-witness the pre sent events in Canada. There is, however, a retribution in these things, and that a certain one. The time assuredly comes round, sooner or later, when the mistake or wrong revenges itself, and exacts reprisals. The people awake, and find out that they have been deceived. But we believe that, in the Mortgage, or otherwise, are also requested to settle with him, case of Canada, it will turn out, or rather that it is in fact now or either of the undersigned, without delay. turning out, that even the original attempt to deceive is unsuccessful. The people, as a whole—particularly the intelligent and educated classes of the people—have already refused to be taken in.

M'GILL COLLEGE.

The Montreal Pilot contains the following stringent remarks upon some comments of a Dissenting paper called the Observer, blished in that city, upon that much maligned Institution, McGill College :] As the Observer has thought proper to run a tilt at us for

our "splenetic effusions," and for being, we presume, "a reckfor his exertions in procuring their restoration to their homes less partizan," we shall perhaps be excused for calling attention to the same purpose. This is as it ought to be. - Mont. Gaz. the Chief Justice of Montreal, a gentleman who is beloved and We are happy to see that the course of instruction in the Medical School of M'Gill College is to be completed by the adance. Chief Justice Vallieres de St. Real is ex-officio a Gover-

period of the year.—Ibid.

THE WEATHER during the present week has been cold, with the wind mostly from the North East, and occasional falls of snow. On Wednesday morning the thermometer stood at ten degrees below zero. At Fredericton, the same morning, it is stated in the Head Quarters to have been twenty-seven below. at ten minutes before six o'clock—a degree of cold seldom experienced in New Brunswick. In this City, this morning, snow the college is a complete the same and the same accidents of the college. He has expressed no opinion whatever on the subject, and we respect and others ought to respect, the delisation from interfering with a Church of England Institution of which he has accidentally become a Governor. We say "a Church of England Institution," because we hold that the at ten minutes before six o'clock—a degree of cold sendon experienced in New Branswick. In this City, this morning, snow is fulling thick and fast, but the temperature is moderate.

About noon to day the wind changed to the N. W., from which point it blows strong, and we have now a clear sky, with every appearance of a nipping cold night.—St. John's (N. B.)

Courses Saturdan January 18.

Church of England Institution, because we hold that the will" of Mr.

Thit on to Janior Classes, under Ten Years of Age—
In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammas, Geography, and Needlework.

In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammas, Geography, and Needlework as the Governors of the University petitioned Parliament for the repeal of the Act which constitutes certain Trustees of Masters for Deawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Liverany and Historical Society of Toronto.—
the Royal Institution, which Tru tees have notoriously been usual Terms.
Fach Your We are gratified to be able to state, that the meeting of the the trusts, ends, objects, and purposes for which they were ori Towels; all of which will be returned. The room, which accommodates 100 persons, was comfortably filled.—Herald, Feb. 3.

MONTREAL—We understand that at a special meeting of College is not made as available in the hands of the Royal Inpeachable, we cannot but condemn the flippant and unjustifia-ble remarks of the Observer, which are calculated to mislead its enders, and which at any rate are not becoming the character of a journal which undertakes to lecture others for "splenetic ins" and "reckless partizanship." The Chief Justice is called the "stalking horse" of Dr. Bethune, who comes forward to aid that gentleman "in his crafty and sints er designs," who "nauseating hypocrisy," whose object is "an augmentation of foppery and buffoonery," and whose course is "a partizan But to cap the climax, the Chief Justice and probably Dr. Bethune, have become personally responsible for it ney to carry on the Institution, and our meek and religious cotemporary says, "and we hope they will be obliged to pay it too out of their own pockets." Surely these are not the sentiments that animate any respectable body of the opponents of the present charter of M'Gill College, We shall not speedily orget an observation made by that truly consistent Reformer, Peter Perry, E-q., at the Toronto Dinner :-

"What," said he, "is the meaning of this term 'Moderates,' or how is it applicable to those who assume it? In what are

Truly Chief Justice Valtieres may exclaim-save me from spienetic effusions" of the Observer, if the article to which together with a large supply of we have referred is a sample of his moderation.

