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VOLUME X.-No. 6.]

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TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1846.

WHOLE NUMBER, CCCCLXXIV.

poetry.

"Whatever passes as a cloud between The mental eye of Faith, and things unseen, Causing that brighter world to disappear, Or seem less lovely, and its hopes less dear : This is our world, our idol, though it bear Affection's impress, or devotion's air."

Alas, how many a fading thing Our Heavenly prospects blight. Yet o'er a worshipp'd idol fling, A robe of borrow'd light!

Alas, how many a passing cloud, Of dark or gorgeous hue, Our brightest hopes awhile beshroud, And intercept our view!

If passion's poisonous tendrils cling Around the yielding heart,— Yet oh, what tears from it they wring, What bitterness impart!

If love should there a throne obtain,

Or wealth, or pride, or power, Or anxious cares its empire gaia, What misery their dower Let not an evil passion cling,

Or hold possession there, Or else how vain its offering, What mockery its prayer!

On, Saviour, Thou, and only Thou, Can'st mould us to Thy will; Submissive to that will we bow, Oh purify us still!

The flesh is sinful, but the soul Would spurn its heavy chain ; Do Thou, oh Lord, subdue, control, *Thoughts* that would leave a stain!

Though sin hath set its hateful seal On all we think and do, We bless Thee, Lord, that we can feel

We bear Thy impress too. Pure essence ! that can thus refine

Such utter worthlessness : Bright spark ! that can through darkness shine And our weak efforts bless.

Oh may that spark of heavenly flame To kindred light aspire, To animate the drooping frame, And kindle pure desire!

Though sin may mar each bright design, And dim its loveliness, — Oh, shall it tempt us to resign Our hope of happiness?

Away, ye earthly cares, away, Hope smiles and points above, But ye would still obstruct my way, And shroud my Saviour's love.

Behold his star, how calm, serene, How beautifully clear : Why should ye darkly intervene To dim its atmosphere?

-Bristol Journal MARIANNE.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK. (By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

CHAPTER VII.-CONTINUED. review the book of Common Prayer, comparing the serviceable to the general end recommended in Holy the following petitions." same with the most ancient Liturgies which have been Writ, is sufficient for this purpose. That the obserused in the Church in the primitive and present times, vation of these solemnities was a primitive custom, and to take into their serious and grave consideration appears by the ancient Rituals and Liturgies, and by CHURCH CLAVERING, OR THE SCHOOLthe several directions and rules, forms of prayer, and the consentient testimony of antiquity Our Saviour things in the said Book of Common Prayer co

dox persons, the Episcopalians replied, that since it is 14. The request that no portion of the Old Testa- set upa stock of instruments, as his means permitted, sharpened faculties, though these are points much to hand of the eye; and each member of the Christian not defined and ascertained who those orthodox per- ment, or the Acts of the Apostles, should be called -a very good microscope and telescope, a planisphere be desired, -but the principal thing is, to bring them Ministry, will, at the last day, be responsible only for

"The sacrifice of the wicked is an abomination to the Lord, but the pressnes who have the assurance to call themselves, and if so, the demand is unreasonable: but if in several Offices which pressme all persons within the varieties both of purby orthodox are meant only those who adhere to Srip- the communion of the Church, to be regenerated, scientific plan of their arrangement. Another object station in which His providence has placed them.-- there are certain leading qualifications and characterture and the Catholic consent of antiquity, they are converted, and in actual state of grace, may be reform- which caused a good deal of interest was, the school- We should endeavour so to train our youth that they not of opinion that any part of the Liturgy has been ed; for, considering the want of Ecclesiastical dis-museum, to which each boy was anxious to contribute shall be conscientious, truth-telling and ingenuous, that we must, each of us, be watchful in all these

objected to by such. 2. Secondly, the Presbyterians urged, " That as tion is more than the utmost charity can suppose." 2. Secondary, the Presbyterians alged, and a don is note than the damage don is not the dama formed the Liturgy in such manner as was most likely the Church's phrase in her prayers is no more offento gain upon the Papists, by varying as little as might sive than St. Paul's. This Apostle, in his Epistles to the common bee, and then with that of the and ready to submit for conscience-sake to those whom fulness, a man of prayer, a man of prayer, a man of reading, a man sepabe from the Offices anciently received; so, according the Cointhians, Galatians, and others, calls them in humble bee and the carpenter bee. This led on to God and the laws of their country have set over them, rated from the study of the world and the flesh, a man to the same rule of prudence and charity, they desired general the Churches of God, sanctified in Christ an acquaintance with the curious labours, habits, and at the same time, too independent, too self-respecting, of all faithful diligence, in all the relations which he the Liturgy might be so composed as might best re- Jesus, and Saints by vocation. And yet amongst transformations of a vast variety of the insect race; to be led into vice or error by evil example-too bears, and all the duties which he owes to the flock of concile it to those Protestants who are agreed in the these, there were many who, upon the score of their and for a long time proved an inexhaustible fund of knowing to be seduced from truth by specious argusubstantial points of religion." To this it was answered, "That as the Romanists never charged our Liturgy with any positive errors, in the proyers might have a more orderly connexion, gave the young philosophers a new object of interest, and country; and, where they discern faults, not aspire; and this, be it observed, demands no extraor-

necessary; so was it never found fault with by those that this method would be more to edification, and one. properly distinguished by the name of Protestants, farther upon the people's esteem." that is, those of the Augustan Confession; and as for Under this head they are somewhat more particular: Under this head they are somewhat more particular: differ very materially from those of Lord Brougham ness reject the counsel of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of will and ability, of differ very materially from those of Lord Brougham ness reject the counsel of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of will and ability, of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of will and ability, of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of will and ability, of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false insidious agitator; weakness, and an earnest desire of the false inside the false ins

like with some people, this practice of theirs has been generally too short, many of them consisting of one, or at most but of two sentences of Petition. That they 3. The Presbyterians wished to omit the repeti- are generally orefaced with a repeated mention of the and the alternate reading of the psalms and hymns. with the name ad merits of Christ; that by this dis-They pretend this custom raised a confused noise in position of the section of the tions and responses of the parish-clerk and people, name and attributes of God, and presently conclude They pretend this custom raised a confused noise in position of the sewice many unnecessary breaks are the congregation, and made what was read less easy occasioned; and the when many petitions are to be

prayers of the Litany thrown into one solemn prayer, the gravity of that holy duty.

practice of responses tended to edification, by quick- the following petitions : That the petitions are put ening, keeping up, and uniting our devotion, which is together without due order or natural connexion, &c., these opinions, that to maintain contrary views savours apt to sleep or grow languid in a long continued &c. It is therefore desired, that instead of those prayer. For this purpose, alternate reading, repeti- discontinued Collects, there may be one methodical tions, and responses, are far more serviceable than a and entire form of prayer composed out of them." long tedious prayer. Nor is this our opinion only, The Church Commissioners replied, that, "As to but the judgment of former ages, as appears by the the connexion of the parts of the Liturgy, it is compractice of the Jewish and ancient Christian Churches." formable to the example of the Churches of God, and 5. In answer to the request, "That nothing might has as much connexion as usually occurs in many peremain in the Liturgy which seems to countenance the titions of the same Psalm."

plied, "This is requested as an expedient for peace, and is in effect to desire our Church may show herself prayers in Scripture, 'Lord, be merciful to me'a and is in effect to desire our Church may show herself prayers in Scripture, 'Lord, be merciful to me a save him from sin, and enable him to pursue a fair, are also righly very jealous that true religion should contentious for the sake of peace, and divide from the sinner.' 'Son of David, have mercy on us.' 'Lord, Catholic Church, that we may correspond the closer increase our faith."

at home, and live at unity among ourselves. But St. After this, proceeding to the remainder of the ob-Paul reckons those contentious who oppose the cus- jection, they subjoin, "We cannot imagine why the tom of the Churches of God. Now, that the religious repeated mention of the name and attributes of God observation of Lent was a custom of the Churches of should not be most acceptable to any person religgiously disposed; or how this repetition should seem God appears by the testimonies of the Fathers." 6. With regard to the sixth proposal, "That the any burthen, since David magnified one attribute of eligious observation of Saints' Days, together with God's mercy six-and-twenty times together (Psalm their Vigils, may be laid aside; and that, if any of 136.) Nor can we conceive why the name and merits them are continued, they may be called Festivals, and of Jesus should be less comfortable to us, than to fornot Holy-days; it is answered, "The observing of mer Saints and Martyrs: and since the hopes of ob-Saints' days is not enjoined as of Divine, but of Ec- taining our petitions are founded upon the attributes The Commissioners appear to have been well cho- clesiastical institution : that therefore it is not neces- of God, such prefaces of prayers as are taken from the sen, most of the ablest men of the two parties being sary they should have any particular appointment in Divine perfections are not to be censured as unsuitanamed. They were directed, "to advise upon and Scripture; their being useful for promoting piety, and ble, though they should have no special reference to

(To be continued.

IE REV. W. GR

cipline, confessed is the Commination, such a suposi . some farity. The museum commenced with a wasp's obedient to their parents, and still retaining the affecnest-no great beginning it is true, but still, when tion of childhood towards them,-docile and reverent our Ministry, in all its integral departments. Every open irregularities, could not properly be styled such." and the a long time protection of the boys ments addressed to their passions or prejudices-able drawing all his cares and studies this way. This, and 16. The Presbyterians wished "That the petitions picked up some fossil shells in a stone-quarry, which to estimate the value of the institutions of their Church this only, is the completeness towards which we must

> newstapers and periodical writings are so imbued with the Prayer Book made available for every-day use." hope to exemplify in our lives and conversation the almos: of paradox. I dare say you will think it very cumstantes, peculiarly applicable to the inhabitants = strange when I assert, that the most useful and practi- of this colony, and worthy of their strictest attention. cal knowledge we can possibly give to young persons, is "There is an objection to the Prussian system, which what some would call mere controversial doctrine. would render it even more unpalatable to the English THE PLAIN DEFENCE OF ONE WHO HAS What is the object of education? Its true end and than its compulsory arrangement. What, I mean is, object surely is, to train up a young man to do his the impossibility, under the existing religious divisions

to which youth is liable—temptations to seek pleasure rather than duty—to fall off into the seducing snares of different cenominations in one school. The En-glish have ditermined rightly that religion must be of different cenominations in one school. The En-joined the Church of England, the true Catholic Church, save him from sin, and enable him to pursue a fair, honest, and virtuous course, is the most practical and useful knowledge he can possess. And what is this knowledge? Why the knowledge where to go for aid in time of need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need—the knowledge that he must pray to is the need his heavenly Father for help, in the name and for the sake of His divine Son, and supplicate for the aid of

that all this doctrine is controverted by the Socinian. at least a large proportion of them, desire that their idolatry. The Sociaian, or Unitarian, does not worship the Lord children shal be brought up in the same religion as that all this doctrine is controverted by the behavior The Socinian, or Unitarian, does not worship the Lord Jesus Christ as Lord over all; he does not acknow-ledge the atonement made for sin, and the needful aid of the Holy Spirit. All this is to him matter of dis-pute and controversy. And yet, to know and believe senter. Hesees at once that it is all a delusion to tell

and overy, as well as a pair of globes; and the use of up in sober, honest, virtuous habits of thought and the talent committed to his charge. But admitting, but only with the want of something they conceived and the brms carried on to a more competent length; and by degrees the collection became a very extensive prompt to abuse or vilify, but rather to lend their utmost aid to repair them; men who shall spurn with of accomplishments. Let there only be an honest and Our Schoolmaster's ideas of "useful knowledge" contempt the dishonest bribe, and with equal mauli- good heart, let there only be a due sense of our own others who have brought the Church Service into dis- And arst, "They charge the Collects with being and his followers, nor has he a high opinion of the and his followers, nor has he a high opinion of the hell he with the service into dismagazines, nanuals, elements, and synopses of (so called) useful knowledge, which have literally teemed from the press, during the past few years. He says, "the undue exaltation of what is called practical or use-and courageous in every good work, but shamefaced these our desires, it is, indeed, important and indispeople's ideas, and giving wrong impressions, but it is The grand instrument to which Mr. Primer trusted in order to this ascertainment, I have at the present, for the formation of his pupils' habits was, the Prayer but one easy and simple criterion to propose. There the great truths of religion, as if they were not practi- Book. 'Some,' he says, "perhaps, would have ex- is one talent, which we equally possess THE TALENT 4. For similar reasons they would have the divided ther agreeable to Scriptural examples, nor suited to cal and useful, but mere unprofitable speculations, and pected that the Bible would have been first spoken of; or TIME. Let us each ask our own hearts, how do we matters of controversy. We live in a world so ab-but, in fact, the same thing is meant. The Prayer employ this talent? The answer will enable us to Secondly, they object, "That the Prefaces of many sorbed in sense, and the value of things is so habitually Book is the Bible applied to practice. The doctrines determine, how far we possess the dispositions and desires belowing the factor of the doctrines determine in the doctrines determine is a sorbed in sense. The Episcopalians contended in reply, "that the of the Collects have no clear and direct reference to measured by their visible advantages, and most of our description of revealed religion contained in God's Word are in hope to exemplify in our line and contraction the following patients of the followin The following remarks are, from our present cir- completeness of the Christian Ministry.

Communications.

