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poetry.

SACRED ODE.

[The following sublime Ode to the Deity, composed by one of the most famous of the Russian Poets, has been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on rich silk, and suspended in the Imperial Palace at Pekin; and likewise into the Japanese language, and hung in the temple of Jebo, embroidered in gold. The Euglish translation possesses the utmost beauty and sublimity, so that it may be taken as a very wonderful illustration of the power with which the Divine Being has written a knowledge of his existence and attributes on the hearts of men of all nations.]

O THOU ETERNAL ONE! whose presence bright All space doth occupy—all motion guide;
Unchanged through Time's all-devastating flight,
Thou only God!—There is no God beside!
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend, and none explore; Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone; Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er— Being whom we call God—and know no more!

In its sublime research, Philosophy
May measure out the Ocean deep—may count
The sands, or the Sun's rays; but God! for Thee There is no weight nor measure; none can mount Up to Thy mysteries. Reason's brightest spark, Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try To trace Thy Councils, infinite and dark: And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high, E'en like past moments in eternity.

Thou, from primeval nothingness, didst call First Chaos, then Existence. Lord, on Thee Eternity had its foundation; all
Sprang forth from Thee; of Light, Joy, Harmony,
Sole origin—all life, all beauty Thine.
Thy word created all, and doth create;
Thy splendour fills all space with rays Divine,
Thou art, and were, and shalt be glorious! great! Life-giving, life sustaining, Potentate.

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround, Upheld by Thee, by Thee inspired with breath!
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled Life and Death! As sparks mount upwards from the fiery blaze, So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee!

And as the spangles in the sunny rays

Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry Of Heav'n's bright army glitters in Thy praise!

A million torches, lighted by Thy hand, Wander unwearied through the blue abyss; They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command, All gay with life, all cloquent with bliss; What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light? A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?
Suns, lighting systems with their joyous beams? But Thou to those art as the noon to night.

Yes! as a drop of water in the sea All this magnificence in Thee is lost:
What are a thousand worlds compared to Thee?
And what am I, when Heaven's unnumbered host, Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed In all the glory of sublimest thought, Is but an atom in the balance, weighed Against Thy greatness—is a cypher brought Against infinity? What am I then? Naught.

Naught but the effluence of Thy light Divine, Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too; Yes, in my spirit doth thy spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Naught! but I live and on hope's pinions fly
Eager towards Thy presence; for in Thee
I live and breathe, and dwell, aspiring high,
Even to the Throne of Thy Divinity! I am, O God, and surely Thou must be!

Thou art! directing, guiding all; Thou art! Direct my understanding, then, to Thee;
Control my spirit, gaide my wandering heart;
Though but an atom 'midst immensity.
Still I am something fashioned by Thy hand
I hold a middle rank, 'wixt Heaven and earth,
On the last wage of mortal being stand On the last verge of mortal being stand
Close to the realm where Angels have their birth,
Just on the boundary of the spirit land.

The chain of being is complete in me; In me is matter's last gradation lost. And the next step is Spirit-Deity! I can command the lightning, and am dust! A monarch, and a slave; a worm, a god; Constructed and conceived, unknown? This clod Lives surely through some higher energy; From out itself alone it could not be.

Creator! Yes! Thy wisdom and Thy Word Created me. Thou source of life and good!
Thou Spirit of my spirit, and my Lord! Thy Light, Thy Love, in their bright plentitude Filled me with an immortal soul to spring The garments of eternal day, and wing Its heavenly flight beyond this little spher Even to its source, to Thee, its Author, Thee.

O thought ineffable! O vision blest! O thought ineffable! O vision blest!
(Though worthless our conception all of Thee)
Yet shall Thy shadowed image fill our breast,
And waft its homage to Thy Deity.
God! thus alone my lowly thoughts can soar;
Thus seek Thy presence. Being wise and good!
'Midst Thy vast works, admire, obey, adore;
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

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

CHAPTER I.