We cannot conclude without offering a few remarks on the assertion, "Chief Justice Valliers must know that the Charter is a fraud upon the will." We have alleady explained, and we 6th Nov. 1844 trust clearly enough, that the Chief Justice has nothing whatever to do with the matter, but to perform, to the best of hi ability, an onerous duty throst upon him against his will. But admitting, as we are disposed to do, that the Charter is a fraud upon the will, to whom are the public indebted for it? Why in Merca to the immaculate Trustees of the Royal Institution. They were named by the late Mr. M Gill as his Trustees, to carry out be given. his benevolent object, and which, all who have read the will must be convinced, was that a college should be endowed from his means in an University, which he anticipated would be established on the broad and liberal principles that the Royal Institution was originally intended to carry out. These Trus tess abandoned their tru-t, and applied for a royal charter, which vested the management of the college in other hands. And yet it is these trustees, who are responsible for all that has taken place, that are now taken under the special protection of the Observer, and his amiable friends the Herald and Gazette, with whose "enlightened and liberal articles" he has become so enamoured. For our part, we look upon the Royal Institution and its Trustees precisely in the same light as Chief Justice Vallieres, as an incubus on the University, no matter under what management or upon what principles it is to be conducted. Be the charter amended, or he it maintained as it is, the peti-tion of the Chief Justice should be acted on.

We have said nothing on the subject of the recent dispute in the University, which has led to the dismissal, as perhaps we should say, attempted dismissal, of the Rev Dr. Lundy, are not sufficiently acquainted with facts to venture on forming any opinion on that subject, but this we can say most unhesiwhatever Chief Justice Vallieres has done, has been under the influence of the purest and most honourable motives. His character, fortunately, stands too high in this community

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

vernor General has be

Law, and Benjamin Robert Ottley, of Stamford, in the district of Niagara, Gentleman, to be Public Notaries, in that part of

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Montreal, 31st January, 1845. His Excellency the Covernor General in Council, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen, Resident Agents for the disposal of public Lands ; Allan Macpherson, E-quire, of Napanee, for the Midland

Peter Carroll, Esquire, of Hamilton, for the Gore district, John Carroll, Esquire, of Zorra, for the Brock district, C.

And Ramond Bourdages, of St. Thomas, for the district of St. Thomas, C. E.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman holding an official station in Toronto, who receives into her family a few young Ladies to educate with her daughters, -having

now the assistance of a Ludy from England of some experience, whom she knows to be highly qualified, and well pri wishes to increase the number of young persons under her charge.

Her establishment being intended to be a family on a larger scale, her husband is the head of that family; and he extends

to the other young people that daily instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in the doctrines and practice of religion, and that paternal supervision and control, which he bestows on his own children. The religious principles incule ted are strictly and exclusively those of the Church of England, as taught in the Carechism and brought out devotionally in the Offices of the Church. The young people are expected to take their share with the voice in the family devotions and in those of the Church,—and they will be encouraged early to prepare themselves for Confirmation and the Holy Communion.

The Lady herself conducts and takes a share in their ordi-

and so to form their personal habits, that they may be fitted for domestic relations, and be trained to act with that delicacy, cheerfulness, and attention to the wants and feelings of others, which characterize the Christian gentlewoman. The instruction given consists of the ordinary branches of an

English Education, Needle-work, Botany, Music and Singing, French, Italian, and German.

Post Office, Toronto, -or may be seen by personal application January 28th, 1845. NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQUIRE, are requested to ansmit the same, duly authenticated, to FRANCIS M. HILL Go, who is authorized to adjust the same; and all person SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT,

PETER DIEHL. THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON,

JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH, Executors. Kingston, 22d January, 1845.

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family in town or country. For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845.

GOVERNESS.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. MITION in the following Branches of Fdocas & s. d. tion, viz :- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework 2 0 0 Music 1 10 0 Tuition to Junior Clas es, under Ten Years of Age-Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and A Quarter's notice required before removing a Papil. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her cave, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen 35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844. N.B. - School re-opens September 2nd, 1844. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman as TAILOR. Apply to Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844. OHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The Old Countryman, and Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Struet, Toronto. The Albion £1 10 0 per annum.