FORSAKEN THE ERRORS OF ROMANISM.

sake of His divine Son, and supplicate for the aid of the Holy Spirit, the third person in the ever-blessed Trinity. This, I confidently say, the knowledge of Trinity. This, I confidently say, the knowledge of divine truth, is the most practical and useful knowledge of half-infidd day of dealing with the matter is not not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them." But the which he can possess. But I need not remind you acceptable to the English people. English parents, or Roman Catholic Church admits the bowing to images

pute and controversy. And yet, to know and believe these great traths, as they have been revealed by God, and received by the Church, is the very foundation of him so. The member of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the reformed Church justly is the very foundation of the very and received by the Church, is the very foundation of the faith and every-day practice of each true Chris-tian,—it is the practical source of all true Christian holiness. Take another instance of the same sort.— Is it not a most important branch of practical and worders at his feeling, and does not perceive that he worders at his feeling, and does not perceive that he himself is extracted by an intelerance of whet here the hole and every thing appertaining to Christ's (From a Correspondent of The Lawan.) Mr. Primer judged that a certain acquaintance with history was not only indispensably necessary for the middle and upper classes, but also extremely ceful for the lower. Without it he knew they could neither, for the lower. Without it he knew they could neither, for the lower. Without it he knew they could neither, for the lower. Without it he knew they could neither, for the lower. Without it he knew they could neither, for the lower. Without it he knew they could neither, for the lower. Without it he knew they could neither, for the lower. Without it he knew they could neither, for the lower. Without it he knew they could neither, how, he says, "could they be aware of the walke of a Beformed Church unless they knew of the walke of a B that duties, nor fully appreciate the advantages they possessed. "How," he says, "could they be aware of the value of a Reformed Church unless they knew of the superstitions and corruptions which existed when the superstitions and corruptions which existed when the superstitions and corruptions which existed when the possessed. "How," he says, "could they be aware of the value of a Reformed Church unless they knew of the value of a Reformed Church unless they knew of the pops of Rome had chief authority over the reli-ingon of the land? How could they learn to abhor, when, and rest in the present state of the really, often the most vital Christian truth, and essen-tial to every man to enable him to live daily as the reality, often the most vital Christian truth, and essen-tial to every man to enable him to live daily as the to shinks to make intercession to Ged for them, which the Saints to make intercession to Ged for them, which the superstitions and corruptions which existed when the Church man and the Dissenter. The truth is, that the ostignatics as controversial divinity, is, in reality, often the most vital Christian truth, and essen-tial to every man to enable him to live daily as herself? The present ignorance and prejudice, with regard to Church affairs, is in a great measure attri-butable to the want of a knowledge of thistory. A by, educated without some knowledge of the history equally effective as a panacea for national evils, as the the other is for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;"— Sarsaparilla, warranted to remove and permanently cure what you drink, for every creature is good, and not to be

MASTER.*

ned; himself kept the Feast of the Dedica tion which was

and to advise, consult upon and about the same, and the several objections and exceptions which shall now 7. The Presbyterians said, that "The gift of prayer 7. The Presbyterians said, that "The gift of prayer be raised against the same ; and (if occasion be) to being one special qualification for the Ministry, they make such reasonable and necessary alterations, cor- desire the Liturgy may not be so strictly imposed, as rections, and amendments, as shall be agreed upon to totally to exclude the exercise of that faculty in any be needful and expedient, for the giving satisfaction part of public worship: and that in consequence of to tender consciences, and the restoring and continu- this, it may be left to the discretion of the Minister ance of peace and unity in the Churches under his to omit part of the stated service, as occasion shall Majesty's protection and government; but avoiding require." And this liberty, they pretend, was allowed that duties, nor fully appreciate the advantages they (as much as may be) all unnecessary abbreviations of by the first Common Prayer Book of Edward the Sixth. the forms and Liturgy, wherewith the people are al- The Episcopalians replied, "Their proposal touchtogether acquainted, and have so long received in the ing the gift of prayer, makes the Liturgy in effect wholly insignificant. For what else can be the con-Chuch of England.1."

their fault and their sin.'

to be pronounced by the Ministers.

to be understood.

of Dr. Sheldon, Master of the Savoy, and Bishop of at discretion? As for the gift, or rather the prayer, London. When they first met, the Bishop of London it consists in the inward graces of the Holy Spirit, opened the meeting by telling the Presbyterian Minis- and not in the extemporary expressions: such unpreters, "That they, and not the Bishops, had requested | meditated effusions are only the effect of natural parts the Conference for making alterations in the Liturgy: of a voluble tongue, and uncommon assurance. But and, therefore, he proposed that they should bring in if there is any such gift as is really pretended, this all their objections against the Liturgy in writing, and extraordinary qualification must be subject to the all the additional forms and alterations which they order of the Church, (1 Cor. xiv.")

thought proper to be made in it." This method the 8. The request that the passages of Scripture in Presbyterian Divines had before declined, when it had the Liturgy might be taken from the new translation been offered by the King, and again by the Lord Chan- of the Scriptures instead of the old, was acceded to by cellor, excusing themselves by saying, "They were the Episcopalians, with the exception of the Psalms. but few, and had commission from their brethren to 9. In answer to the objection to reading in the express their minds; and therefore begged leave to Church Lessons from the Apocrypha, the Episcopaacquaint their brethren in the country, that they lians observe, "The Presbyterians demand an alteramight know there sense."" And when the King tion upon such grounds as would exclude all sermons again pressed them for their proposals, they declared, as well as the Apocrypha. Their argument is, the the present occasion, the Presbyterians wished that the debate should be by anicable verbal conference, according to the intent, "as they presumed, of the intent, sermons are necessary, there is no the object of their meeting; whereas writing would be a tedicus business, and prevent that familiarity and result for the object of their meeting; whereas writing would be a tedicus business, and prevent that familiarity and result for the object of their meeting; whereas writing would be a tedicus business, and prevent that familiarity and result for the object of their meeting; whereas writing would be a tedicus business, and prevent that familiarity and result for the conters in knowledge of the barbarities and prevent that familiarity and result for the occur at the present occu That they could not pretend to speak for or oblige Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary with rea tedious business, and prevent that familiarity and acquaintance with each other's minds, which would best facilitate percent and concord." But the Bishop is much to be wished the correction of morality; and it of London prudently insisted on the safer and more were no worse. If they are afraid that these books schoolmaster was careful to teach his boys the history forget the eventions alteracertain way of bringing in all their exceptions, altera-tions, and additions in motion to which with the Canon the Church has some equal authority of their Church and country. In doing this, he espe-tions, and additions in motion to which with the Canon the Church has some equal authority of their Church and country. tions, and additions, in one view, in writing, to which with the Canon, the Church has secured them against vially availed himself of what have been called the two truth." should receive distinct answers also in writing. this apprehension, by calling them Apocryphal. Now types of history, --geography and chronology. He Mr. Primer used much caution in the selection of After some debate it was agreed, that they should it is the Church's testimony which teaches us to bring all their exceptions at one time, and all their make this distinction. And lastly, to leave out these additions

additions at another time. was made to it.

learned, and orthodox persons; since the imposing 11. To the eleventh exception they reply, "That errors, is those of transubstantiation or purgatory, exercise to the pupil's mind—to set him to write down

The place of meeting was the Savoy, in the lodgings sequence, if every Minister may put in and leave out

Apocryphal Lessons were to cross the practice of they were reading. This he found to give greater pains in teaching his boys composition. In commen-

sented to the Bishops under this title, "The excep-tions of the boys. He also found that the decomposition of the boys. He also found that the decomposition of the boys. He also found that the decomposition of the boys. tions of the Presbyterian brethren against some pas-sonable to demand, since it was the practice of all the sonable to demand, since it was the practice of all the boys benefited much from a frequent inspection of a and afterwards proceeded to instruct them in putting sages in the present Liturgy, dated August 30, 1661." primitive Church; and if we do not govern ourselves "stream of time," on which were depicted, in various their own ideas on paper in an intelligible way. The The exceptions were eighteen in number. It may by that golden rule of the Council of Nice, 'let an- colours, the divisions and subdivisions, the ramificahere be convenient to give, shortly, the substance of cient customs be continued, unless reason plainly reeach exception, together with that of the Reply that quires the contrary, we shall give offence to sober dynastics. In addition to these, Mr. Primer had him-Christians by a causeless departure from Catholic self, with great pains, constructed a chronological rules and proceed in a technical way; but in letter-

oby, educated without some knowledge of the most of section from the object of our devout of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, learns to look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations as the look on the present divisions and denominations divisions divisions and denominations divisions divis Now, the next time is rurgatory, or a induce state of and his remark though strangely worded is full of in no part of Scripture, and which is a vain thing, they are, as sinful perversions of God's law, variations are the sinful perversions of God's law peru they are, as sinful perversions of God's law, variations refreshment for our wearied spirit, and aid against the truth. Take up any news-paper and you will find puffed up by man's invention. Scripture says, ntural state of things, instead of regarding them, as they are, as sinful perversions of God's law, variations from the ancient unity, and a curse with which for our sins we have been visited. So again, when he is falsely told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is told that the Roman Catholic is the old religion, he is the corruptions of Rome were ever heard of, much less the corruptions of Rome were ever heard of, much less the corruptions of Rome were ever heard of, much less the corruptions of Rome were ever heard of, much less the corruptions of Rome were ever heard of, much less the corruptions of Rome were ever heard of, much less the corruptions of Rome were ever heard of, much less the corruptions of Rome were ever heard of, much less the corruptions of Rome were ever heard of, much less the history, with reference to civil affairs. The most impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of inculcating the value of the strict impressive way of

Next to Scripture-history, therefore, our worthy interest to geography than the mere pointing out the cing, he first accustomed them to write sentences dic-Reynolds, Bates, Calamy, Newcomen, &c., and pre-10. "That the Minister should not read the Com-names of places, and to impress the facts more vividly tated by himself, by which means they soon learned tated by himself, by which means they soon learned tated by himself, by which means they soon learned 1. In the first place the Presbyterians prayed, usage, and put a greater advantage in the hands of our chart of Church-history, shewing the general course of writing he considered the less of premeditation and That the Liturgy might not be clogged with any high adversaries, than, it is to be hoped, our events, and the points where sects sprang up and sepa-

ful knowledge, to know how to obtain that spiritual - himself is attuated by an intolerance of what he sup- body and blood, an

mon as ever. We perceive a strong analogy between these quackeries and the experiments in civil and re-ligious poily which have been essayed among the Canadian people. Responsible Government and the "All-healing-Balsam" have a strong affinity; the one is consult offertime as a papagear for mating cuile as the start of the start

sarsaparila, warranted to remove and permanently cure all diseases, promises as fair and fallaciously as did the originators of our Common School Act. We de-test quackery and shams in all their varieties. But test quackery and shains in all their varieties. But the church i had rather speak inter words in the speak inter words in the speak inter words in the speak inter also, than the speak inter also, than the speak inter also, that is standing, that by my voice I might teach others also, than the thousand words in an unknown tongue : for how is any one able to understand an unknown tongue ; but if leged indispositions in the body politic, and ecclesias-tic. In medical quackeries it is optional with our-

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTER. From Bishop Jebb's Practical Theology.)

ing the errors of the Roman Church, twish not to intrude upon your consciences too much at present. I confess, in your Church there is good and bad mixed together; but, my dear friends, I would advise you to cleave to that which is good, and leave out that which is bad; cleave to the true boly Catholic Church, which is called the Pro-testant Church, and which still remains in its purity, clean down from the Anoster; time, as it was in its purity for ⁵ or another uniportation as terms of community. ¹ and ² as been the ground of achien and eperation. ¹ a line as the assentiation and eperation. ¹ a line as the assentiation and eperation. ¹ a line assentiation and experiments. ¹ a line assentiation and experiments and

that is, for confessing the true faith, even by my own the case with a large number of others,-men of sin. by the slight of men, and cunning craftiness thereby arrest the progress of a fire which had begun in the visit, and their being as yet no resident Clergyman upon school-house where they have met for several years, many of Christ.

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of Christ. Now, rescalings, and hurst productions, and hurst productions and hurst production had not been accessible. It is gratifying to observe this process of inquiry, and not had not been accessible. It is gratifying to observe this process of inquiry, and and not been accessible. It is gratifying to observe this process of inquiry, and the set of a three hurst production had not been accessible. It is gratifying to observe this process of inquiry, and the set of a three hurst production had not been accessible. It is gratifying to observe this process of inquiry, and the set of a three hurst production the three hurst production the set of a three hurst production settlement, where a purchase and hurst production the tempt of the set of a three hurst production settlement, where a purchase and hurst product the set of a three hurst product and the tempt of the tempt of the tempt of the set of a three hurst product and the tempt of the tempt

find a change in your mind that will enable you will we your Maker and your neighbour, and will draw your attention from the pleasures of this world, and make you happy in serving your blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ. hope you will excuse me for finding fault with the toman Church, but I must tell the truth, or else I should be guilty of a great crime, as I feel bound in duty to re-veal these truths to my fellow-creatures according to my Satan makes them wise in the wisdom of this world, for honour and riches, and they think the wisdom of God is

Now, my dear friends, despise not one of these little ones that advise you for your welfare, for they will have to stand stiff witnesses against you at the great day of judgment; and listen to God's ministers, who advise you to love God and keep His commandments, because they

Dear Sir .- The Editor of the Montreal Gazette, in his Dear Sir,—The Editor of the Montreal Gazette, in his paper of the 11th instant, attempts to be very witty and sarcastic at the expense of the Bishop of Toronto's interesting tour now in course of publication in the Church ; but has only succeeded in producing a column of flippant vulgarity. I would not have troubled you with this note, To this we may add the declaration of mother conwere it not that the Editor, in the earnestness of his zeal against Prelacy, has either "drawn on his own imagina-

relations. But, thanks be to my blessed Saviour for it, it is for righteousness' sake, and I fear no man for the sake always desirous of being accurately instructed upon

popular misconception has prevailed may te under- six or seven Sundays must necessarily intervene; and stood from the following brief quotation :---

"After considerable reading of Scripture and other to love God and keep His commandments, because they are labouring to save your souls, as the stewards of Christ. Watch, and pray always to Jesus Christ; He is the rock and strong arm of defence. Put all your trust in Him, and all things will go well with you. Love your neigh-bour as yourself,—keep the commandments of our blessed Saviour,—put your trust in Him, and all will be right with you, which I humbly pray. Amen. JAMES FAILING. JAMES FAILING. Penetanguishene, March 22, 1846. THE DESCENDANTS OF OLIVER CROMWELL. To the Editor of The Church. Due to be governed; and that none have a rightto alter those regulations which Christ has appointed. D live and die disconnected from the Apostolic Church was not consis-tent with a good conscience. Many who undertake to judge in these matters are almost totally ignorant of the principles of Episcopacy. The step I am aking has re-livered we from distrusting doubts, about the woldsithe edi-tent with a good conscience. Many who undertake to public the second s ments, doctrine, and worship, are according to the insti-

The Church.

by some, the proposal and electration of standing and undoubted truths,—because people were, from their misfortune or their fault, ignorant of them,— were regarded as novelties, and ranked amongst the errors which, within the last few years, so many of "the unlearned and the unstable" baye discussed with "the unlearned and the unstable" have discussed with believe a responsible Christian, is not all the evil he is country behind it. unusual vigour and freedom. How far the sort of committing. In these thousand consecutive hours,

"In the Apostle's Creed we express our beief in the accumulation of transgression and offence are ve pre- backwards. The Rev. T. B. Read, the resident Mission-"In the Apostle's Creed we express our beief in the scarce any learning, but the little I have is bestowed upon me by my blessed Saviour. Yet, although an ignorant mas, I can find out the errors of the Romish Church, the Romish Church alone, to the How much more ought the wise to find out these things? But they can't, because they are blinded, and too wise in their own wisdom, and don't seek the wisdom of God. their own dogmas, 'teaching for doctrines the command-ments of men,' are alike portions of the Citholic or Universal Church."