Origin of the Prayer Book of the Church of England-English Translations of the Bible-First Prayer Book of Ed-

ward VI. The wise and pious men who, towards the middle of the sixteenth century, engaged in the work of freeing the Church of England from the blemishes and imperfections, which had crept in during the darkness of the middle ages, were obliged to proceed with wary and hesitating steps during the reign of the despotic and capricious Henry. Attached by early education and habit to most of the peculiar doctrines of Romanism, his personal vanity was enlisted in the same cause, by the praises, which, from almost all parts of Europe, had been lavished upon his book against Luther in defence of the seven sacraments maintained by the Church of Rome, for which book he received from the Pope the title of "Defender of the Faith." Henry's natural abilities were good, his attainments as a scholar and a theologian were by no means inconsiderable, and his exaggerated notions of his prerogative as king, concurred with his confidence in his own intellectual powers in rendering him little disposed to brook any opposition to his will. In the early part of his reign there was in his character much that was generous and amiable; but towards the close of it, when his temper was soured by the disappointment of his hopes of happiness from marriage, by the attempts of the court of Rome to incite his subjects to sedition and rebellion, by the practices of its emissaries, and at length by disease, he degenerated into a sanguinary tyrant. Protestants and Papists were in almost equal danger. On

the one hand, Sir Thomas More, and Fisher bishop of Rochester, two of the most learned, honest, and pious men in the kingdom,* were brought to the scaffold for denying the king's ecclesiastical supremacy; and on the other, Bilney and Frith, and the noble-minded Anne Askew, together with many other conscientious and single-hearted persons, were consigned to the flames for not admitting that the actual body of Christ was present in the Holy Eucharist. In one instance, on the very same day that three Protestant clergymen, Barnes, Gerrard, and Jerom, were burnt in Smithfield for combating the tenets of the Church of Rome, Abel, Fetherstone, and Powel, three zealous Romanists, were

executed as traitors, for denying the king's supremacy.† Henry the Eighth died the 28th of January, 1547, and the accession of his son Edward the Sixth gave Reformation. Edward was affectionately attached to Cranmer, who had been ever file. Cranmer, who had been one of his sponsors at the baptismal font; and his education had been entrusted to

* Both Fisher and More, however, persecuted to the death those whom they called heretics.
† Collier, ii. p. 182.

supporters of unadulterated religion.

The deceased king left a will, which was drawn up to penetrate.* about two years previously, but by his direction tran-

spirit and the understanding, by having that worship nothing else but transcripts of that Sacramentary.— for the present, the only Sunday Schoolmaster of the attention, my prayer shall be with them, that God people at the stake, there is a way of making the spirit and the understanding. They justly argued, As, however, each bishop had the power of making place. In the course of my instructions, I had occathat "it was a thing plainly repugnant to the Word of some alterations in the Liturgy of his Church, in pro-God, and the custom of the Primitive Church, to have cess of time different customs arose, and several betood, and the custom of the triangle of the tr The several separate books, however, for the public customs of York, Sarum, Hereford, Bangor, Lincoln, of which in a certain degree, is necessary to the pre-Breviary, and the Ritual, were at that time all in La- other. tin. These books were not only in Latin, but also, The Missals and other ritual books of York and drawn away from the Church, who would certainly in the first ages; but the church itself, under the rethe though in substance they contained much that was Hereford have been printed. The "use" or custom have remained with it if they had known what it is. lation it bears to Jesus Christ, "abideth for ever." primitive and excellent and well calculated for the of Sarum derives its origin from Osmund, Bishop of Yet is our catechism not so deficient, but that it inprimitive and excellent and well carefulated for the purposes of devotion, yet many later additions had that see in 1078, and Chancellor of England. Of Chareles which distinction betwitt the world and the WRITINGS AND HISTORY OF ST. PAUL. purposes of devotion, jet than the judgment Osmund we are informed that he built a new cathe- Churci; which distinction being explained, I found of our reformers, with superstition and error. Accordral; collected together clergy, distinguished as well we were possessed of a leading idea, which gave so of our reformers, with superstation and condingly, in the first year of Edward's reign, the Confor learning as for a knowledge of chanting; and commuch ight to my young pupils that I determined to vocation inquired into the progress which had been posed a book for the regulation of ecclesiastical offices, go through the subject. made at their desire, in examining, reforming, and which was entitled the "Custom book." The subpublishing the divine service; and in the following stance of this was probably incorporated into the Misyear, the king appointed the archbishop of Canter- sal, and other ritual books of Sarum; and ere long formit in worship amongst Christians: so have I been year, the king appointed the discharge and di- almost the whole of England, Wales, and Ireland led to observe, on the other hand, the many evil convines, to draw an order for divine worship, having re- adopted it. § The other Missals and Rituals used in sequences of non-conformity, with the dangerous despect to the pure religion of Christ taught in the England differed from it very little. Scripture, and to the practice of the Primitive Church. Nearly at the same time that Osmund established preachers pretending to extraordinary gifts, while they With Cranmer were associated Ridley and five other in his diocese, and ultimately in the greater part of bishops, and also six distinguished divines, one of whom England, his book of Divine offices, the arrogant and was Cox, almoner and preceptor to the king, and dean imperious Hildebrand | determined that the liturgy of of Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. The the universal Church should be performed in Latin pearance of being converted to godliness; when they Prayer Book was probably compiled by only a few of only. For seven or eight hundred years the service the commissioners, particularly Cranmer and Ridley; of the Church was, generally speaking, performed in discussed and assented to by others; and, when enact- the vernacular or common language of every country.** ed, protested against by three of the bishops, Day, How it happened, that a custom so contrary to reason