The Old Countryman...... 0 15 0 "Chamber's Edinburgh Journal 0 7 6 " As the new volumes of these commence the beginning of the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to either of the n, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO

To the Ladies.

THE MISSES MACKECHNIE,

TERMS:

J. H. JONES.

TERMS PER QUARTERS

Milliners & Dress-Makers, BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their com-

The Misses M, would also avail themselves of this opportuthey moderate? Most certainly they are not moderate in their nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just received their

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, ELEGANT MILLINERY,

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Sa Book-keeper in a temperature twenty years' experience S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Genin Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-November 8th, 1844.

SITUATION WANTED. MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active busines A habits, iv desirous of employment as Salesman and CRIER to any Wholesale Establishment, or would prefer taking

charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. HALL, Auctionee

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that he has made this City his residence, and, from long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its branches, hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

References to the following gentlemen: —Dr. Widmer, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Hodder.

Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845.

DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied

by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. A. McMORPHI,

Montreal, 1st February, 1845. UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. &D" Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired;

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA.

Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. BRITISH MAGAZINES,

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

fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-London Quarterly Review 1 2 0 per annum Foreign and Colonial " Westminster Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) 1 10 Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 Dublin University Magazine Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical Bell's World of Fashion, (Monthly)... 1 16 0 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

H. & W. ROWSELL King Street, Toronto JUST, PUBLISHED.

ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC, FOR 1845,
MBELLISHED with a bandsome STEEL ENGRAVING (size 16 × 8 inches), of the

January 8, 1845.

NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, And containing a great variety of useful information, including a correct list of the Members of the present Hone of Assembly, &c. &c.,—forming both an useful and ornamental appendage to the Office, Counting-House, &c.

For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's, bourg; A. Davidson's, Ningara; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; T. Craig's, London; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Armour & Ramsay's, and J. Walton's, Montreal

PRICE 2s. 6d. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King-Street 388 391 Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from

England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as possible. Having a near relative in London, who devotes hi exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders being executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL.

Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844. BIRTH.

On Sunday the 25th Jan., Mrs. Wm. Hepburne, of Chipnawa, of a daughter. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 6: R. Garrett Esq., add. sub. and rem. (No. 5); Lord Bishop of

One of the first great objects we ought to have in view, and which should be impressed upon those who repair to China the large of your ships and merchandize, is the conciliation of the little which each would receive would take away from them to lower classes of the Chinese, and the importance of this point will be best understood by the opinion of one of the Chinase, and be expended to the best advantage. It clinical Medicine and Surgery, and on Botany. The competition for these chairs appears to be open to all the medical men.

One of the first great objects we ought to have in view, and support of the eldest son, who was now their protector and division for the charge of instruction in the latter world. The control of the charge of your ships and merchandize, is the conciliation of four cettereships in the Faculty of Medicine, namely, or Assistant in a School of M'Gill College is to be completed by the addition of four cettereships in the Faculty of Medicine, namely, or Assistant in a School of M'Gill College is to be completed by the addition of the little which each would receive would take away from them that the which each would be drawn forth under other that the thing country is the conciliation of four cettereships and on four cettereships and on four cettership and on the first cettership and on the conceives himself and the conceives himself and on hand whatever in procuring the Royal Charter for that its cettership and on the first cettership and on the first cettership and on the conceives himself and on hand whatever in procuring the Royal Charter for the little which each would eat this date); F. Mack, rem. (5s. Sclark Esq., rem. (5s

25,0001 ails.

save her

taken. f the Uni words from them: he said, "The calm leaves float

which we find in following the course of thought

which the Church leads us through as the year goes

times of the year. And all this helps to bind us to

gether, and to make us feel, as well as believe in, "the

Matilda .- Dear mamma, I did not think, when I

asked about sweet little baby's name, that it would

have led to so much. Perhaps some time or some

Matilda had scarcely finished speaking, when the

sound of the carriage wheels was plainly heard passing

along at the foot of the hill, and then the shutting of

The Garner.

OUR LORD'S TEMPTATION.

too faithful a picture of those we are to expect ourselves in our

In the various allurements presented to our Lord, we see but

grace to support us, with the example of our Lord in the wil-

derness to animate us, and an eternity of happiness to reward

ADVANTAGES OF FASTING.