After considerable reaching of Scriptire and other books, I was convinced the ordination I have received was no not Scriptural, consequently not valid. "here was no alternative but to desist from the ministry or to obtain valid ordination. The first object I had is view, in rehe is doing, his obvious duty to his Maker and Re- found a neat little church, though not as yet quite finished, deemer. If he be a believer in the awful warnings of revealed truth it will not allow to the two and the average of the settlement around. The number confirmed was revealed truth, it will not alleviate the fast-speeding hours of approaching death, to recollect that so large a portion of its little residue was appropriated to a profiless adventure, which involved, at the same time, a total separation from every duty of religion a total separation from every duty of religion.

> A correspondent has lafely lumished us with a most deplorable account of the state of health in some of the rear townships of the Colborne District. He writes as follows, and we take the liberty of quoting the liberty the covernment A correspondent has lately furnished us with a

lon Falls] is one unvarying scene of sickness and death. The cruel malady (severe intermittent fever) broke out amongst us all at once. I attended the sick all round for against Prelacy, has either "drawn on his own imagina-tion for his *facts*," or else obtained them from some other equally bad authority. He says, referring to an extract from his Londskie's disry, intimating that hadyddlad we think that either a Bishop or Bishop's Chaplain ought to know enough of English history to know that after the death of Richard Cromwell, the great Protector was only God's word to be true. I found there was no way for me to find rest for my soul, but to stand in the ways, and seek, and ask for the old paths." These are reasons which contrast strongly with the unsatisfac⁺ory and often flippant causes by which some weak or misguided persons are induced to forseke as is sick, and my crop of oats, the forthcoming vinter's supply, is falling to the ground. "The cause of all this is, unquestionably, the Bobagean Dam. It floods the country for three quarters of the year, and then, as soon as the dry season commen he works being so imperfect,-the water all runs of, and leaves a vast extent of mud, and decomposing logs exposed to the intense rays of the sun; and thus the seeds death are scattered amongst us. "Had the Government left us alone, we might have been in a perfectly healthy country; or had their vork been done properly, so that the water were retained, the salubrity of the air might not have been materially afected, and our prosperity would have been increased But as it is, we have only to contemplate a "job," which is a benefit to no one, and a local curse. The works, tich cost thousands, and which were never of any use but rather a nuisance, after six or seven years have gone to ruin, leaving a grave-yard around them!" It is needless to lament what cannot be remedied, -the profligate expenditure of thousands, there as in large and flourishing town of London. The harbor other places, from which there will never be any return. But it is possible to remove the causes of this annual pestilence, either by leaving open the usual course of the waters or keeping the dam in a state of prise: Colonel Bostwick and his son have built a mill, and efficiency. The health of the population of several are actively at work in cutting through a bank, eighty, townships is a matter of so much weight and concern, that we trust not a moment will be lost in applying

neighbouring woods, and which, from the great dryness of the season, had extended to his fences and was rapidly consuming them. By removing a large portion of the In this place we have another example of what a wil-

analysis desirous of being accurately instructed upon this important point, but to whom the means of infor-mation had not been accessible. It is gratifying to observe this process of inquiry, with such a result in the minds of so many ; it forms

The provide provi

believe a responsible Christian, is not all the evil he is committing. In these thousand consecutive hours, six or seven Sundays must necessarily intervene; and here, in the fulfilment of this whimsical task, what an here, in the fulfilment of this whimsical task, what an forms his task; and of course there is a corresponding and most wilful neglect of the duty of worslipping God, as He directs, in the assembly of his people. Now in this view of the set the thick there is a corresponding to the order of the context in the set of th honour and riches, and they think the wisdom of God is foolishness; but what profit is it for a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul in the next world, or what can a man give in exchange for his soul? - The following statement of a Corgregationalist Minister who conformed to the Church, appeared, we believe, some years ago in this journa, but it will and ten should have thoughts beyond this species of and ten should have thoughts beyond this species of and ten should have thoughts beyond this species of

and ten, should have thoughts beyond this species of puerile adventure, and he preparing, with a solemn it grew warmer as the day advanced. We proceeded, where we only occasional

Here we have a signal proof of what may be done by a single person whose heart is in the work. Mr, Johnwrites as follows, and we take the notify of quarks from his letter, because we conceive the Government ought to take so grave a matter into their earliest con-sideration :--"Our part of the country [the neighbourhood of Fene-m Falls] is one unvarying scene of sickness and death." was, he remarked, a great undertaking for a poor man, but he and his family have done much of the work with their own hands, and he thinks he is in better circumstances than he would have been had he made no such

price. A few such persons in every District, and their waste places would soon rejoice and blossom.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CONSECRATION AT FERGUSON'S COVE.

Mr. Editor,-Having been much gratified with the animated discourse delivered at Falkland Church, and especially with the graceful tribute paid by Mr. Bullock to Lady Falkland and her zealous coadjutors, I have ta-ken the pains to obtain an extract with permission to publish it. I now send it to you for this purpose and hope it will be interesting to many of your readers. ROBERT WILLIS, D. D. July 21. Rector St. Paul's.

TEXT.-Jeramiah XXXI., 16, 17 .- Thus saith the Lord.

Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears; for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord, and they shall come again from the land of the enemy, and there is hope in thine end, saith the Lord, and thy children shail come again in their own border.

The preacher having pointed out the manner in which ais promise was fulfilled, in the deliverance of the people of Israel-said :--

cious, and is there less of hope than in the days of the Prophet Jeremiah? No-my brethren, no. He still Farrant, was sung by the choir. His Lordship then and Clous, and is there less of hope than in the days of the Prophet Jeremiah? No-my brethren, no. He still carcth for us, and although we are charged with no new message from the skies, and there be no visible interfe-rence for our safety, we are now redeemed from the hand of the enemy, redeemed by the precious blood of Christ, who has said, 'Lol I am with you always-even unto the end of the world.' The promise is to the Church, that the children of the Church shall come again in their own bor-der. The most glorious monument that you can raise to your fathers is the House of your fathers' God, the most precious legacy you can bequeath to your children is 'their own border,' the uncontaminated faith and pure worship of the Church. Oh! that to witness this truth, I could evoke from your fathers' sepulchres the spirits that. In days past, have enjoyed the peace and plentitude of the sanctuary, that with their well-remembered voices, they might tell you that by the Church they were taught they might tell you that by the Church they were taught and comforted—that in the Church they were sanctified we now enclose and consecrate is neither new nor strange —that it is their ancient home, and our goodly heritage— nor bnilt and fenced by art and man's device, but accord-ing to the divine pattern—that the Church, her work and her hope, her doctrine and fellowshin are in partiest. This Lordship then deliver so peculiarly marks all his addresses, he noticed the dif-ferent services of the evening, giving to the different advice adapted to each of them. The service, which her hope, her doctrine and fellowshin are in partiest her hope, her doctrine and fellowship are in perfect agreement with the word of God-'the pillar and the ground of truth,' of truth fresh and uncontaminated as when it first proceeded from the heaven of heavens.-Guarded by a form of sound words and watched over by Gharden by a form of sound words and watened over by the promised Divinity, the Church continues safe from error and from change—not tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine—nor *troubled and shaken* with every hing that is new, and bold, and extravagant, she holds the faith once delivered to the saints, and rests upon the inspiration of God and the practice of inspired men-her prayers the purest ever conceived in human hearts, or attered with human lips-her doctrines the truth as it is in Jesus, undimmed by time, unaltered by tradition-and her ministers although armed by God with authority to rule are your servants for Jesus' sake-oh! I anticipate the time when our children shall return like doves to the windows—and I rejoice in the hope, that within the pre-cincts of this humble building, the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ shall be worshipped in spirit and in truth, and the sorrowful shall be comforted, and the weary refreshed and the guilty pardoned, and the dead revi-ved. This is the reward that shall follow your work, ved. This is the reward that shall follow your work, and this is the hope that shall be realised in all who pa-tiently wait for it; for God speaks to us as distinctly as He did to the builders of His ancient Church--* Now have I chosen and equatified this Here and the deal revi-have I chosen and the gravit for God speaks to us as distinctly as we I chosen and sanctified this House, that my name must be there for ever, and mine eyes and my heart shall be there perpetually.—2 Chron. vii. 16. retually.-2 Chron. vii. 16. "On occasions like the present, we are expected to And here we cannot refrain from observing that we saw with testify our love to the habitation of the Lord, and the place where his honour dwelleth. There must be some in this assembly to whose work we are indebted for this sacred the number of the love of t assembly to whose work we are indebted for this sacred end.' They will not look for human praise, but their work shall not go unrewarded! It is the promise of God work shall not go unrewarded! It is the promise of God and it cannot fail. They may live to see it realised in the piety and happiness which shall flow from this hum-ble sanctuary upon the poor and destitute people amidst ble sanctuary upon the poor and destitute people amidst whom it stands; and every troubled spirit that is calmed, and every sinful heart that is converted beneath this consecrated roof shall be a part of the recompense-a par only-for the work shall outlive them, and the full re ward is laid up for the day of necessity. Even now this people may be improved and comforted, but the Great Day alone will reveal all that has been accomplished by their means. When having entered yon bright Sanctua-ry of which Christ is the Minister, the light and the glory, there shall be many to bear witness that the House of God was the gate of Heaven. "To that noble lady whose absence we deplore, and "To that noble lady whose absence we deplore, and for whose recovery we pray, and to all those who were joined with her in this pious work, the thanks of the Church are justly due: by my voice they are now de-clared. When she leaves these shores, this Church of the poor fishermen will in all probability be the last thing upon which her eyes shall rest, and it may impress her the poor fishermen will in all probability be the last thing pon which her eyes shall rest, and it may impress her it the comfortable hope that she has not lived among s in vain. "But if your friends and benefactors (and I now ad-"But if your friends and benefactors (and I now ad-"But if your friends and benefactors (and I now ad-"But if your friends and benefactors (and I now ad-"But if your friends and benefactors (and I now ad-"But if your friends and benefactors (and I now ad-"But if your friends and benefactors (and I now ad-"But if your friends and benefactors (and I now ad-"But if your friends and benefactors (and I now ad-"bow last of the public at large—for he was one of the most popular as well as the most eminent judges that ever adorned us in vain. dress myself to those who live here) seek no return from you and ask no praise of others, they have laid upon you n obligation you must never forget-they have conferred upon you a privilege which you are bound to improve and in doing which you will best express your gratitude and fulfil their design. By their christian kindness and liberality your Church has been built and prepared for the worship of God. It is God's house—watch over it with the jealousy of love-it is the place of God's honour, let it not be defiled or desecrated with unseemly behaviour or irreverent thoughts-it is holy ground, let your feet tread warily upon it. Remember the presiding presence God when you enter into it. Its prayers are the service of God—its Lessons are the voice of the Spirit its Ministers are the Ambassadors of Christ-let its signal bell be music in your ears—let its teaching be the sustenence of your minds—let its sacraments be as pledg-

having to stand outside, or to remain away for want of room, but, being near the post road, it will also be a pleas ng object to the eye of every traveller in whose heart the faith of the Gospel is "working by love," and who likes to be reminded, wherever he goes, that he is but "a stran-ger and a pilgrim here below," and that there is "an house for him, not built with hands, eternal in the hear verse."

By the zeal and activity of the people, aided by many By the zeal and activity of the people, aided by many friends from the other side of the Bay, who accompanied their Minister to the spot, after a solemn and suitable prayer to God by all on their knees, the whole of the frame was put up before sunset; and the next day it was boarded in, also by the voluntary labour of the people who hope to derive benefit from its sacred services. A large tent had been greated near the place area which

About £50 is still required to finish the outside, (so as to have it open for service during the summer,) in addition to what he has already received, or has been promised by Societies and individuals. He will, therefore, be most thankful for any help from the friends of "Christ and the Church," in Halifax and elsewhere, either in money, or articles that could be sold for the purpose, or that could be used for the building. Mr. S. really believes that none can have a commensurate idea of the great religious des-titution of these shores, and the desire of the people for the services of the Church, unless they should visit them themselves. While he gratefully acknowledges the liber ality of the people of Halifax, he is confident that he would be made for religious purposes, did they but see the ne-cessities of their poorer brethren, in their own country and township, and within 30 miles of their opalent metro-polis. Trusting that "the love of Christ will constrain many," he humbly sends the above appeal in dependance on the heavenly blessing.—Halifax Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

CONFIRMATION AT CARLETON .- The Lord Bishop ine end, saith the Lord, and thy children shail come again in their own border. The preacher having pointed out the manner in which its promise was fulfilled, in the deliverance of the people "And can it be that God has now forgotten to be gra-ous, and is there less of hope than in the days of the throughout had been of the most solemn and impress character, was terminated with the EPISCOPAL BENEDIC His Lordship held a Confirmation in St. Ann's Church Musquash, on Tuesday last, on which occasion twenty young persons were brought forward. The Bishop after wards addressed the congregation in a lengthy and most affectionate manner.—*Chronicle, St. John.*

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s'underst to the s being info Miss Cou bishoprice which of She accor Cape of (LORD continues within th the inhal his publi quently which be cludes in that pro: accompa SALE suant to and stea former v she was Thus th sented to governa vate sp public s On N House ciation, to what -altho questio If, as t

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not believe there are extant any lineal male descendants of the main stem, the royalist Cromwells of Hichinbrock, most certainly there are none of Oliver." Notwithstanding this positive assertion, undoubted authorities prove that the Editor of the Gazette should have studied English tory a little better before he ventured to criticise, and that his Lordship's statement contains nothing at variance with what history records. From the "Biographia Britannica," (1789), it appears that Oliver Cronwell had many children, of whom Richard, Henry, and four daughters survived. Richard, after resigning the Protectorate retired into obscurity, under the assumed name of Clarke, and his only son, Oliver, died unmarried in 1705 Cromwell married a daughter of Sir Francis Russel, and had several children, male and female.* In addition to this evidence, mention is made in the "Annual Register," for 1821, of the death of "Oliver Cromwell, the great

Toronto, August 17.

• The Editor of the Biographia makes a remark singularly confir-mative of the allusion made by the Bishop of Toronto to the religious opinions of the Canadian Cromwells He says. "It is certain that most of the descendants of Henry Cromwell continued among the Protestant Dissenters."

THE C	HURCH.
TORONTO, FRID.	AY, AUGUST 21, 1846.
CONTENTS	OF THE OUTSIDE.
First Page. Poetry.—Stanzas. The History of the Prayer-Boo Church Clavering. Qualifications of the Christi Minister.	
THE LORD BISHOP of the publication of the for for Confirmation, East o	OF TORONTO has authorized bellowing list of appointments f Toronto:
Day of the August, Week. 1846.	Place. Hour.