and prudence which characterized all their proceed-extensively in Europe, it may be expedient to explain. tual pride and false doctrine. ings. Their object was not to innovate, but rather to prune away and remove innovations. It was their wish, according to their commission, to retain whatever was sanctioned by Scripture, and by primitive usage, and to reject nothing but what savoured of superstition, or tended to encourage erroneous views, either of doctrine or of religious worship. Nothing was farther from their thoughts than the presumptuous notion of composing an entirely new form of publie devotion. They adopted in great measure the formularies, which had long been established in the country, and sanctioned by general use, merely freeing them from the blemishes which had adhered to them during a period of ignorance and superstition, and making such scriptural additions as they appeared to

the fathers supply, might be reduced. But the truth the fathers supply, might be reduced. But the truth is, there are several different forms of Liturgy now in spain, the Gothic ritual had supplanted the Roman, nion. different from each other from the most remote period. The Oriental Liturgy was established, as its name imports, in the Eastern parts of Christendom; the country extending along the Mediterranean towards the West; the Roman prevailed throughout Italy, Sicily, and the civil diocese of Africa; and the Gallican Liturgy was adopted throughout Gaul and Spain. ++ some degree of variation. The bishop of each Church seems to have possessed the authority of altering his effect, recourse was had, according to the customs of and the higher the applause more room there is for sus-

the same general model. Spanish or Mozarabic §§ Liturgy, which had long been show of impartiality, established the use of both liturfollowing century, the Saxons by repeated victories ally, to banish its competitor. †† had obtained possession of nearly the whole of Engand. As their conquests extended, they established their own heathenism, demolished the Christian

Poor Knights of Windsor. Hayward's History of Edward VI. † Hayward's History of Edward VI.

‡ These books were in separate volumes. The Missal or Mass Book was for the most part very ancient, and furnished the ground-work of our present Office for the Holy Communion. The Breviary, which in some degree answers to our present Morning and Evening Service, seems to have had its name from its being formed out of the several Service Books, the Antiphonarium, the Hymnarium, the Collectarium, &c. &c. used in the Latin Church. For the Latin Ritual were substituted our Offices for Baptism, Confirmation, Matrimony, Visitation

|| Fuller and Strype. Burnet gives a different list. It is not improbable that the larger number was appointed in the first instance, in the year 1547, when the Order for the Com-& Cardwell from Strype.

Strype. Burnet gives a different list. It is e a Book of Common Prayer. -Cardwell.

†† Palmer. †† Collier, vol. i. p. 43, and 48.

†† Collier, vol. i. p. 43, and 48.