Besides the good effects it may have, as a strong outward

would then see their condition in respect of God, and a future

a habit of considerate self restraint would render by degrees

indifferent to earthly enjoyments, and solicitous for those of a

usually, for the time lower our passions into some good mea-

sure of composedness, and make our sorrow for sin humbler and

deeper; on both which accounts fasting is called in Scripture,

part, and enlivens the remorse of the rational. - Archbishop

GODLY SORROW.

We know that we, in our own home, and mem-

likes, things of this kind.

think of to-morrow.

Mary.

MARY, OR THE CHRISTIAN NAME. (From Burn's Magazine for the Young.)

The sun was just setting on the afternoon of the 31st of October. The sky was perfectly clear, and the deep red glow in the west shaded softly and beautifully into the pale cold blue above.

Mrs. Ormond and her children sat at the window of the village parsonage, in front of which the garden sloped down rather a deep descent. A row of fine elms stood just below the garden, and through these, much they liked these lines, and Mrs. Ormond said, and almost close behind them, was seen the tower of "I saw them lately in a little book containing a selecthe church. The village was a little beyond, extend- tion of short pieces of German poetry, with a very ing into the valley beneath, and the view was bounded short account of each of the authors. The descripby woody hills. The weather had been so calm, that tion of Theodore Korner though it was in so few on. the trees were still almost full of leaves, brilliant with words, will help to make you like him, and the name every variety of autumnal colour, but ready to fall of Theodore. 'Theodore Korner, born at Dresden, with the first breath of wind that might blow.

for some time, looking at the lovely prospect, and the full of the pious strength of a true knight." bright calm sun-set. Upon Mrs. Ormond's lap lay an infant of a few weeks old, asleep. Her eldest like him! daughter, Lucy, a girl of fourteen, Matilda, about two Matilda.—I hope that you will be as brave and years younger, and Theodore, whose age was nearly eleven, formed the rest of the circle; two younger lit- like him. tle ones were playing in another part of the room.

The silence was broken by the awaking of the baby, and Matilda, stooping to kiss it, said, "Mama, what and fight for their country, and how the ladies gave is baby's name to be? You have always said it was their jewels-and about the poor Queen Louisa, not fixed yet, but is she not to be baptised to-mor- whom they loved so much, who died of a broken heart.

"She is," said Mrs. Ormond; "and what would

you like her name to be?" Matilda did not answer; but the colour rose in her cheek, and she stooped her face again to that of the

Lucy knew what Matilda was thinking, and she said, "Aunt Sophia is to be one of its godmothers, of a letter I lately saw from a German count; he was and you thought you would call it Sophia, did not telling of the birth of a son, his ninth child. He said you, mama?"

nice as that; we should all like it so."

moments before Mrs. Ormond spoke, but at length holy example, or some good and pleasant thoughts.

she said quietly,-"I did mean to have her called Sophia, for you know that was the name of your papa's mother, as he said he had thought of two names which he should well as his sister; and when I asked your dear aunt like for him-Paul and Seigfried. to be her godmother, I said I would give her name to her little godchild. But I have a letter from her, to Paul. But who was Siegfried? it is an odd name. tell us that she and your uncle will be here this evening, and she says she is sure that it would comfort us to have another Mary amongst us, and that she therefore your papa and I have settled that it, shall be Mary."

"Oh, how kind of Aunt Sophia to think of it? how make us all so happy!'

baby from her mama's lap to her own, and thought Christian names may be of use to us all, whatever who fervently apply for it. And with the power of divine she should love it now even better than ever.

Mrs. Ormond meanwhile was hoping and praying, that her second little Mary might be like her first; Christian names? not only as she already promised to be, in her sweet fair face, and dark blue eyes, but in all that made her minded of the same things as we repeat when we so lovely and so deeply lamented. Two years had answer the question in the Catechism, "Who gave scarcely passed, since, at the age of fifteen, their fair- you this name?" I have read of a native of India, est flower had been taken from among them, and who became a Christian, and when he was to be Lucy, Matilda, and Theodore, had remembered her baptised, he did not wish to be called by his former mark of repentance, it may be a cause, by its physical effects, with a strength of affection and sorrow not often re- name. He said, "Give me a new name, that with of our feeling greater degrees of inward conviction. The facultained so long at that early age.