Week.	1846.	A race.	
Saturday	.22	.Darlington	11 4 14
Sunday	.23	Cavan, St. Paul's	10 A M
ALL REPORTS		Do. St John's	2 D M
Monday		Do. St. John's,	0, 1. M.
And search free	ST. DOLL	Lindsay	11, A. M.
Tuesday	.25	Lindsay	4, F. M.
Thursday		.Fenelon	4, P. MI.
Friday		.Hope (Perrytown)	11, A. M.
Sunday	.30	Cohourg	2, P. WI.
A REAL TO THE CONSISTS	Sale Cale	Cobourg Port Hope Grafton	11, A. M.
Monday	31	Grafton	33, P. M.
		Calhanna	11, A. M.
Son	tombor	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	o, P. M.
Tuesday	lember.	Consecon Church Hillier Church.	
- "		Lillion Church	11, A. M.
Wednesday		Hillier Church	3, P. M.
	. 2	Carrying Flace	11, A. M.
Thursday		Trent	3, P. M.
and out y	· J	. Delleville	10 A M
Friday	and the second	Tyendenaga	31, P. M.
* muay	. 4	. Monawk Church	II A BA
Saturday	di per cito	Napanee Church	31, P. M.
Saturday	D	Clarke's Mills, Camden	
Sunday	. 0	Dath	17 4 37
Mondan		Amherst Island	3, P. M.
Monday		.r redericksburgh	II A M
Theread		Adolphustown	3. P. M.
1 uesday	* O	I ICION	1 1 4 1 7
W.J.		Marysburgh	3. P. M.
wednesday	9	Marysburgh Proceed to Kingston.	
		and the second s	

weak or misguided persons are induced to forsake a communion which owns an adherence to the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and who, from considerations purely secular, attach themselves to some "denomination" which owes its origin to the causes and the process thus described by an American divine :---

"What (asks the writer) is the present state of the socalled Christian world? Is it such as it ought to be, the New Testament being judge? The glory of the Church is that it should appear as a city at unity with itself.— But where is this unity? Nowhere! Numbers, who profess the name of Christ, are rent and torn into a for 1821, of the dealed of the grand son of Henry Cromwell." He practised as a Son-grand-son of Henry Cromwell." He practised as a Son-citor in London for many years, and died May 31st, 1821, aged 79 years. This, I think, will satisfy even the Editor of the *Gazette* that his statement is not founded on fact. of the *Gazette* that his statement him, however strong In conclusion, I would recommend him, however strong may be his prejudices against Episcopacy, to be a little more scrupulous in his assertions, and not to rely for freedom from detection on the supposed apathy or ignoand that half the Bible is nothing but a series of fables.-This is the kind of unity we have now to contemplate.-D

Any person with a fluent tongue starts up, asserts the Church is and ever has been wrong, digests a new scheme of faith, proclaims it with the authority of a new messenger from the skies, and forthwith a new sect appears; men call it a Church, it grows, makes its own min and rears its own pulpits; silencing every rebuke by appeals for charity, and branding every reprover with the title of bigot. Nay, so little do men fear the awful sin of chism, that they pride themselves in the privilege of

It cannot, by the sober and sincere inquirer, but be leemed highly important to arrive at a clear undertanding of what constitutes the foundation of a true not. For, to quote from the writer before us,-

mmitting it.'

"Clearly, none can have a natural right to feed Christ's tock; the right must be given them, and can only be pestowed by Jesus Christ, the sole source of ministerial ower. For what constitutes a minister? Is he simply ny educated man, who is able to preach? Is he simply ny pious individual, who has the faculty of being useful? Is he simply a person of ready utterance, who can make prayers, or set forth the threats and promises of the Gos-pel? If this were all that is needed, why did St. Paul ordain elders in every city? Or, why did our Saviour issue any commission at all? Thousands of men and women too can perform all this, who are well aware they have no part nor lot in the ministry. So, then, though a minister should possess all these qualifications, he must also possess something *besides*, on which he grounds his *right* to appear before the Church in God's name, as an ambassador of Christ; or else this question will occur-By what authority doest thou these things, and who gave thee this authority?' And should he refer to his piety and apparent usefulness, still a question of *authority* can never be answered by a proof of *ability*: were a man ever to able to perform the duties of a magistrate, yet who would submit to his jurisdiction, unless he were also authorised? Will men never exercise the same discretion in matters of religion that they do in ordinary business? Or if he answer that such and such persons ordained him, the question of authority is merely shifted a little further back, and must then be traced to those who first began it: for if the beginners commenced a thing they had no right to do, all their successors are without authority also, for they had none to give them."

If people, instead of discarding a sound and scriptural tenet because it does not meet their interests or their prejudices, would take this rational and common-sense view of the subject, they would have less difficulty in arriving at a rational and safe conclusion. And without this single heart and guileless purpose,

there can be no success or satisfaction in any object A very intelligent friend of ours, and one who occu- of Christian inquiry. Without this spirit, indeed, the PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO pies a prominent position in society, has often stated sublimest objects of faith will be dealt with, not as that he knew not what the principles of the Church truths, but as speculations : to the last, the mind will really were, --- what was her exact position as a Divine be unsettled and perplexed; and instead of the peace

We regret to observe, in the Montreal papers, the Christian Church, and to know whether they who which took place on the 13th inst., in the 71st year death of Alexander Skakel, Esq., LL.D., of that city, of his age. Mr. Skakel was, for many years, Master of the Royal Grammar School at Montreal, and enjoyed the reputation of a sound scholar and indefatigable teacher. Many very able men have been trained up under his tuition; and, as an efficient Master and estimable member of Society, his death will be viewed as a public loss. Mr. Skakell, being a native of Scot-land, was originally attached to the Presbyterian communion; but, from inquiry and conviction, he long ago joined the Church of England, of which, to his death, he remained a firm and exemplary member.

We observe the following notification in the New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 10th inst. :-

" In the list of honorary degrees conferred at the late ommencement of Trinity College, [Hartford, Connecti-at], published by us on Saturday last, the name of "Rev. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Rector of the Church of St. James, Dundas, Canada West," was unintentionally omitted.— The honorary degree of A.M. was granted to him at that time. We are happy to see this honour conferred on our Canada friend; and we think that this judicious selection does equal credit to both the recipient and the institution

We congratulate our friend upon this honour; for by none would it be worn more worthily,

The Treasurer of the "Kent Testimonial" Fund will be much obliged to the subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions to do so on or before the 1st day of October next, as he purposes on that day to make up his accounts.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845.

(CONTINUED.)

even in situations by no means promising when sincere A very few of such men could establish service of God. and endow a Parish, without feeling it more than Mr. Johnson has done. Were, indeed, the forty or fifty thotpursued our journey to St. Thomas, thirteen miles istant.

ttempt. This shows how much good

Friday, July 25.—What the Bishop has said of this Parish on a former occasion, may be safely repeated. It is in excellent order, and the congregation seem always prepared to do every thing for the advancement of the urch that can reasonably be expected. This says much for the Rev. Mark Burnham as matters were quie otherwise when he first took charge of the mission. Church was crowded, and forty-one candidates wele presented for Confirmation,—the services, including the sermon and address to the confirmed, appearing to male a salutary impression — As our people at Port Stanly were building a Church, we drove to that place, ten miles, in the afternoon, and the road being planked, we procee ed at a easy and rapid pace. The Church we found in great state of forwardness, and it is a structure very ca able to the Christian enterprise of the people. however, soon be found too small, should the village rease as rapidly as is expected; for it is the only of the populous and fertile country around, including th capable of great improvement, which the visits of the team-boats, and the regular increase of business, wij oon afford the means of accomplishing. Few as the ju abitants yet are, they exhibit no little spirit of enter. two feet high, to form a channel for the water from the stream that is to turn it. A tunnel was attempted, but from the looseness of the earth and its sandy character some effectual remedy to the great and fearful evil complained of. ench or excavation is far advanced; and although the stream is small, it is perpetual, and from the great fal, upwards of thirty feet, is quite sufficient for a large over-shoot mill. When finished, it will be a work of great curiosity, and evincing no small portion of original geius .- We returned to St. Thomas towards evening, and

Saturday, July 26.—We were on the road this morn-ng by six o'clock, and called on Colonel Burwell, ter miles from St. Thomas. This gentleman, it may confidently be said, has done more, by the liberality of his with great approbation. It is entirely rural, and he con-gregation continues small owing to the proprietors of the lands in the neighbourhood refusing to sell; but few as they are, they have exerted themselves in the mot praise-worthy manner. worthy manner. Since the Bishop's last visit, they have built a commodious Parsonage-house in the exectation of a resident Minister, and have added to their Church a handsome steeple. A bell and service books for he Altar had also just arrived, and all has been done quietly, and without any bustle or apparent effort, as if they were matters of course.—There being now very fev young persons in the settlement, only four were presented for confirmation. This is a favourite station with our traveling Missionaries. There is about it a sweet and atractive calmness, which allures to sober and tranquilling con-templation; and then the people are so orderly, 10 primi-tive and simple and devont in their walk of life, that it is ust such a parish as a pious and humble servant of Christ would desire.

We returned to Port Talbot to dinner, and found Col. Talbot, in excellent health and spirits. He received us kindly, and set us at ease in a moment by that frank kindly, and set us at ease in a moment by that frank politeness and urbanity of manners which distinguish the high-bred gentleman. There is much about the Co-lonel's domain magnificent and imposing. The cather seem to range through the wide fields at their pleasure, and the woods in the distance are very beautiful. In forming the main road leading towards his tesidence, Colonel Talbot, with excellent taste, has so managed as to make it for nearly two miles a most superb aroune. to make it for nearly two miles a most superb avenue. Sunday, July 27 .- Having an appointment at Westminister, seventeen miles distant, at 11 o'clock this minister, seventeen miles distant, at 11 octock this day, we resolved upon a very early start, purjosing to breakfast at St. Thomas's on the way. We were up ac-cordingly, before 5 o'clock and intending to take our de-parture as noiselessly as possible; but we found Colonel

point not their hopes—fill up the Church, not with idle spectators but with living stones, and God will bless you, as he did the house of Obededom because of the Ark of the Lord" the Lord.

ret's Bay. At an early hour, nearly all the people from many miles round, at the request of their Minister, assem-blad to be been ended and the request of their Minister, assemmany miles round, at the request of their Minister, assem-bled to help each other in raising the frame for a Protes-tant Episcopal Church in that settlement. The building a 90 by 40ft 14 fact in post with a tower and pinned. really were, — what was her exact position as a Divine institution, and what the obligations of her members, — until after the establishment of *The Church* news-paper. It is not with any feeling of self-congratula-tion that we express the conviction that the same is

From our English Files.

It is known in the official and political circles, though not formally stated in any list of the new appointments, that the place of Judge-Advocate-General is not to be almost a sincerre as heretofore, but that Mr. Charles Buller is to perform the duties of an additional parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies .- Spectator.

THE NEW BARONETS .- It cannot be said of Sir Robert Peel's Government, as was truly said of the Grey and the Mel-bourne one, that it scattered tilles and dignities with such a lavish hard as to render them all but valueless. While the his con-a part honour upon any honour which he may receive from his Sover full re-reign.—John Bull.

DEATH OF LORD CHIEF JUSTICE TINDAL .- The earthy career of the late Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas has been terminated rather suddenly. About ten days ago he been terminated rather suddenly. About ten days ag-attended the hearing of an Irish appeal in the House of Lords "Sheehy v. Lord Muskerry." On leaving the house he complain ed of excessive heat, and appeared to be almost fainting. He was, within a few hours, seized with paralysis of the left legs the bench of justice.

Sir Nicolas Conyngham Tindal was in the 70th year of his age, having been born in 1776. There was, however, a geners mpression that his birth took place some years earlier than date, for, though hale and vigorous, he seemed to be rather older than threescore-and-ten.

The deceased judge was called to the bar in 1802. In the bill of pains and penalties preferred against the Queen of George IV., one of the most extraordinary proceedings that our history records, Mr. Tindal was called upon to bear his part. conjointly with several others, was counsel for the Queen. In 1824 he was returned to parliament for Wigton; appointed He next repr Solicitor General in 1826, and knighted. He next represented Harwich, and afterwards Cambridge. In 1829 he became Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which position he occupied during the long period of 17 years; although, under the 6th of George IV., cap. 83, he might, at the end of 15 years, have claimed exoneration from the toils of that high station. If he had any faults, he certainly possessed many most shining qualities as a judge. As to the merits of Chief Justice Tindal the bar may be divided, but the public are unanimous. They looked at his "summing-up" as among the most masterly exhibitions o judicial sagacity, and they regarded his calm, thoughtful, and tranquil inflexibility as the impersonation of British justice oughtful, and A NEW CHURCH.—Thursday, the 23d July, was a great day for the inhabitants of the North Shore of St. Marga-ret's Bay. At an early hour, nearly all the people for observer.

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recently contributed the large sum of £35,000 for the endow-ment of two colonial bishoprics, was Miss Burdett Coutts. It is understood that Miss Coutte consulted a right rev. prelate as to the sum that would be required for the purpose, and, on being informed, immediately gave a cheque for the amount. Miss Coutts then asked if she might be allowed to name the bishopries to which the right hereintime to be smilled

continues in very precarious health. Several addresses have, within these few days, been presented to his Lordship from the inhabitants of Calcutta, expressive of their high esteem for his public services in India, to which the noble Lord has elo-quently and feelingly replied. He alludes to the "infrmities which beset me, and the hopeless state of my health," and con-cludes in the following touching terms :—" My anxious hope that prosperity and every other blessing may attend you, will accompany me to the grave, which is open at my feet." my me to the grave, which is open at my feet."

SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS .- On the 29th inst., pur-SALE OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIPS.—On the 29th inst., pur-suant to the public advertisement, her Majesty's ship Baccon, and steamer Sydenham, were put up to public auction. The former was not sold, she not having reached the price at which she was reserved. The latter fetched £1060, and was sold.— Thus the beautiful yacht built for Lord Sydenham, and pre-sented to him by the Canadians, and by him sold to the British government, has been destined to become the property of pri-vate speculators, having been condemned as untit for further public service. public servic

On Monday Lord Combernere presented a petition in the House of Lords, from the Bath Church of England Lay Asso-vision, for an increased number of Bishops. With respect to what the petition did call for—a more efficient episcopacy —although we are aware of the difficulties which surround the question autough we are aware of the difficulties which surround the question, we avow ourselves friendly to the principle it involves. If, as the petitioners observe, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the present episcopate was not considered too numerous, and if, at the time of the Reformation, provision was made by statute, for assistant or suffragan Bishops, wherever wanted, it is clear, we think, that a population which has increased more than threefold since that time cannot be properly superintended, by so limited a spiritual staff. The Church stands lamentably in need of being strencthaned within as a countermoise to the in The same the property sequence of the first second static semantics of the secon need of being strengthened within, as a counterpoise to the in-creasing number of her foes from without; but we must now

the tyrant's body was protected by armour. "I would have soon taken him down," he exclaimed, and then he spoke of the late lamented Duke of Orleans," who had fallen, like a dog, as all his family would fall." Being reminded that he was

of Chief Justice Tindal made upon the community at large; fied them that while you have availed yourselves of the fair u Chief Justice Tindal made upon the community at large: and, whatever criticisms his alleged eccentricities might occa-sionally provoke, among the members of the bar, all was forgot-ten in the intervals between one term and another, while his imperturbable temper, the uniform amenity of his manner, his perfect independence of spirit, his high integrity, and great ju-dicial abilities, were always present to the mind of every observer.

beserver. COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The benevolent individual who ecently contributed the large sum of £35,000 for the endow-nent of two colonial bishoprics, was Miss Burdett Coutts. It bers of the Medical Profession, but by propriety and integrity of conduct, you may earn what is of far higher value to a well constituted mind, the esteem and friendship of all good men.-In conclusion, I have to wish you, in the name of your examiners, happiness and every success in your practice .- Montreal

weal Gazette of Monday last. The details of the trial are closed in the following manner :--

The Honourable the Chief Justice then delivered his charge to the Jury, in the course of which he entered into a full and critical recapitulation of the evidance, pointing out the weight and importance of the peculiar and extraordinary circumstantial evidence against the prisoner, at the same time reminding them, that notwithstanding the apparently conclusive evidence against the prisoner, that should there exist a lingering doubt as to his guilt in the minds of the Jury, that, in the verdict they were The Honourable the Chief Justice then delivered his charge that notwithstanding the apparently conclusive evidence against the prisoner, that should there exist a lingering doubt as to his guilt in the minds of the Jury, that, in the verdict they were about to give to the Court, the prisoner at the bar was undoubt-edly entitled to the full benefit of that doubt.

The Jury then retired for a short time, and, on again coming into Court, returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The prisoner was, of course, immediately discharged.

DRAFT OF PETITION OF THE TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,

On the subjects of the Repeal of the British Navigation Laws n the subjects of the Repeal of the British Navigation Laws so far as regards Canada, and of the Imperial Differential Duties on the Imports of Canada;—as approved by the Council, and intended to be submitted for adoption at a General Meeting of the Board. MAX IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY: MAX IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

The Petition of the Toronto Board of Trade

ession in Asia, Africa, or America, is confined to British ships; in consequence of which restriction, serious loss the Alumni have rallied round their Alma Mater and formed

Your Petitioners most humbly submit that, during the past months of the present shipping season, the position of the holders of flour and wheat in the port of Montreal has been taken up, he would deny all he said and there would be an end of it." The valiant hero, as ready for falsehood as crime, was taken up; but, notwithstanding his denial, his guilt was so clearly proven that he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 500 frances. St. James's Chronicle. PORTUGAL.—The Miguelite movement is rapidly subsiding. PORTUGAL.—The Miguelite movement is rapidly subsiding. nost distressing Large quantities of produce were forwarded PORTUGAL.—The Mignelite movement is rapidly subsiding. The fact is, the leading men of that party, seeing the utter in-utility of the attempt, have thrown cold water on the ardour of their fellow partians by positively refusing to have anything guelite has taken any part in it. General Porvas, who at one time commanded the Mignelite army, and to whom the insur-gents naturally looked as a leader, has set his face against the undertaking by joining with the other members of the Tras os Montes junta in an address to the Mignelites, calling upon them to asubmit to the Queen's authority. Under circumstances so discouraging, they have of course given up the game for the thens imposed on their trade by the navigation laws were neu-tralized, they must, in the event of these laws being continued in force, be reduced to a position much inferior to that of the people in the adjacent States of America; and they contem-plate, with profound mortification, their only alternative in the so discouraging, they have of course given up the game for the game for the simposed on their trade by the navigation laws were neu-tralized, they must, in the event of these laws being continued in force, be reduced to a position much inferior to that of the people in the adjacent Sta's of America; and they contenpate, with profound mortification, their only alternative in the conversion of their export trade into a valuable branch of the conversion of their export trade into a valuable oralled of the resources of their republican neighbours, who will not fail to avail themselves of so opportune a juncture for demonstrating to the people of Canada, by the removal of every obstacle stand-ing in the way of a free egress through their territory, that they possess the means, and have the desire, to advance their interests. Your Petitioners further most hambly submit, that your Majesty's Canadian subjects have incurred a heavy debt, in the constructing of canals capable of giving passage to vessels of large dimensions, under the expectation, that by these improve-ments of their internal navigation, they would not fail to secure to themselves a large share of the carrying trade of the rich agricultural countries bordering on the great lakes of Canada, The repayment of the debt thus incurred, is an object from which your Petitioners feel convinced, no consideration can ever divert the intentions of the people of Canada; but it is quite manifest that in the event of the export trade of Western Canada, and the States adjacent to the lakes, being forced out of the waters of the St. Lawrence, the outlay upon the improve nents, from Lake Ontario to the ocean, will have become a dead weight on the resources and energies of the Province, the trade of the recently flourishing cities of Quebec and Montreal will have disappeared, and the mercantile capital of their enter-prizing citizens will have been transferred to the commercial prizing citizens will have been transferred to the comperiant emporia of the neighbouring country. These are evils which your Petitioners cannot contemplate with other than the most gloomy apprehensions: but they feel convinced, that in the wise foresight of your Majesty, they may rely with entire confidence, for the prompt adoption of every practicable means by which they may be averted. Your Petitioners have further most humbly to submit to your Majesty that the trade of Canada labours under weighty disadvantages resulting from the imposition of protective cus-tom duties under authority of imperial statutes. This class of duties, your Petitioners are pleased to observe, by the declaraduties, your Petitioners are pleased to observe, by the declara-tions of your Majesty's advisers, as well of the recently existing administration, as of the present, is no longer held to be in harmony with the recognised principles of British commercial le-gislation; and your Petitioners are disposed to believe, that a pressure of other more absorbing measures has been the only cause which has prevented your Majesty's government from proposing to parliament, the repeal of the imperial customs proposing to parliament, the repeal of the imperial customs laws authorizing the levying of protective duties, for the pur-pose of securing to the manufacturers of your Majesty's king-dom a preference in the supply of the Canada market, which they no longer consent to extend to the people of Canada in the supply of the British market. Several of the protective duties referred to are found by your Petitioners, not only to be burthensome upon the resources of the Province, but also to be totally increasing in officiation the purpose interaction is determined. totally inoperative in effecting the purpose coutemplated in their devisal, as they are levied, in their maximum extent, on some articles of general consumption—as glass, sugar, and coffee—which at present do not come into competition with the same description of goods of British origin. Your Petitioners observed with much gratification that your Majesty's late Secretary for the Colonies, in a despatch, No. 32, dated Downing Street, 3rd March, 1846, in referring to the then proposed measures of Government, for the recommercial restrictions, expressed his desire "that the efforts of the British Legislature in this respect may be seconded, of the British Legislature in this respect may be seconded, their range extended, and the example rendered yet more im-pressive, not only by the acquiescence, but by the approval and active co-operation of the Legislatures and the inhabitants of the Colonies." And your Petitioners would cheerfully have sustained the Provincial Legislature in that co-operation, in preference to the course adopted by it, of remonstrating against the necessory of a measure which circumstances had rendeed an the passage of a measure which circumstances had rendered no Your Petitioners therefore believe, that in submitting to you Majesty their convictions of the expediency of repealing the present imperial customs laws, authorizing the imposition of protective, or differential duties, within this Province, they are not preferring to your Majesty a complaint, the redress of which will not be in accordance with your Majesty's wishes and intentions. Your Petitioners therefore, in view of the prem Chemist and Druggist. At the close of the examinations, the candidates were addressed by the President in the following terms:— GENTLEMEN,—You have now undergone an impartial and searching examination in the various branches, constituting the Medical Profession, you have answered the questions of your and the President of the maximum and the president of the searching the president of the searching examination in the various branches, constituting the River St. Lawrence, and also such alterations in the pre-sent imperial colonial customs tariff as may render the trade of the President of the P

The Church.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DEPARTURE OF LORD FALKLAND-SIR JEREMIAH DICKSON ASSUMES THE GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency Lord Falkland took his departure from Nova His Excellency Lord Falkland took his departure how how the Scotia, the term of his Government having expired, in the Royal Mail Steamship *Cambria*, yesterday morning. A guard of honour of the 77th Regiment, commanded by Major Tryon, was stationed at the Steamboat Wharf, and about 9 o'clock the carriage containing His Excellency and Lady arrived at the en-trance of the wharf, where those distinguished persons alighted ME. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, and proceeded from thence on foot to the steamship, the guard presenting arms, and the band playing. His Excellency was received on the wharf by the Commander of the Forces, the Honble, the Chief Justice, the President of the Legislative STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support Miss Coutts then asked if she might be allowed to have the bishoprics to which she wished her subscription to be applied, which of course met the ready acquiescence of his lordship. She accordingly named Adelaide (South Australia) and the Cape of Good Hope. I are the ready acquiester to learn that Lord Metcalfe which has hitherto favoured his exertions. MR. LCSCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vatancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS.

and three cheers were given by the people assembled on the

EDUCATION. MRS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she de-votes her most watchful care and attention, using every en-deavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellec-tual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educa-tion, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the charac-Building, yeaterday afternoon, at three o'clock. Sir Jeremiah was attended by his staff, and was received at the entrance of the Province Building by a guard of honour of the 77th Regt., and a selute was fired from Citadel Hill.

ASSOCIATE ALLUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.

(From the Halifax Morning Post.) More than half a century has elapsed since the foundation of

membrance the scenes of their early days, and to look with af-fection to the establishments at which they were qualified for Most humbly sheweth, That by the provisions of the Navigation Laws of your Ma-jesty's kingdom, the carrying trade of the exports and imports of Canada to and from Great Britain and Ireland, or any Brideprivation of its existence. Made aware of this circu

2s.; and insurances at 50 to 80 per cent. less than by the St. Collegiate School, and wishing to join the Association, shall upon the recommendation of a member and approval of the

A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE, Rule 9th,-That the Pr it may call a r

WANTED.

474-tf

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be lified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education.

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER's, Montreal. July 14, 1846.

CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chaucery, Bank-uptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of

the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

VAN NORMAN'S STOVES. JOHN HARRINGTON. Hardware Merchant,

BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an extensive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves," which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms.— The Subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every in-stance these stoves are giving entire satisfaction. every comfort.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846 470-9m

470-Sm

K. B.,

neral, now ERDINAND

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhamp-tov, Canon, &e. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy JOHN HARRINGTON.

all and a state of	1010kr0, July 200, 1040.
an' la septembre de	W. MORRISON,
and additional	WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
fer.	SILVER SMITH, &c.
473 6m	NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.
adial daw	A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all
r Friends and	kinds made and repaired to order.
E-OPEN, for	Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
nber next. 473-4	Toronto, July 15, 1846. 469-tf
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OOL WILL BE	LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE
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, will still be	INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF
	The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth.
d French, if	And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now
	for the first time published ; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND
170.0	BROCK TUPPER, ESQ.
473-3	Price 6s. 3d.
a little with the state	H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronte.

July 13, 1846.

Jo July 23d, 1848.

Toronto, August 20, 1846. TO CAPITALISTS.

Mortgage Security.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

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471

470-tf INDEPENDENT LINE TO KINGSTON DIRECT.

THROUGH TO MONTREAL,

From Lewiston and Queenston, IN FORTY HOURS!

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL. CAPT, WILLIAM GORDON.

WILL leave LEWISTON AND QUEENSTON every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon, at Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon, at about Three o'clock, and will leave NIAGARA at Half-past Three, for KINGSTON direct.

Three, for KINGSTON direct. Returning, will leave KINGSTON for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON direct, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sanday afternoon, at Four o'clock, or on the arrival of the Mail Line of Steamers from Montreal. The ADMIRAL is a First-class steamer, fitted up with

By this Conveyance, Passengers from Lewiston or Queen-ston, for Montreal, will reach their destination in Forty Hours?

Royal Mail Office, Toronto, July 23, 1846.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE. (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS Sovereign, - - - - CAPT. W. TWOHY,

City of Toronto, - - CAPT. THOS. DICK, Princess Royal, - - - CAPT. H. TWOHY, Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under:

DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON. Sovereign, every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, P.M. City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, P.M. Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One

o'clock, P.M. On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara.

UPWARDS-FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO. 469-tf Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six

Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock. City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at Six o'clock. o'clock.

The Steamer TRANSIT, from Lewiston, and the Steamer ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at

Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by

them or their Agents. The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from hability.— Money Parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms. Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will reach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles. 469

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY, Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toropto, June 15, 1846.

469

THE STEAMER AMERICA, For the purpose of Assisting the Members of the Society in the Acquisition of Freehold and Leasehold Property, and in the Removal of Lucumbrances or Liabilities upon Property alrealy held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

Acquation of Incumbrances or Liabilities upon Properts already held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the Amount of their Shares in Advance, upon furnishing good Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Tem

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at Nine o'clock.

t Nine o'clock. The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg. 457 457 MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s. PER SHARE. - ENTRANCE PEE, Torento, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON,

WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at interme-W diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock. 465 Toronto, May 4, 1846.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

JOHN HARRINGTON. IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE, King Street, Toronto.

Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms.

THE

INCORPORATED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL

LEGISLATURE, IN 1846.

PROSPECTUS.

SHARES £100 cach.