§§ Mozarabic, so called by a wrong pronunciation of mixt

Arabic, the Saracenic or Arab conquerors of Spain being mixed

Arabic, the Saracenic or or Arab conquerors of Spain being mixed

and incorporated with the original inhabitants. That excel
and incorporated with the original Ximenes, took effectual to be fairly transcribed, and founded a College of Priests, who are bound by their constitution to say the Mozarabic service every day in a chapel belonging to the Cathedral at Toledo. city, and in a chapel at Salamanca.—Collier, ii. 253.

|||| See that excellent and most learned book, Palmer's Origines Liturgicæ, vol. i. p. 8, and 166. The same practice was continued in several parishes in that

Dr. Richard Cox, one of the ablest and most learned visible to any degree, excepting in Wales, Cornwall, and Cumberland, where the Saxons had been unable Book consists of the very words of Scripture, and the long to it are the vassals of the state. If the church

his death. In this will* Henry appointed Cranmer, Augustine the monk into England, to attempt the bible in their own language. together with fifteen persons of rank, most of them conversion of its Saxon conquerors. In the year after high officers of state, to be his executors. Among his arrival, having made considerable progress in the these, the earl of Hertford was elected, and forthwith great work on which he was sent, and having been proclaimed, protector of the realm, and governor of himself consecrated at Arles as Metropolitan of the the king's person until he should complete the age of English nation, Augustine despatched messengers to eighteen years. For this office he was deemed most Rome to announce his success, and to request the eighteen years. For this difference of the people against its prestition, and the fit, as being the king's uncle by the mother's side, pope's resolution of several questions. One of these Minister is concerned, are the Word of God, the power of the people against the civil magistrate, who this connection. very near to him in blood, but yet not in any degree questions was, that since there was such a diversity becapable of succeeding to the crown. In about a fortcapable of succeeding to the suspected to be t posed to further the work of reformation; and under proper for the English Church. One of the highhis auspices it made rapid progress, though no step est authorities on this subject, however, says, "There I was led to the subject of the following essay, by was taken precipitately, or without much consideration. can be no doubt that Augustine and his companions an accident. I am a curate in the country parish; without them, a reader will be prepared to examine One of the first objects of Cranmer and his fellow- carried with them the Sacramentary of Gregory, by who make it my business, and have found it my plealabourers was to enable the people of this land to join whom they were sent." In fact, the liturgical books sure, to teach the children of my people, privately in dissenting brethren should look into this little piece, in the public worship of the Church, both with the of the Anglo-Saxon Church in subsequent times were my own house, and publicly in the Church; and I am, and find the matter so represented as to engage their ments, in a tongue not under tanded of the people." respective Churches. Thus gradually the "uses" or Constitution of the Church of Christ; the knowledge any particular or national church, all temporal relianoffices of the Church, the Missal or Mass Book, the Aberdeen, &c. came to be distinguished from each servation of that charity which is the end of the com- away with the fashion of this world; and the church cession, &c.

and common sense as that of celebrating the public In entering upon this important undertaking, Cran- service in a language not "understanded of the peomer and his associates proceeded with that wisdom ple" should have prevailed, and should still prevail so

The conquering arms of the Romans had introduced their language very generally into the countries of Western Europe and of the north of Africa. In these countries Latin, being generally spoken by the more educated classes, became the language of their literature, of their courts of law, and of religion. The use be first learned upon earth. of Latin, however, as in some sort the vulgar tongue, which had prevailed throughout the countries alluded to, gradually ceased in several of them during the course of the ninth century; and the language of the first conquerors was insensibly corrupted or superseded by the barbarous jargon of their more recent invaders.

Church were performed generally in Latin some time personally with the Saviour of the world. before the Norman Conquest. And not only were

nounced it to be authentic. !!

* Collier, vol. i. c. 61, 62. † Collier, i. p. 48. Palmer, vol. i. § Palmer, vol. i. p. 186, 187.

M'Crie). A narrative substantially the same, but differing in a few minute particulars, is given by Robertson, Charles V.

‡‡ Hartwell Horne, vol. ii.