Mrs. Ormond said, after a pause, "We must thank my profession as a Christian." God that He has been pleased to give us another A pause followed, and Lucy and Matilda, who self, till the burthen upon it is lightened. And without what God that He has been pleased to give us another Mary, and pray that she may grow up like her dear both delighted in hearing their mamma talk to them, is commonly called excess, a constant course of high or full and expressly intended for the trade of this place. sister, obedient and gentle, full of love to us all, and sat still beside her, Marilda hushing the baby to sleep striving always to please God, and to learn to do His again. Theodore went to the other end of the room, worldly objects, and make us, both indolent as to our eternal

be good, and to grow better, if we seek the grace of being silent for some time, Lucy said,same name, and should try to be like them.

Lucy .- And I am sure she was just such a one as ought to have that name. One can hardly bear to because many circumstances happened to make it dethink of any one being called by it who is not like her. sirable that it should be to-morrow; but I feel as should belong only to the pure, and gentle, and hum- our dear baby is to be called after her darling sister. ble, such as I trust indeed she was.

often told me of dear grandmamma, who was called little one who has been given us in her place. Lucy, and said that I should try to be such as she would have wished.

Only a few hours before her death, she said, 'Where and telling us what it was meant to remind us of. is my child Lucy?' and you were brought and held beside her, and she prayed for you and blessed you, and said she hoped you would be like her own daughter Lucy, who died when she was about the age of our dear Mary.

Matilda. - I do not know why I was called Matilda

before she went to live in India. She was such a noon? pattern, too, as I should wish my little Matilda to follow. More than one English queen has been called Matilda, and their characters were noble and beautiful ones: one was named by her subjects 'Matilda the good.' When you are a little older, you will like very much to read their histories.

Theodore .- I think I do not know any body who is called Theodore; but I know the name may mean 'the gift of God.'

used so much to admire some poems by a young Ger- more sad but more happy, because we should rememman, whose name was Theodore Korner, and who ber that they are not really separated from us, though a brave soldier, as well as a poet, and he always re- by doing the will of God, we shall be brought together of his poems is called, 'Prayer during the battle.

bring me the book (it is in the bookcase in the study), from it the character of those who are called saints. I will read it to you; but it will not be like poetry you know, only you will hear the sense of it.

PRAYER DURING THE BATTLE. Father, I call on Thee! The smoke of the roaring cannon enfolds me Sparkling flashes are glaring around me: Leader of battles, I call on Thee; Father, lead Thos me.

Father, lead Thou me! Lead me to victory, lead me to death; Lord, I acknowledge Thy commands, Lord, as Thou wilt, so Thou leadest me; God, I acknowledge Thee.

God, I acknowledge Thee! As in the rushing of the leaves in autumn, So in the stormy thunder of battle, Fountain of grace, I acknowledge Thee, Father, bless Thou me.

Into Thine hand I commit my life; Thou canst take it, Thou hast given it; Living or dying, bless Thou me, Father, I praise Thee.

Father, I praise Thee ! This is no battle for earthly possessions Holiest things we defend with the sword; Falling or conquering, therefore I praise Thee, God, I give myself to Thee.

God, I give myself to Thee! When the thunders of death salute me,
When the blood flows from my wounded veins,
To Thee, my God, to Thee I give myself, Father, I call on Thee!