53. PER SHARE .- TRANSFER FEB, 2s. 6d. PER SMARR.

DIRBCTORS:

HON. S. B. HARRISON, President. T. W. BIRCHALL, ESQUIRE, Vice-President. WILLIAM BOTSPOILD JARVIS, ESQUIRE, WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, ESQ., M.P.P. CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE, LEWIS MOFFATT ESQUIRE, HON. JAMES E. SMALL. Tempurer and Search

the Incorporation of such Associations. A similar institution, 473-tf in the city of Montreal, has recently commenced its operations

nation of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus paid in is allowed to accumulate for a few months; and, as soon as the amount is sufficient, a meeting of the mem-bers takes place, and the money is offered in loans to the highest bidders, who pay such bonues therefor as they may consider it worth while. Any member desirous either of building or pur-chasing a house, (whether for his own use or to rent), or of

paying for one already purchased, is thus enabled to obtain funds from the Society, to an extent not exceeding the amount of his share or shares subscribed for. As security for such ad-

of his share or shares subscribed for. As security for such ad-vance, he gives the Society a mortgage upon real estate; upon which mortgage he continues to pay the interest merely until the fands of the Society, from bonuses and other sources, have so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for

so increased, that the tun amount of the sequently tarminates. Then, without having (apparently) repaid the principal, other-wise than by the monthly subscriptions before mentioned, the

To a party already possessing leasehold or freehold property, having incumbrances on it, the Society holds out peculiar ad-

ortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from

vantages; for, instead of being liable to be peremptorily called upon for the repayment of the principal sum borrowed, and being subjected to severe loss and expense if unable to meet the demanl, the mere payment of the interest (in addition to the monthy subscription) absolutely exempts him from all such

ent of a BUILDING SOCIETY IN TORONTO, may be

enumeiated the following: 1. The permanent improvement of the city and its vicinity, by increasing the number of buildings of a superior class. 2. Enabling persons of small but regular incomes to apply a portion of their savings towards the acquisition of property and

3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in

4. Proprietors of building lots will be enabled to dispose of

of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of five or six times the amount, or even upwards As institutions of this nature have stood the test of a quar-ter of a century's experience in England, (where abundance of money could always be had at a low rate of interest), their principles having, during that period, been thoroughly and satis-

factorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this

amid the fair scenes of nature : for these early impressions tend to pre-occupy the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the taste. References kindly permitted to the— Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN, Ningars, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, W.M. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Keel

Thorold, August, 1846.

EDUCATION.

THE MISSES WINN beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public that their SEMINARY WILL RE-OPEN,

the reception of their Pupils, on the First of September next

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

YORK STREET.

on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton

Satisfactory references can be given.

EDUCATION.

in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the charac-ter, when the imagination expands during the period of youth,

Toronto, August, 1846.

Toronto, August 20, 1846.

EDUCATION.

MRS. COCKBURN begs to intimate to her the Public that her SEMINARY WILL R the reception of her Pupils, on the First of Septem

Toronto, August, 1846.

talking dangerously, he answered :-- "He did not car, and taken up, he would deny all he said and there would be an end

PORTUGAL .- The Miguelite movement is rapidly subsiding. James's Chronicle.

ROME. — The Augsburg Gazette contains the following in-teresting letter from Rome, dated the 2nd inst. :--

"The Pope went to-day, on foot, and accompanied only by some prelates and a party of Swiss soldiers, to the Church of the Salesien Nuns, where the *fete* of the Visitation was cele brated. The inhabitants of Rome were surprised to see his Holiness going out on foot, a thing which has not occurred since the time of Pope Ganganelli. After the service he visited the convert avents, where the nuns were admitted to kiss bis hands and feet. On his return the Pope was welcomed with loud vivats, which were redoubled on seeing him receive a petition presented to him by a poor man. Yesterday the following cardinals— Lambruschini, Bernetti, Amat Gizzi, Mattei, and Macchi, as-sembled, when the Pope submitted to them the following ques-tions for consideration. tions for consid

41. How, and in what form, should an amnesty be granted?
42. In what manner can the public debt be paid off?
43. Would it be advisable to dismiss the foreign troops?

"4. Would it be better for the Government to have one or two generals of the state?

Deputations are arriving from all the principal towns to con-gratulate the Pope on his accession. It is said that the system of instruction will be modified, and that the censorship will be less severe, particularly as regards scientific matters."

Colonial.

CORNWALL ELECTION .- We have just received private advices from Cornwall, from which we learn that Mr. Cameron has been returned by a majority of 52. Mr. Mattice resigned after the poll had continued for a few hours. Mr. Cameron polled in the East Ward ... 51 votes. West Ward... 33 " Mr. Mattice in the East Ward 10 " " West Ward 22 " -32

Majority -Montreal Courier.

REBELLION LOSSES .- We understand that the Commis sioners from all the Districts have now made their returns, and that the total sum allowed by them for Canada West very little exceeds £43,000. The sum voted by Parliament to be applied to the payment of these losses was £40,000, and the award exceeds that sum to so very trifling an extent, that we think Government cannot besitate paying 20s. in the pound, for Parliament at its next session will, no doubt, justify them by a covering bill. Col. Prince has been down to Montreal, to advocate the cause of the claimants with the Executive, and from what has fallen from him since his return, it is inferred that payment will be immediate and in full.-Niagara Chronicle.

A paper devoted to the interests of Agriculture is published at the office of the Cobourg Star, under the name of the New-castle Farmer. The annual subscription to those who do not take the Star amounts only to the small sum of 2s. 6d.

The Medical Board of the District of Montreal, held its quarterly meeting on Tuesday and the two succeeding days.— The following members were present :—

	DR.	NEL	SON,	Preside	nt.
s. LE	BOURT	DATS.		DRS.	AB

Da

Dus.	LEBOURDAIS,	Duo.	TE TET O FIELD AN
68	CHARLEBOIS,	66	MUNRO,
. 46	VALOIS,	46	SUTHERLAN
66	Reparter		RIPAUD.

Certificates of qualification to practice all the branches of the Profession were given to

Messrs. THOS. WALLACE, R. HUNTER, Canada West. G. DUGUAY, Canada East.

Mr. M. Parker received a certificate of qualification also as a

Chemist and Druggist.

examiners with a readiness and correctness, which has satis- Toronto, August 15, 1846.

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrival of the Caledonia.

The Steamship Caledonia arrived at Boston on the 18th inst. She brings very little news of importance, except that another attempt had been made upon the life of Louis Phillipps : he was fired at whilst sitting on a balcony. The person who made the attempt was arrested.

The British Ministry have carried the Sugar Duties Bill, we The british atinistry have carried the Sugar Ditties Bill, we suppose the second reading, by a majority of 265 to 135. The weather had been variable, much of the grain bad how-ever been harvested. The import duty had risen to 6s., and it was expected would shortly reach the maximum of 10s. There has been a good deal of business in the coarser descrip

tions of American Beef and Pork.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren, -- You are hereby notified, that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at St. John's Parsonage, London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th and 27th of August next.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Dundas, July 29, 1846.

MIDLAND DISTRICT

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

S. LIGHTBURNE, M.A., PRINCIPAL.

A T an EXAMINATION of the Pupils attending this Institu-tion, held on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instant, Premiums and for the University of Xing's College. were adjudged as follows :---

Homer (1st wok of the Iliad) - Foster, S.

Homer (1st 1006 of the Anal) - Fraser, James. Virgil (1st book of the Aneid) - Fraser, James. Ovid's Metamorphosis - Harvey, E.; Harrington, G. Latia Delectus - Brennan, W. F.; Bronnan, G.

Greek Grammar-Harvey, E.; Harrington, G.

Latin Grammar-Harvey, G.; Brennan, G. (Brennan, G., and Foster, R. J., fere æquales).

Latiz Prosody-Benson, T.; Foster, S., (Benson, T., and Foster, S., aquales).

Latie Exercises - Fraser, James. English Grammar-Foster, S.; Fraser, James; Brennan, G.; Young, T.; Young, A. cripture-Foster, S.; Wilkinson, R.; Young, T.; Radeliffe, S.

Foster, S., æquales). English History-Benson, T.; Fraser, James; Bourchier, H. Brennan, W. F.

Roman History-Cassady, H., (Cassady, H., and Fraser, Jas.

fere æquales). Euclid-Foster, S., (Foster, S., and Fraser, Jas., æquales).

Bucad - Foster, S., Froster, S., and Frasci, Jas., aquales J.
 Geography - Cassady, H., (Cassady, H., and Benson, T., fere aquales); Fraser, W.; Foster, R. J.; Radcliffe, S.; Brennan, W. F.; Wilkison, R.; Young, T.
 Writing - Cassady, H.; Wilkison, R.; Wilson, E.
 Arithmetic - Young, T.; Benson, T.; Bourchier, H. P.; Macpherson, L.; Wilson, E.; Brennan, G.; Briggs, H.

Aribimetical Tables-Cassady, H.; Foster, S., (Cassady, H. and Foster, S., *æquales*); Bourchier, H. P., (Bourchier, H. P., and Wilkison, R., *æquales*); Young, A.; Thir-

kell, W The Monitors' Medals were awarded to Masters Edward

Harvey and Robert Wilkison.

Mr. Lightburne has vacancies for a few Boarders

August 5, 1846.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED,

and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, might 5e had at a ery reasonable valuation, and time given for paysient of one-

half the amount of purchase. August 13, 1846.

WANTED.

FOR a man who can be highly recommended, a Situation in a Family. He could take charge of a horse, and do the general work of a house. Small wages would be taken, if the situation was likely to be permanent. Apply to Mr. CHAMPION, at The Church Office. Toronto, August 13, 1846.

> QUEEN STREET. EAST GWILLIMBURY.

MR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cam-bridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Papils, to whose Education his time will be exclusively devoted. For terms and reference apply to Messrs. ROWSELL OR

For terms and returns approximately by letter post-paid. SCOBIE, Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid. A neurof 6, 1846. 472–13 August 6, 1846. TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 23d of August next, en ample accommodation can be given to a greater number of PUPILS AS BOARDERS.

door Pupils.

The locality is in a central and healthy part of the city : Secretary W. C. Society. the apartments on the basement and upper story are spacious, airy, and pleasant; and the School Grounds are well enclosed. As regards the domestic management of Boarders,-that private instruction, that care and attention, morning and evening, and at all times out of School, so absolutely I the due advancement of boys in learning, morality, and religion, are never overlooked, or disregarded.

and for the University of Aing's College. Cards of terms and other particulars may be had, on appli-cation to the Head Master. M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master, T. G. S.

Toronto, 31st July, 1846.

independence, with greater ultimate profit than can possibly accrue from a Savings Bank; and with this additional advan-MUSIC, and all the ordinary branches. MUSIC, and all the ordinary branches. Terms, per quarter of twelve weeks: commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the classes most likely to be benefitted, more or less, by the insti-French and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, £ s. d. History, Geography &c., Plain and Fancy Needlework Scripture-Foster, S.; Wilkinson, R.; Foung, Y.; Materian, S.; Bourchier, H. P.; Bren-nan, W. F.; Young, A.; Costen, G.; Briggs, H. Reading-Foster, S.; Harvey, G.; Wilkison, R.; Honeyman, D. Eloution-Benson, John; Fraser, James, (Fraser, James, and Music, Vocal or Instrumental 2 0 The above branches without French ... The above branches without French 1 0 0 Young Pupils for English and Plain Needlework ... 0 12 6 without producing any rent or interest whatever. 1 5 0 The shares being transferable, members who, from various ... 2 0 0 circumstances, cannot allow their deposits to remain the requicircumstances, cannot allow their deposits to remain the requi-site length of time, may assign or dispose of their shares at any time; and the purchase may sometimes be made to advantage by the Society itself, for the general benefit of the members. The facilities in the way of loan are of such a nature, that a person possessed of a small sum, say from £50 to £100 (pro-bably useless to him for most practical purposes) may, by means of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of fore or interest the second to the society of the second to th 79, Richmond Street West,

EDUCATION.

July 29th, 1846.

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

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cob JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any pern who may require them

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

St. George's Church.

 principles having, during that period, been thoroughly and satisfactorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this courtry, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its courtry, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising from a Society of the same description, properly conducted, will that such will be the case in the present instance, the above prospectus is submitted to the public and to intending sub-scribers.
 A27-tf
 A27-t

 Kingston, August 13, 1846.
 474-3

 Information Wanted.
 474-3

 BY ISABELLA MEEHAN, sister to JOHN BROWN, who left Edinburgh in 1841, rented a farm in Uxbridge. Canada West, for three years, and left there in June, in 1845. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister in the Hospital, Toronto.
 O BE DISPOSED OF, on accommodating terms, the large square CORNER PEW, near the Altar, capable of comfortably accommodating nine persons. It may be safely asserted, that this Pew is more conveniently and eligibly situated than any other in the Church, and is only offered for safe in consequence of the removal of the proprietor from the West in consequence of the City.

 August 5, 1846.
 637 Apply at "The Herald" Office, 362 Yonge Street. Toronto, 4th August, 1846.

 Interview
 Interview Toronto, 4th August, 1846. 472-tf received and entered.

Tressurer and Scorobary. Solicitor.

A NASSOCIATION of this description may be considered as having two main objects. First, it affords the easiest and ultimately the most proticable means of investing easings, small or otherwise; and, secondly, it gives a ready means of CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL. leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (fouching at the Intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday abouts; the benefits and advantages arising from them having been fully developed and ascertained during that period. The

at the Store of

PORTRAIT

OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

the incorporation of such Associations. A similar institution, in the city of Montreal, has recently commenced its operationa under the most favourable auspices. The shares of the Society are £100 each, and are paid up by regular monthly instalments of 10s. on each share. These monthly payments are compulsory, and continue to the termi-nation of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus naid in a clussed to assumption for wards. The desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronte September 10th, 1845.

Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest p WM. GRIEVE. 466-tf

All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a month, until the 1st March, 1848.

BIRTH.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, on Saturday, the 15th

nstant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.M., George Whiteheld

Lawrence Smith, Esquire, of Troy, state of New York, to Anne Frances Powell, only daughter of the late Major Powell, 76th

Regiment. The bride was given away by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto. At Thornhill, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. D. E. Blake,

J. T. C. Oochrane, Esquire, to Katharine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Sharpe, Rector of Pattiswick, Essex,

At Toronto, on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett,

At Toronto, on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, A. M., Mr. Benjamin R. Patterson, printer, to Mary, second daughter of Kennedy Lyness, of Toronto. On the 7th July, at Rickmausworth, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Bagot, of the Grenadier Guards, elcest son of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., to Sophy Louisa, el-dest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Josceline Perey, C.B.

DIED.

At the British Coffee House, in this city, on Wednesday, the

12th inst., Col. Nathaniel Coffin, aged 80 years. He was a

The native of Boston, U. S., a U.E. Loyalist and served during the late war with the United States, and was for a number of years Adjutant General of Militia for Upper Canada. He leaves a numerous circle of friends to lament his death.

child of Joseph W. Leaycraft, Esq., a ed 6 months.