As by far the greater part of our Common Prayer a thing of no consequence, and that all those who bewhole of it is founded upon Scripture, it may be ex- were as pure as Abel, the envy and jealousy of Cain It was this depressed state of the Church, which pedient here to mention what steps were taken for the would hate its offerings and sacrifices. If its order about two years previously, on a sering and sacrines. It is order scribed, signed, and attested, about a month before induced Gregory the Great, in the year 596, to send purpose of enabling the people of this land to read and economy were as perfect as in that church which

(To be continued.)

WHAT IS THE CHURCH? (By the Rev. William Jones, of Nayland.)

As I have been persuaded, ever since I began to lusion of the mind, arising from the harangues of of it. I see how some men are cheated with the apare only converted from one sin to another; from loving the world, to hating their neighbours; from the coldness of Church devotion, to an uncharitable heat against the church itself; from the moral philosophy of some of our pulpits, to the Antinomian faith, which gives men a license to sin; from the drunkenness of the body to the intoxication of the mind, with spiri-

I am well assured, that if this subject of the Church, now so much neglected, and almost forgotten by those who are most concerned to understand it, should come to be better considered; there would be more true piety, and more peace, more of those virtues which will be required in heaven, and which must therefore

Some amongst us err, because they know not the

Scriptwes; and others, because they never consider-

it was universally prevalent in that Church. Soon either to the profligate sinner, or to the presumptuous after that time, by the united influence (as is said) of saint, are of no account upon the scale. In the set-Alexandrian was used in Egypt, Abyssinia, and the Richard the papal legate, and Constance queen of thing of principles, we are never to consider how the Leon, Alfonso, the sixth of Leon and the first of Cas- world hath practised, but how God hath taught. The tile, was persuaded to propose the introduction of the practice of the multitude, how great soever that mul-Roman liturgy. The nobility, and the people, and titude may be, hath no influence upon truth: yet it Can Liturgy was adopted throughout Gaur and Spant, and carries them away, as a substantial uniformity appears to have pervaded established form; and after some heats had been exwith an overbearing torrent. Happy are they who them all, though this uniformity did not precided side on the perfections of the rival ritualists. To this some degree of variation. The bishop of each Church cide on the perfections of the rival ritualists. To this applicates, highly applicates, what God abominates; seems to have possessed the authority of altering his own Liturgy by the addition of new ideas and rites: those days, to the "judgment of God;" and the trial, picion. They know that the voice of the multitude own Liturgy by the addition of new ideas and rites.

dose dely to which they were first submitted, was that by comand the exercise of this power, either individually or
to which they were first submitted, was that by comand the exercise of this power, either individually or and the exercise of this power, either individually of bat. Two knights contended, in the presence of a collectively, accounts for the variations which we find bat. Two knights contended, in the presence of a and they had hid themselves and dared not to speak The king, dissatisfied with this result, subjected the God in building the ark, for the saving of his house, the he same general model.

It is clear from the testimony of ancient writers, rituals to a second proof, which they were qualified to world was against him. To them no ark was necessary, It is clear from the testimony of ancient writers, sustain in their own persons,—the trial by fire. The because they had determined amongst themselves, that that the religion of Christ had been preached in the British isles, and many converts made, at a very early Gothic liturgy, says the old Spanish historian, from there would be no flood; and consequently that Noah British isles, and many converts made, at a very early whom the story is taken, resisted the flames, and was period. In the fifth century, Christianity seems to whom the story is taken, resisted the flames, and was a bigot, whose undertaking, while it exposed himperiod. In the fifth century, Christianity seems to taken out unburt, while the Roman yielded and was have been generally embraced throughout England. taken out unburt, while the Roman yielded and was self, was an invidious reflection upon the age. When have been generally embraced throughout England. When, in the year 429, Germanus bishop of Aux-When, in the year 429, Germanus dishop of Trayes, were sent into to be complete, when it was discovered that the ashes there was none to stand by and encourage him; he was erre, 11 and Lupus bishop of Troyes, were sent into the country to arrest the progress of Pelagianism, of the latter had curled to the top of the flames, and this country to arrest the progress of Pelagianism, of the latter had curled to the top of the flames, and separated from his nearest relations; and wheresoever this country to arrest the progress of Pelagianism, leaped out of them. By this strange phenomenon the they are said to have brought with them the Gallican leaped out of them. By this strange phenomenon the leaped out of them. they are said to have brought with them the Gamean scales were again turned, or at least the victory was of a false persuasion. When Jesus Christ brought Rome, and was similar to, or rather identical with, the held to be so doubtful, that the king, to preserve a with him from heaven, that light which was to be the glory of his people; one ruler of the Jews came to Spanish or Mozarable 88 Liturgy, which had long been adopted in Spain. This fact, however, appears not gies. It then became very easy, by an exclusive enadopted in Spain. This fact, nowever, appears not to be clearly established. Towards the end of the couragement of the Roman, effectually, though graduer come from God. So great was the authority of a blinded multitude, that a ruler of the people was It is probable that in England all the offices of the afraid of being brought into disgrace, by conversing