Theodore and his sisters all exclaimed how very bers in the Church every where, are thinking of the same things, and that so many who are gone have learned the same lessons as we are doing, at the same died a hero's death in the holy war. He was of fair The party at the parsonage window had sat silent and stately form, a youth of but one and twenty years, Theodore. - Oh, I wish, indeed, that I could be communion of saints," which we are so especially to

good as the German Theodore, but not have to fight

Lucy.—I remember the history of that holy war; evening like this we shall be telling her about it, and how nobly the Prussians rose up to help their king, about the things you have been saying to us.

poems is the statue of Queen Louisa upon her tomb; the children all hastened to the hall-door to welcome it is a beautiful likeness of her, lying as if asleep. the friends who were coming to the christening of little Your papa saw it when he was abroad. Matilda.-I hope you will sometimes read that

poem to us too. Mrs. O .- What we have been talking of reminds me he scarcely knew what name to give his little boy; Before Mrs. Ormond could answer, Theodore said, but he did not think it of no consequence what it was, "O mama, do let it be Mary; there is no name so for he thought that any thing which formed so much, progress through life. Our Lord's temptations were sensual as it were, a part of ourselves as our Christian name, Matilda at the same time looked up with tears in must have some kind of effect upon the character .-her soft dark eyes, and her mama at once knew why So he thought we ought to choose names for our she had not answered her question. It was a few children which might be always associated with some seduce us, to oppose our progress to heaven, and bring us into

Matilda. - Then what would he call his little boy? Mrs. O .- I do not know what he did call him, but world, will each in their turn assault our feeble nature; and consists of through these we must maufully fight our way to the great end we have in view. But the difficulty and the pain of this con-

Lucy.—I suppose he thought of the apostle St.

Mrs. O .- Siegfried is a very ancient name in Ger- in life. If we strenuously resist those enemies of our salvation nany and the northern countries of Europe. There that present themselves to us at that most critical and dangerherself can love no name better; indeed she makes it this name, and he might very likely have been a brave an easy conquest. On him who in the beginning of life has her own request, that we will call her so. And and noble character. But it appeared to be the preserved himself unspotted from the world, all its consequent meaning, of the name which made the count think of attractions and allurements, and its magnificence, wealth and it for his child; it is composed of two words which splendour, will make little or no impression. A mind that has mean in German victory and peuce; and these words been long habituated to discipline and self-government amidst very kind?" said Lucy, her eyes sparkling; "it will might bring to us the many good and pleasant far more powerful temptations, will have nothing to apprehend Matilda could not speak, but she gently lifted the letter. However, there is one way in which our is assistance from above, which will never be denied to those

they may be-what do you think it is Matilda? Matilda. - Do you mean because they are our Mrs. O .- Yes. I mean, that we may all be re- fidelity .- Bishop Porteus.

to play with little Edward and Charlotte.

and that she was named after her, and must try to be most faded from the sky, but Lucy and Matilda had have need frequently to interrupt their indulgences, however uniformly Low, the most strict attention paid to the wishes like her; and then I think her name itself will help begged that the candles might not be lighted yet, for lawful in their nature; to admonish themselves, by so doing, of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long hey were anxious both to prolong the pleasant talk, that they have more important concerns, than the gratification practical experience, made subservient to their interests. Mrs. O .- I hope it may be so; indeed, there are and to watch for the arrival of the kind aunt and of sense and ease; and to view the state of their souls with atfew things belonging to us, which may not help us to uncle whom they were expecting that evening. After tentive thoughtfulness, which abstinence, and its proper companion retirement, would heget. Assuredly numbers of them

God that we may make a right use of them. Our "I am so very glad, mamma, that little Mary is to names may very often remind us of things we ought be baptized to-morrow, because of its being the 1st of life, in a very different light, from that, which warm blood, gay to remember, and people whom we ought to imitate. November, All Saints', you know. I think there was spirits, and presumptuous imaginations place it in. And for I used often to say to dear Mary, when we read of the almost no day in the whole year that one would have want of such views it is, that so many are grossly wicked, and holy women who were called so, that she bore the liked so well. Did papa and you fix it on purpose, so many more very imperfectly and insufficiently good; whom mamma?"