Killed, on the 2d of April, in a sudden attack by the natives,

At Toronto, on the 13th instant, Mrs. James Nation of a

Sand and a state of the second

son.

England.

Cobourg, June 16, 1846.

A Caller

CROWN LAND DEFARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846. demanl, the mere payment of the interest (in addition to the monthy subscription) absolutely exempts him from all such liability. Aggin, to a person becoming a member without any inten-tion either of purchasing, building, or borrowing, a mode of in-vestment is presented which experience has proved to be most profitable and satisfactory; as, from the united accumulations arising from bonuses, interest, &c., the full amount of the shares will be realized long before the same thing would take place ly means of the monthly payments. Among other be meficial results to be anticipated from the es-tablishment of a BUILDINE SOCIETY IN TORONTO, may have

The Church.

Original Poetry.

24

Carmina Liturgica; OR,

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

LXV.-THE ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. D. C. M.

The Collect. O GoD, who declarest Thy almighty Power most chiefly in shewing mercy and pity; Mercifully grant unto us such a measure of Thy grace, that we running the way of Thy commandments, may obtain Thy gracious promises, and be made partakers of Thy heavenly treasure; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

> In mighty acts of love to man The Pow'r of God is seen, a A living Spring—a Font of grace, To cleanse the heart unclean! Poor fallen Man—a Lepor foul, b With plague of sin defiled, In Jordan laved, is new create-Made "like" "a little child." d

Though brightly gleam Abana's wave, And proudly Pharpar swell; God's holy stream in ISRAEL flows, And THERE His prophets dwell, e Henceforth, O Lord, to none but Thee The sinner saved will bow : To Thee alone His Off'ring make, To Thee perform the Vow.f

III. The Faith, "wherein we stand" baptized, g We'll hold with firm embrace; And bless the Pow'r of cleansing love, Yea, all "the means of grace." h Keep, Lord, O keep our spirit pure, Devoid of ev'ry stain; And help us so to run our course, That we the goal may gain. i 1V.j

What have we, save "THE GRACE OF GOD," Yea-what whereof to boast? Without His GRACE the sinner saved Had been a sinuer lost! Great God, accept our Praise and Prayer! Thy grace to all impart! Have mercy on the humbled soul! Forgive the contrite heart !

a Beginning of The Collect.
b First Morning Lesson-2 Kingsv.)-Naaman cured of his leprosy.
e Titus ili. 5; John Ili. 5; and Thanksgiving after Baptism in the Office for Baptism of Infants.
d Verse 14 of First Morning Lesson; and Matt. zviii. 3.
e Verses 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, of First Morning Lesson.
f Latter part of 17th verse of the same.
g The Epsile-(1 Cor. zv. 1).
h The General Thanksgiving.
i The Collect.

i The Collect. j The Gospel-(Luke xviii. 9 to 15). The Parable of the Pharisee get away. and Publican. The ro

XCH.-SAINT BARTHOLOMEW THE APOSTLE.* C. M. The Collect.

O ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, who didst give to Thine Apostle Bartholomew grace truly to believe and to preach Thy Word; Grant, we beseech Thee, unto Thy Church, to love that Word which he believed, and both to preach and receive the same; through Jesus Christ our Loud. Amen.

1. a Before the face of Israel "Were signs and wonders wrought," When GoD sent forth "the twelve" to teach What He to them had taught.

II. They spake THE WORD in Judah's bound; They preach'd in ev'ry Land; b And God confirm'd the Truth Divine: e He bless'd the chosen band.

m.d Almighty God; with grateful heart And guileless tongue we praise The Grace that spread the light of life In Zion's early days!

IV.d Through Grace the good BARTHOLOMEW Believed the Word of God : By Grace his heart and tongue were moved

good-natured voice of the other robber-boy. "Come kind God's sake, hush, lest they hear you!" He It was a warm spring Sunday, and all the people though you are an odd one."

"Hist, hist, Sandie; I'm just going round this path; lie's neck. it leads to the back-door of the house, under the back parlour-window. I'll just creep round ; maybe it will boy!" sobbed out the old man, while down his fur- portant message ; and when at last the clergyman help us to get in easy a bit."

know the house though, Charlie ?" "No, no; not I," said he. "I never was here before, prayers!" I'm positive sure: still I guess it; I think it; I don't but I don't see it. I'm very strange in my feelings and leave me to die !"

somehow to-day.' of these rosy apples, and then come back to the gate; think what had brought Charlie there in that strange thank the good God, I shall!" And he could say no for Fielding will be back from plundering the farm, and | way at that hour of night. I won't have him find you away-no, not on any account.'

"There's 'steal not' written on that very apple-tree," said Charlie, "and I can't steal 'em; it's a downright and locked it. wicked thing, and he who steals must go to hell, Sandie; I'll leave you, Sandie, and there's fair teling; I'll with killing him! leave you this blessed night. Once more, 'steal not' Meanwhile the old man had got up from his bed, thought all his wish to leave the gang was owing to

sparkled again with his feelings. 'steal not' cut out on the tree as clear as clear."

"I knew it, I knew it; I knew how it was. I'll the room through the broken door. leave you, Sandie, for you're all in a downrightwicked way. I'll-"

The robbers, who had made the yard all bare, now drew towards the house.

"Charlie boy," said Fielding, drawing towards him | in his hand. when he had opened a window and had got through, "you follow me; I'll just go into the old maa's room; you stand by his pillow-if he moves, if he locks, shoot stand by him; and woe fall on you if you don't do as ending with an oath, and looking terribly at the poor kind sir !" boy. So saying, he put a pistol into Charlie's hands,

door behind him.

Charlie found himself in a small bedroom; a bed moving about on the floor. Charlie stopped a moment flashed fire, and his sunk hollow cheek flushed up with "Don't talk so, dear uncle," said Charlie, "don't Joinstown... Bastard to look at the old man's face. He lay so quiet asleep, anger, as he threw himself between the robber and

Charlie looked how to go. Over the gate were man in terror sprung up. "Who are you? What lie lay up stairs, the old man seemed to care for no- SPRING IMPORTATIONS! written the words, "Do as you would be done by," as large as life. Charlie read them in the dull night-night? Help here!"

words I said. I said the gate seemed to say them." streamed over his hands, and his eyes were fixed on it shall;" and the old man would laugh again till the "Where are you going, Charlie boy?" said the low, the old man's face. "Hush, hush, uncle! for the tears ran out of his eyes.

back, Charlie, for I would not have Fielding find you started up; and the old man for a moment bent his had left church, and the clergyman was talking still gone; for I know he hates you, and would hurt you if eyes on the boy. He passed his hand across his to a man by the church-door, when a little boy came he could. Come back, Charlie, that's a good lad. I wrinkled forehead and long eyebrows. He ried to and said, "Please, sir, there's an old man would speak don't want to see you hurt, for I have a liking for you, collect himself. "Charlie boy !" There was another to you at the gate;" but the clergyman could not moment's silence, and the old grey head fell on Char- come directly. Still the figure stood by the gate with-

rour-window. I'll just creep round; maybe it will by !'' sobbed out the old man, while down its fur-rowed check Charlie's tears were running fat; "it "Just under the back parlour-window; why, do you "Just under the back parlour-window; why, do you "Sobbed out the old man, while down its fur-rowed check Charlie's tears were running fat; "it "Just under the back parlour-window; why, do you "Sobbed out the old man, while down its fur-rowed check Charlie's tears were running fat; "it "Just under the back parlour-window; why, do you "Sobbed out the old man, while down its fur-rowed check Charlie's tears were running fat; "it "Sobbed out the old man, while down its fur-rowed check Charlie's tears were running fat; "it "Source, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handker-chiefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in the old man's tears the old man's tears the old man's the old man's tears the old man's tears the old man's tears tea yet alive! O God you have heard the old man's his grey head almost to the earth, "I beg pardon, sir; his selection of Goods for that branch of his business.

A heavy fall was heard down stairs. Charlie start- again;" and then he walked home as if he had given know why-it's very strange. I feel as if I knew all ed; he had forgotten every thing. The dreadful a message which deserved a month's waiting. about it; yet I never was here before. Behind youder situation he was in rushed into his mind in a moment. elder-tree there's a great high water-butt; I know it, "O uncle! dear, dear uncle! save yourself, that's all, mised it all for you at baptism. How I've longed to Toronto, May 18, 1846.

"When-where? What do you mean, Charlie I've longed to bring him to it myself, as a sponsor "You've gone daft Charlie boy; but let's pick some boy?" said the old man, who had quite forgotten to should, and to bring him to be confirmed; and now,

ing up the pistol from the bed, he rushed to the door | blessed! shall I be fit after such a life?'

A quick silent footstep was heard outside, a low him, and began to prepare him for a Confirmation and all that comes out to me as I stand here looking at tap, and a long shrill whistle. There was an awful which was to be in the summer. Charlie was very these rosy apples, as fresh as the water in the street- silence for a moment. "O uncle, uncle, save your- attentive, and tried all he could to learn; for he had pump. So there's for you! I won't have any more to self!" cried the boy; and he rushed to the window, been taught when he was young, and of course it was do with you or yours; for it's a bad game this—that and threw it open, shouting aloud, "Murder! murder! not so hard now. There was one whose duty it was, it is, Sandie; and I feel, as I stand here looking at the -O my God," cried the boy, "kind and good God, and he had done it. rosy apples yonder, as if I could talk books full about save my old uncle; if I die, do not let me have to do He strove hard to serve God; and was so thankful Caps, Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Ties, Linen Collars, Suspenders

is on that apple-tree." And the pale thin boy got so and was beginning to guess a little what was the mat- that. He loved to speak of his First Communion, to worked up, that his white face flushed, and his eye ter. At Charlie's loud and bitter cries the robber which old Robert, years and years ago, taught him to began to burst the door with all his force. "You look forward, though he little knew the strange life his "Now you're a prophet, or yon are crackee," said will, boy, will you?" cried he outside; "you will give boy would have to go through before he reached it. Sandie, when he reached the apple-tree; "for here's us up—you will peach, and think to get off so easily, He never went among the neighbours; but by degrees eh, Charlie boy ?" shouted Fielding, as he rushed into his shyness went off.

The lad had dragged the old man to the window, confirmed by the Bishop; and old Robert was there.

and was trying to help him, by holding up his faltering He walked by Charlie's side up the hill, and looked "Hist, hist, Charlie. I hear 'em coming: look to steps, and hoping he should hear some footfall in the as pleased and proud about his boy as if he were a the gate. Go-for your life-back! if Fieldin; comes lane which would bring him aid. The old man look- king. The neighbours said he looked very old and and catches you here"-So saying, Sandie cragged ed like one wild, dragged from his bed in the still weak; but when the Bishop's hand rested on Charlie's Charlie back to the gate, who struggled all the time to hour of the night, the house seeming full of people, head, the poor old man burst into tears. and his long-lost boy come back to him, and yet in so Next Sunday was the Holy Communion-Charlie's strange a manner. Fielding seized Charlie by the First Communion; and old Robert was up ready to go hair and held up a huge knife over him which he had with his boy to church-a bright glad summer morn-

ing. Numbers were going along the village-road to Old Robert Gray, in an agony of terror and grief, church, young people and old, grave and gay; and rushed forward and clung to the robber's arm. "Oh, the happy church-bells did ring out so loud and low spare the lad, sir-spare the lad; dont hurt him, sir; over the hills and far away. Among all the people him dead with this pistol; and if you don't I'll shoot please don't; he's an orphan boy: hear an old man's there were none so striking as old Robert Gray and you, that's sure. Whilst we strip the house, go and prayer!" His tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks. Charlie Lee. The old man was leaning on Charlie's "Oh, dont hurt the lad; he's my only boy; I've wait- arm, and his oak-stick in the other hand; his grey I bid you! If he moves, mark you, or openshis eyes, ed for him these many years! Take away my old head was bowed down low, and his lips moved in while we are in the house-take care," said Fielding, life, if you must, for my days are few. Please, sir; prayers and thanks to God. The lad seemed think-

The robber was struggling to get his arm from the going to do, the happy day he had talked of so many, and led him up stairs. The robber opened a door; old man, to which he clung so closely, that Fielding many years ago. "My boy-my lad," said Robert, and whispering to the boy, once more pointed the pistol at him, and frowning grimly, stole down, shutting the shake it off. "Take this, old fool !" cried the furious wrinkled cheeks,—"my lad, thank God I've lived to man, striking at the grey head with the knife.

see this day. I don't care how soon God calls me now Charlie saw it coming down, and threw himself -I'm ready to go. Who'd have thought I should stood on the farther side to the door; an old man lay between the blade and his uncle, and the point made ever have seen this day? I have that within me tells asleep, his long grey hair fell in curls on the pillow, a deep wound in the boy's neck. "If you hurt a hair me this is my last walk with you, Charlie, and the and his peaceful face was calm in sleep; a rushlight of his head," cried Charlie, tearing himself from the last visit to you old church;" and the old man brushburnt in the room, and the great rounds of light were robber's hand with a violent effort, "I've that in me ed off the tear with his sleeve and looked up again in dancing on the ceiling, and the little rounds were will strike you dead on the spot!" and the boy's eyes Charlie's face.

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

(SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,) ATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the dis-G tinguished patronage which he continues to receive, begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Great Britain and other vessels, a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the moment's silence, and the old grey head ten of Char-fie's neck. "My child, my long lost child—my deer, dear "It the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of would have stood there all day to give the most im-portant message; and when at last the clergyman "The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of

but I only came to say my Charlie's come home The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on

those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a liscerning public.

N.B.-Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in "My dear, dear lad," would old Gray say, "I pro- the most correct manner. 462-tf

see my Charlie take his First Communion! how often NEW SUMMER GOODS.

J. HOLMAN,

The minister often saw Charlie, and prayed for WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, Plain and Figured Cassimeres,

Doeskins, Drills, Mixed Silk-Warp Tweed, Olive and Gold do., Black Cassmerett, &c. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Washing Satin and Figured Vestings,

for having been taught when he was young, for he Drawers, Lambswool Vests, &c. All of which he is prepared to dispose of on unusually favourable terms.

> Cobourg, June 10, 1846. RICHARD SCORE,

NO. 1, CREWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

465-tf

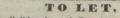
KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and At last the important day came, and Charlie was RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

N.B.-UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-tf

Farm for Sale.

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

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-tf



THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-modious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store an-derneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, ing to himself all the way of the solemn thing he was going to do, the happy day he had talked of so many, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON

Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN

Cobourg, January, 1846. 446-tf

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

Camden East

Collingwood

Fredericksburgh

(Town of)

do.