The times, therefore, and the people who live in their own neatherism, demonstred the Chirch performed in Latin, them, are never to be considered by us, when we are culation than the others, under the name of the "Old same persons who declaim so loudly on the fallibility pians. Italic." Towards the close of the fourth century, of all men; and yet hold themselves to be little less A like fate seems to attend the writings also which Jerome, who had previously engaged in a review of than infallible in the choice of their opinions. Let this blessed / postle and martyr left behind him. No the old Italic version, translated the Old Testament error rise as high as it can; and let truth sink as low part of the Scriptures of the New Testament has

covered the face of the earth in its passage to Canaan, would endeavour to bring a curse upon it, and blast with more skill than honesty. its greatness. If its governors were as manifestly supported in their commission as Moses and Aaron, the spiritual pride of Corah would set up the holiness The three great subjects, with which a Christian of the congregation against its priesthood, and the answered as it deserved. It is worth referring to in

there were none to rise up against it. With these considerations in his mind, and not andnent; and for the want of which, so many are may be either with them, or without them, as it was

> WRITINGS AND HISTORY OF ST. PAUL. Let us try it again. Suppose him to ask for a de-(From "Essays on some of the difficulties in the writings finition—"What is a Puseyite?" Can he be conof St. Paul" by Archbishop Whately.)

> ter a persecution of the Christians, was exposed, after this man does not deny; therefore, he is a Puseyite, his conversion, to a greater variety of afflictions in the &c., &c. Jews on account of his being the Apostle of the Gen- be condemned.

ed the nature of the Church. Some think they can man can do;) but that he might have an opportunity who follows the teachings of the Church, and whose make ther own religion, and so they despise the Word of completely retracing his steps, and of feeling that whole theological system is not a mere "development" of God and fall into infidelity. Others think they he did so;—that he might display a zeal, and firmcan make their own Church, or even be a Church unto ness, and patience, and perseverance, above all the into the power of every unprincipled agitator. Latin thus became a subject of study, and all know-ledge of it was presently confined to the priesthood by having his own injurious treatment of Christians by having his own dience most imperfectly acquainted with it. But in one bread; and that can only be in the same commufurnish him, by reflecting on his own case; -and If this sort of flexible logic were used only by those is, there are several different forms of Littingy now in existence, which, as far as we can perceive, have been received existence, which, as far as we can perceive, have been received the weighing of these things, the prevailing spirit finally, that both he and the other Apostles might who are not of us, or by the notoriously dishonest, it in Spain,—and at the middle of the eleventh century of the times, and the sanction which it may have given feel that he was placed fully on a level with them, would only be the revival of an old trick, and not notwithstanding, his former opposition to the cause; by enduring and accomplishing in it more than all the others, and cunningly induced them thereby to regard that God had fully pardoned him-the pledge of his renounce, under a false name, the very doctrines in even the majority of the clergy, warmly supported the even the majority of the clergy, warmly supported the staggers the minds of many, and carries them away, as cause, but to suffer more than any other, and with bottom of their hearts, they still cherish. A substantial uniformity appears to have pervaded them all, though this uniformity did not preclude cited on both sides, a day was finally appointed to detect them. They know that greater effect. He who had been accessary to the will be the end of this? mies whose fury knew no bounds, both of his own noted logic, to convict them all of Popery. countrymen, and of the senseless rabble of idolaters, false brethren," who misrepresented and misinter- firmly held, more widely extended. preted the doctrines he himself taught, and of arrogant rivals who strove to bring him into disrepute willing any man should take my measure, but not with with those who had learnt the faith from him.