Mrs. O .- No we did not exactly fix it on purpose, Mrs. O .- It does seem, indeed, as if the name glad as you can do, Lucy, that it is so, especially since It does seem, as you say, as if no day could have been Lucy. - I like my own name, mamma, for you have so suitable for bringing into the Church of Christ the

Matilda .- I think I understand you, mamma. For this afternoon, when we walked with papa through Mrs. O -She was your godmother, too you know. Burnley Wood, he was talking to us about to-morrow,

> Lucy .- I had never thought so much about it before, not even last year, though I did think of it then, for I | comes in sight; but, that the villany of the fact, and concern did not know till then how much such thoughts could for justice, have no part in that sorrow, the frequent examples

Mrs. O .- We cannot know how sweet such comfort is, or be really tnankful for it, till we have known sor- to what else we should impute the many fruitless remorses, and Mrs. O.—It is the name of a very dear friend of row, dear Lucy. But, Matilda, can you tell me some-

Matilda paused and coloured, but after a little thought she said, "Papa said, to-morrow was intended to remind us, that we are not alone and must not his whole heart must love God; and love God he cannot, withthink only of ourselves, but that we belong to the whole out a persuasion of his goodness; goodness in his own nature, Church of Jesus Christ, and that part of the Church | goodness to him in particular. These attributes, then, are so was still on earth, and part at rest in paradise; but many charms to attract our hearts; the greater sense we have that we were still all one, united through Jesus Christ, of them, the more we shall loath ourselves, for having dealt so just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortand all waiting to be gathered together again."

Lucy .- And he said we ought very often, and especially at such seasons, to think of the good and holy be to relapse; for, though repentance often begins with fear, Mrs. O .-- Yes; and that chiefly made your papa persons of all times who have gone before us, that we wish to give you that name; but it had always been may try to follow their examples; and of those we a favourite of his. I think one reason was, that he have loved and lost awhile ourselves, not to make us who was killed in a battle in the year 1813 He was we cannot see them now, and that if we follow them, membered that he was a Christian soldier too. One again at the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and love each other even more than we could do now. Theodore. I should like to hear that—can you Papa said the services for to-morrow were intended to bring to us such thoughts as these, and he mention-Mrs. O .- I do not think I can; but if Lucy will ed the gospel for the day, and how we ought to learn And I thought after papa had explained all this, that it was such a pleasant day for dear baby's baptism, though I did not know her name was to be what

would make me think so still more.

just as we came out of the wood. Lucy.-He said that such things as he had been telling us had comforted him and you, mamma, and them and feel them ourselves.

Mrs. O .- I am very glad you have both remembered

so much, my dear children. Lucy .- The wood was so very beautiful, mamma. to the top of the hill, there was a little wind there, lines in the "Christian Year" about the leaves falling; you know what I mean, mamma.

liked so much. was thinking of those verses, papa repeated some Rev. Henry John Rose.

To grieve merely for fear of punishment, is what the most

carnal and worldly mind is capable of. Almost every common malefactor does thus much, when the scourge of the gibbet of wretches, spared in the very article of death, and continuing still incorrigible, too plainly demonstrate. And I know not mine, who was here just before your birth, and just thing of what you learned from your papa this afterfects of their sorrow vanish with it. Such sorrow proves we love ourselves, not that we love God; but he that turns with disingenuously and unworthily heretofore. The better we think of him, and the worse of ourselves, the less apt we shall yet it seems hardly possible to conceive, how it should be per-

fected and persevere without love .- Dean Stanhope.

THE CHRISTIAN'S PROSPECT. If the pure in spirit among the Israelites of old looked forward in faith to glorious forms, of which they saw but the faint approaching shadows,-if their long line of sacrifices, while it bowed down the heart with the sense of sin, yet spoke of better things to come, and cheered the ear of faith, while it trained their hearts to hold communion with the Father of light,-we also, in this our imperfect state, are under the guidance and training of a Master, whose work within us must be gradual, and slowly prepare our spirits for another and a higher state, where the vail of the flesh, which now dims our vision, being rent in sunder, the spirit of God shall shine upon us with all its brightness. Children as we are in knowledge in this our Matilda.—And you know, Lucy, what papa said present temple, all our sacrifices are imperfect—the spirit only half contrite, the will but half resigned-and all the gifts of God, his grace, his peace and purity, are imperfectly accepted, although these sacrifices have a natural fitness to train us up that we could not begin too soon to try to think of to heaven, and are offered by our High Priest that sitteth at the right hand of God, and are but the foretaste and the earnest of the good things which he has prepared for them that love him, when that which is in part shall be done away, and we shall know even as we are known! Let us remember, I wish you could have seen it .- When we got nearly therefore, that while we are passing on from life to death, while superior style. we dwell in the world of sense, the house not made with hands and the leaves were beginning to fall, but so very is rising up in regions beyond our ken! But into that house, gently.—It was just a day to make one think of those into that heavenly Jerusalem, none can enter but the Israelite, whose heart has long been fixed upon it in faith-who has learned to see and discern its courts, its altars, its worship and Mrs. O .- Yes, my love, the lines our dear Mary its pleasures in the Church that is below! who has used the things that are seen only as his passage to those that are un-Lucy. - And was it not strange, mamma, just as I seen, and things temporal only as his path to things eternal. -