Huntingdon

North Crosby

..... Richmond

Do. do. ... ctoria..... Sidney ince Edward Sophiasburgh . estern Sombra.....

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Do.

Victoria

of postage, to

Cornwall ...

Cramahe

THEFOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz. : Lot.

Con. Acres. 15 .. 6 .. 200 E. part of broken }

E. half 11

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, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2

Part N. half 20

14 & 15,

3 & 4,

18, 22, 24 & 34

23 28 front 1 33 12, 17, 18 & 34 W. 19 15, & E. 125 N. half 30 S. half 28 97

W. half 19

13, W. half 14

E. half

E. half 17 W. half 12, 16

E. half

N. half Portland St

South half 14

W. half 14

11. 18 & 19

on & St. Mary

S. half 13 11, S. 1 13, S. 1 17

N. half 19

ars, apply,-if by letter FRANCIS M. HILL

1 10, 12 Part 62

9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

LANDS FOR SALE.

Part 24, (in lots

W. 1 17, W. 1 27

Broken lots 39 & 40 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 act "15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th " 44 Mono, W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 W, half 7, 3rd " Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con Richmond 200 " Lot 1, 6th Con.....Camden East 200 " The above Lands will be sold at moderate prices, and on terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) 10

ALEX. CAMPBELL Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. 455.

NOTICE S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manager ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be think what had brought Charlie there in that strange way at that hour of night. "O uncle, uncle! I hear the footsteps on the stairs. O my God! save my poor old uncle." And, snatch-ing up the pistol from the bed, he rushed to the door

authorised to collect and receive the same. 398-tf New York, February 14, 1845.

WOOL.

THE bighest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the Subscriber. S. E. MACKECHNIE.

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.-Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for

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353-tf

Cloth. 413-tf D. E. BOULTON,

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

COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey,

CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432.1

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, TORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c.

(Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cohourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, & OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

December 1. 1842. MR. BEAUMONT. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

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

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST. OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL"

Toronto, April, 1844.

KING STREET, COBOURG

Charlie comes down to do it himself, for he ought to light; he started: "Dear, how odd! why these are the The boy remained still on his knees; his tears be doing his work; it shall wait to shame him—that

To spread the Truth abroad v.d

Thou God of grace; instruct Thy Church To love, receive, and teach, The Word by Saints of old made known! "That Word" may Zion preach!

VI. Vouchsafe to all her sons a heart

From Earth's "vain glory" freed ! e May each be found a guileless saint-"AN ISRAELITE INDEED!" f

VII. O make the servant like his Lord ! g Make ev'ry saint to share The lowly mind that shone in Christ-hSo bright, so passing fair !

* "Many, both anciently and of later times, have supposed-Nathanacl and Bartholomew-to be the same person under two dif-ferent names."-(Nelson's Companion for the Festivals and Fasts.)

a For The Epistle—(Acts v. 12).
b Luke xxiv. 47; Acts xiii. 46, 47; and Second Morning Lesson— (Acts xxii. 21, 22).
c Mark xvi. 22.
d The C-lated

-(Luke xxil. 24) .- Strife among the disciples which ld be the greatest

should be the greater. f John i. 47. g Matt. x. 24, 25. h Matt. xi. 29; Phil. ii. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

OLD ROBERT GRAY. [CONCLUDED.]

The thin grey clouds were moving across the sky, came sweeping along, under the boughs and over the before I die." fields-the dark dreary fields, where all was so quiet The letters were evidently old, and had been writin the night, the church-clock seemed to speak a word ten some years. Charlie stood staring at it. It was For weeks and weeks Charlie lay in bed so ill from by heard the old man's faint voice saying, "Lord, now to cheer them in their stillness, as from a friend afar off covered with green baise: and it's brown, with a yel-his wounds, that none thought he would ever get bet-lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace!" And who reminds us he still thinks of us.

away up the long winding lane, and the heavy boughs first chapter of St. John. He could read it all, and every morning and thought of him every night. He which the grey head rested; for the soul of Robert light, and the sound of the church-clock had passed along the farm-yard, and the small white farm house, "How strange, how very strange! I can read it all, verse after verse. Where am I? What is it all?" where it all the work alone, he would do it. "My which stood so still and quiet in the night, along the said Charlie, rubbing his eyes, and staring round.- Charlie-the boy Charlie; no, no, the old man will narrow garden, and up the hills behind, where its echo "It's very odd." died away.

other, so softly and quietly that every trembling leaf looked round and round; he felt as if he knew each which broke in on the old grey head as it nodded made them start.

"Stop here, Charlie boy," said the gruff voice, which was.

through one window, a faint light.

What nonsense I'm talking again, as if the gate burst into tears. the way.

over his eyes.

know what's coming to you !"

no one in it; yet it was all made, and smooth, and a heavy groan on the ground. snow-white pillow put in order, just as if some one "O Charlie! my boy Charlie!" cried old Robert were going to sleep in it. There was hardly a wrinkle Gray, as he threw himself on the pale face of his strange!" said he. "What has taken me? I feel as bitter kiss on his boy's forehead, and sank down sense-

if all this had happened before!" He crept to the table which stood between the Two men were walking down the lane; they heard

low stripe round it, underneath the baise," said Char ter again. The old man nursed him night and day when they rose to go, and the young communicant The last toll of twelve had rung out, and had died lie. He turned over the leaves till he came to the up in that very room where he had prayed for Charlie came back to his uncle's side, the arm was stiff on

A small packet of papers lay on the table, tied Four figures turned the corner of the lane, creeping along under the hedge, as if they were afraid of each were written the words, "My Charlie's." Charlie Were written the words, "My Charlie's." Charlie Wany and many were the evening suns which shone in on Charlie's sick face, and left the old Robert Gray watching by his side ; and many the morning sunrise

tried to whisper, of the man who led them. "Stay There was no sound except the old man's quiet here at the garden-gate, and keep watch while we go breathing. The boy drew towards the bed. He Robert Gray would nurse him all alone; and when into the yard. And, hark ye, lad, if you hear any stood looking at the old man. It was a strange sight any neighbour called to know how his nephew was, one, and dou't give a call; or if you," and the robber to see the young pale face of the boy, with his white he would totter down stairs as fast as his stick would put his face close to poor Charlie, and looked with such hair, and his wild dress, and his pistol in his hand- carry him, and make his way to the door; and the a fixed, cruel look at him, as if he suspected him," if and the old man, with his long grey locks and calm old withered face would press through the half-open a fixed, cruel look at him, as it he suspected him, if you give the alarm, you know what, old fellow!'' and he put the barrel of a pistol close to Charlie's face, so the put the barrel of a pistol close to Charlie's face, so that the boy started back some paces, trembling all over, over him. He had been by that bed before: yes! he "God bless you for asking: praise the Lord, the

slunk away under the wall, and he was left alone. He man's face before: it was one which seemed to tell him the old man's eye, and steal its way down his cheek looked up; the little white farm-house stood before what he "ought to do." He fancied-but it must before the neighbour left the door; and he'd totter him, of the old man they had come to rob. It was be only fancy—he fancied he heard the old man's back again up stairs as much pleased as if he had some way from a town; and they had heard he lived voice speak to him and say, "Has Charlie said his carried a message to the Queen; and if any one else alone, which gave them hopes. A light glimmered prayers before I put my boy to bed ?"

"There's where he sleeps," said Charlie; "poor the bed to pray. He clasped his thin fingers together. though he would take twelve times as long as any one old man, how little he thinks of what's coming; there's He began the Lord's Prayer out loud; word after else in doing it; and he would put an air of such imwhere he sleeps, I'll be bound, in the room over the word came out. When he had done it, he went on portance about it; and if any one offered to go for old kitchen, up the five stone steps, and the three to another and another prayer-prayers he hadn't said him, he always shook his head, and would say, "No, wooden ones! Dear me, what nonsense I'm talking, for years. But now they came as if he had said them no; people come to ask about the lad, and I'm the as if I knew anything about a house inside, which I yesterday. He came to the words, "God bless my best to know about him." He seemed as pleased never saw the outside of in my life before. Heigho! dear uncle, whom Thou hast left to me for a father." well-poor old man-I don't like the work; I wonder The poor boy's heart was full: a thousand thoughts before. if I ought to awake him, and give the alarm. This came crowding into his head—thoughts of things he The house never looked so untidy as it did now. gate looks as if it said to me, 'Do as you would be done was sure he knew—thoughts of days gone by, and he All the while Charlie was lost, everything was put in

Maybe I may find my way to the house, for there is His grey eye rested on the wild ragged figure of the my boy will come back, and he shan't say the old

as if good angels guarded his bed. He was an old his uncle. "Don't hurt a hair of his head. Kill me, nan, a very old man, with deep wrinkles on his fore- if you must kill one-kill me, who've been so bad and

your wicked selves; but you shan't hurt him as lies for this!" "Poor old man," said the boy; "how little you there who taught me good things when I was a little lad !"

By the side of the old man's bed was a little crib, but another and another blow and Charlie fell with a that would come.

be done! He's been very good. Be a good lad, on the sheet which covered it. The white dimity bleeding boy; "and am I to lose you just as I've got (he could not finish his sentence) "you know where," curtains of the old man's bed were drawn around the you back, -you as I've watched for for years, and as said he as he pointed his withered finger up to where crib, as you would draw a curtain round the bed of a I've so long wished to have, that I might see my boy the hot sun was burning in the deep blue sky; and the sick child; and over the pillow was hung the portrait Charlie once again before I die? Oh, Charlie boy, old man's eyes were fixed on the land that's "very far of a little boy. "And on the other side of the cur- speak to the old man; speak to me as you used, off." "You know where, Charlie boy,-that land tain," said Charlie to himself, "will be the straw hat Charlie dear, just a little word, to say you are not which I used to tell you of when you were a little lad, with a blue riband." He looked round, and there dead!" And his grey locks were mixed with the and ran by my side, as you do now. Meet me there, it was, just as he said. Charlie started. "How boy's pale brown hair; and the old man pressed one Charlie boy-meet me there!" There was a silence. less by his side.

windows-an old oak table: a Bible lay open upon the calls from the window, and came running through them ! it, as if the old man had been reading in it before he the farm-yard. They found the robbers down stairs went to sleep. The page lay open at the fifteenth carrying off Gray's things, and Fielding in the bedchapter of St. Luke, and the first words the robber room, looking into his boxes and drawers. On the read were, "this my son was lost, and is found." The floor lay the two bodies, one on the other, old age and page was wet with tears, and the large spots were on boyhood lying together as if in death. The blood it, plainly where the old man had been crying over it. flowed out in a red stream on the floor; the rushlight quick and dull. There was no moon-uo stars out. Charlie turned the leaves carefully over; he came to flared about in the gust, and shone pale and sickly on The old church-clock had tolled out twelve; and down the title-page; there was written on it, "My own the stern face of the robber, whose dark shadow fell a deep narrow lane, a mile away, they might have dear lad's book; he read in it the night before I lost on them and the wall opposite. He was taken by knelt down, old Robert knelt too with his head against a deep harrow late, a mile away, they inght hat him. God, of his great mercy, grant I may see him surprise, and soon secured; and the house was again the wall, and the stick by his side; and when Charlie quiet.

nurse his own boy himself."

Many and many were the evening suns which shone bit of furniture, nay, more, he knew where they ought asleep by the clean white pillow. Every one in the They came to the gate which led into the farm. to be; and where he expected anything was, there it village was talking of the lad having come home again, and every one felt so glad; for all the village loved

He stood watching the figures of the men as they was sure he had; he was sure he had seen that old lad's mending fast;" and the tear would tremble in came to the house, he would go and hear the question, The young robber fell down on his knees before and answer it himself, if it were twenty times a-day, each time as if he had never answered the question

its place at night, and found there in the morning; and had any thing to do with that. I'll go into the garden. It woke the old man: he started up on his pillow. the desolate old man would say with a sigh, "Maybe robber, and the pistol lying on the bed. The old man didn't do the lad's work." But now that Char-

talk so; may be you'll often come with me to the church.' head and cheeks, and large grey eyebrows, which hung wicked-kill me, whom you stole, and made me one of again; here's my last time: and oh, God be praised "No, no, Charlie boy-I say no; I shan't come "I've only just come back to you, uncle; and what Niagara The young robber stole quietly round the room.- But the robber who had got his hand free, struck friend?" / nd Charlie's voice trembled with the tears "No crying, Charlie boy-no crying. God's will

> that's all, and meet me, Charlie boy, meet me---' "And when I'm gone, you'll take my things; they're all yours; they were all kept for you, and have been for years; and the good Lord bless my dear lad with

They took their places in church-the old church. The sun shone brightly on the chancel-window and on the altar-floor; and when Charlie went up to the rail, old Robert followed to see the lad. All eyes fell on the grey head and the form which bent on the old oak stick as it stood right before the altar, with his two hands folded on the top of his staff, and the morning sun shining down on his silver locks. When all received for the first time "His blessed Body and Blood," his First Communion, one who was kneeling

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416-tf Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

200	KING STREET, COBOURG.
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200	J. W. BRENT,
100	I CHEMICH AND DDUCCION
200	KING STREET, KINGSTON.
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200	G. & T. BILTON,
200	MERCHANT TAILORS,
183 200	No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,
100	TORONTO,
200 50	[LATE T. J. PRESTON.] 397
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P(ni	T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHAND TALLODS
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	(LATE G. BILTON)
200	No. 128, KING STREET,
800	TORONTO. 343
500	A. McMOBPHI,
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119	A. B. TOWNLEY,
100 200	Land and House Agent, &c.
100	130, KING STREET, TORONTO. 423-tf
300 200	LAND SCRIP
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100	A. B. TOWNLEY,
200	Land and House Agent,
100	130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf
200 200	Home District Mutual Fire Company.
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400	OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,
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48	factories, &c. DIRECTORS.
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48 552 300 44 141 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 7 1 000 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, James Beaty, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. CSF All losses promptly edjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. BRITISH AFICE HULA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (t NOORFORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. 383-tf THE PHEMIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMP-
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48 152 200 441 141 71 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	John McMurrich, James Beaty, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. Cart All tosses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843. JIT BRITISH APPERENCE COMPORTED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT. AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esc. November, 1844. J. H. PRICE, Company are requested post-paid. J. String for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. J. J. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. J. J. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. J. J. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. J. J. STREET, TORONTO, Morenser, J. String Street, Toronto, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, KING STREET, TORONTO, And also by Messrs, H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto; and Messrs, Gravely & Jackson, and Messrs. Goodere & Corrigal, King Street, Coloung, A FAMILY LITURGY: Designed for the use of members of the Church of England
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439-tf accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.