through Christ that strengthened" him. Trusting But that would not suit the purpose. Definitions are that his Master would enable him to go through the very much in the way of those who have purposes to work to which he had been appointed, and would turn serve. even the malice and perversity of men to "the fur- I do not believe in the Pope, or in Purgatory, or in therance of the Gospel," he "rejoiced that Christ was transubstantiation, or in the worship of the Virgin, or Churches, and suppressed the true worship of the Virgin, or the Cosper, ne rejoiced that Christ was the control of Saints, or of images or relics, or in praying for the their dominions reached. Paganism became the premonly called the Vulgate, was the only translation own proper evidence. When it was asked, with a strife," by those who "thought to add affliction" to dead, &c., &c. Bull do believe in what I am taught * The will begins thus, "In the name of God, and of the glorious and blessed Virgin, our Lady St. Mary, and of all the hely company of Heaven." It requires the Dean and Canons of Windsor "to keep yearly four solemn obits" for the deceased of the Western Church. From the testimony of Aumonarch, and then in the same clause goes on to establish the poor of Windsor. The will begins thus, "In the name of God, and of the Apostle's bonds; he exulted in that very bondage, because it was made the means of introducing and design to perplex the people, who, of the Rulers, or of the Pharisees, had believed, our Saviour gave them age, because it was made the means of introducing to a Presbyterian interpretation thereof. If this is to be a Puseyite—why then they must call me Puseyite, or, if they please, "malignant," which was the those who are blinded by false learning, and, with an and at Philippi, when cruelly scourged and imprisongustine, it appears that the Latin Church possessed a appearance of great sanctity, have imposed upon the ed untried, by the Roman magistrates, he joyfully It may not be easy to tell what Puseyism is, but it very great number of versions of the Scriptures, made people? "See," saith one, "how fast our doctrine trusted that Christ would make even this a means of is easy to say what it is not, and that is something, at the first introduction of Christianity, the authors of is increasing! all the learned are going after it; and for myself, Mr. Editor, I should like to see re which were unknown. One of these Latin transla- you must all submit to it in a very short time." And sequent conversion of the jailor and his family; the printed in your excellent paper, an article to this eftions appeared to have acquired a more extensive cir- who are they that thus reason with us? The very germ, probably of the exemplary church of the Philip- fect, which you published two years ago.* The arti-

from the Hebrew into Latin. This version, which as a wicked world can reduce it; the difference be- been so unjustly neglected by some Christians, and surpasses all former ones, at length acquired so great tween them is the same as ever; and we shall still so much perverted by others; over and above the authority from the approbation it received from Pope find it wiser and better to follow the setting sun, as especial hatred of them by infidels, and some descrip-Gregory I., that ever since the seventh century it has Columbus did when he discovered the Indies. The tions of heretics. Still may Paul be said to stand, in first instance, in the year 1547, when the Order for the Commission mentioned by Strype, when the object was to commissio a decree of the Council of Trent, in the sixteenth not a spark behind; while the sun only sets to rise lants from the enemies' side, and to be treacherously Palmer's Origines Liturgica. N. B. Mr. Palmer uses the word "Liturgy" in the restricted sense, as denoting the word "Liturgy" in the restricted sense, as denoting the service used in the celebration of the Eucharist.

a uccree of the Council of Trent, in the sixteenth again. Such will be the fate of the church, and of the docrines of truth by which it is supported.

There never was a time from the beginning of the stabled by false friends on his own, degraded and villified by one class of heretics, perverted and misinal sermons, expositions, and disputations; and proworld, when there was not a party against the church | lected by those who are regarded as orthodox. And of God: and our Israel must have its enemies, as that still do his works stand, and will ever stand, as a church had which came out of Egypt. In the first mighty bulwark of the true Christian faith. He, This assertion is supported, says Heylin, (Hist. Ref. p. 66,) by Lyra and Aquinas, two as great clerks as any in the Church of Rome. See 1 Cor. xiv. 9. 16.