Advertisements.

each to its rest." I think one likes so much to find that another person is thinking of just the same things RATES. that we are. I mean when they are things which one Mrs. O .- It is very pleasant indeed; and it will very often happen, when people are taught in the same way, and have the same ideas associated with the things they see. And it is more than pleasant; our own feelings are made stronger by this kind of sympathy, and it increases, too, our love to one another. And this is one of the good and happy consequences

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paver and on Parchment GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

IMPORTERS, KING STREET, COBOURG, BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, ted by one of themselves in the English, New York, and

Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for Cash, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Mus-Mrs. O.—The subject of one of Theodore Korner's the gate as the carriage turned into the garden, and lins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c. Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

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

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

advance for CASH. A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes.

Cobourg, November, 1844. FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, gratifications, incitements to vanity and ostentation, and the charms of wealth, power, rank, and splendour. All these will which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he in the different stages of our existence successively rise up to captivity to sin and misery. Pleasure, interest, business, ho-captivity to sin and misery. Pleasure, interest, business, ho-differences and misery and m nour, glory, fame, all the follies and all the corruptions of the

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c. BENJAMIN CLARK.

test will be considerably lessened by a resolute and vigorous ex- Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844. N.B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles .ertion of our powers and our resources at our first setting out say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

are many old songs and stories relating to a hero of our period, all the rest that follow in our maturer age will be THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c.&c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the thoughts, and the count spoke of some of them in his from such assailants as these. But after all, our great security very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. BENJAMIN CLARK. Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844.

N.B.-Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. NEW ESTABLISHMENT. us, what is there that can shake our constancy or corrupt our

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

KING STREET, COBOURG, R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILDname. He said, "Give me a new name, that with of our feeling greater argues of minute continual excess, and the help of God it may remind me of my baptism, and ties of many persons are overloaded by continual excess, and the help of God it may remind me of my baptism, and ties of many persons are overloaded by continual excess, and stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY the corruptible body presseth down the soul; nor can it exert it-DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. interests, and fearless of the consequences of such indolence; they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities Lucy.—We will often tell her about dear Mary, In the mean time the last streak of light had alpatronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be

100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, 382-tf Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, Tailor and Draper, BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE,

better world. Nay, even single acts of such restraint will Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c. Also, a superior assortment of Vestings. All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

afflicting the soul. For it mortifies the desires of the sensitive FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns,

Toronto, May 30, 1844. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

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

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

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON,]

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

T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO,-A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable

P.S.-A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord &c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and

Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 13, 1844.

> J. H. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR,

anner, and on moderate terms.

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

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

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

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

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

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

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W.H. EDWOODS.

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

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with eir patronage. Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

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

Toronto, May, 1844.

383-tf

CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,-such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and namental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-

hanging, &c. &c. Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints, -- made to order, and on the shortest notice Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

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

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co PHE. GEANT, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION,

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS, AT No. 361, YONGE STREET, OFFOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY diately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock.

Toronto, November, 1844. IN HE. HE HE A WITH ON T. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

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

Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN.

GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. FOR SALE,

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

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

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS,

Lord Bishop of Toronto

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS. KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. T. & M. BURGESS,

> MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

HE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,), BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on THESDAY 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 remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

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 the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage. It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844.

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid Building Lors for sale, containing about had 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

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ALSO. THE CONSTITUTION THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY

OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Adopted the Twenty-third of October, 1844; AND CARDS FOR THE USE OF COLLECTORS JUST RECEIVED,

At the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-Street, Toronto, QUESTIONS UPON SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

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