The Waddington's History of the Church, vol. ii. p. 97 (from M'Criph A paractive substantially the same, but differing in the gainsaying of Corah. If our governors were as cruel as Pharaoh, some would rejoice at it, glory laid up for him') from being overthrown by the were as cruel as Pharaoh, some would rejoice at it, glory laid up for him") from being overthrown by the mind which we know God accepts, and have an aptand upbraid us with every disadvantage we might be assaults of enemies, and from mouldering into decay under from hard usage; as a sign that the church is through the negligence of friends.

"ARE YOU A PUSEYITE, OR ARE YOU NOT?" (From the Gospel Messenger.)

This question is often asked of persons suspected of the undefined heresy of Puseyism; asked somethe self-interested spirit of the mercenary Balaam times with more honesty than skill, and sometimes

"Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar, or not?" This question was once put, with much the same sort of purpose, as the above sometimes is, and it was

"Are you a Puseyite, or are you not? Answer

A Puseyite is a Romanist.

This man confesses himself a Puseyite. Therefore, he confesses himself a Romanist.

What next? He is hunted down; a hue and cry is raised; and although it is out of fashion to burn

A Puseyite is one who believes in Apostolic Suc-

Suppose him to answer "No." Does this settle

This man believes in Apostolic Succession.

Therefore; he is a Puseyite-and, Therefore—as before, he is a Romanist.

His denial comes out rather worse than assent, for he is not only convicted of Puseyism, but lying.

victed this time? Certainly. What is the asking for a definition, but an evasion? The same Apostle, who had been originally so bit- Every body but a Puseyite would deny at once-

gospel-cause, than any of the others. He not only There was a time when the public mind, in a part had to endure a greater amount of persecution than of our country, was full of the terror of witchcraft, any of the rest from unbelievers, but was also pecu- and then, to be accused, was to be condemned. We liarly harrassed by vexatious opposition and mortifica- have all heard of the trial to which witches have tions of every kind from his Christian brethren. He been subjected-a trial which killed the innocent. was not only "in labours more abundant,"-he not and spared the guilty from the gallows. The public only endured a double portion of imprisonments, mind is now excited with fear of Puseyism, and the scourgings, stoning, perils of every kind from the many, "mad for the benefit of a few," are violent with enemies of the Gospel, being specially hated by the undefined apprehensions-and here to be accused, is to

tiles, the overthrower of the proud distinctions of A Clergyman is charged with Puseyism, and no Israel "after the flesh;" but he was also troubled by matter how pure his life, no matter how unexceptionthe perversity of his own converts; especially such of them as were corrupted by false teachers, who endeavoured to bring them into subjection to the Mosaic and then, Puseyism being Romanism, he is believed law, and laboured to undervalue his claims as a true to be nothing better than an emissary of the Pope. Apostle, and to rival him in the estimation of his own No matter, if he denies it-of course he will deny it If he asks, "what do you mean by Puseyism? It is not unlikely that his Lord designed thus to That he may answer honestly and safely, why he place him foremost in the fight—thus to assign to evades, and is therefore certainly guilty. him both the most hazardous, and also the most har- he preaches sound and true doctrine. To be sure he assing offices in the Christian ministry, -on account does, says some wisacre, and there is the mischief of of his having once been a blasphemer and persecutor. it; he keeps himself concealed, that he may the better

Not as a punishment, -or again that he might atone effect his purpose. and make compensation for his former sin (which no This state of things puts every faithful clergyman,

as there is nothing to enlighten the minds of men, in continually brought to his mind by what he himself ism? Then Apostolic succession is Puseyism:—or require.

It seems to have been often assumed by learned men, that there was originally some one apostolic form men, that there was originally some one apostolic form men, that there was originally some one apostolic form men, that there was originally some one apostolic form men, that there was originally some one apostolic form the doctrine is Puseyism; every Church doctrine is Puseyism; or the doctrine is Puseyism; every Church doctrine is Puseyism; or the doctrine is puse men, that there was originally some one apostone form of Liturgy** in the Christian Church, to which all the performed entirely in Latin, and even that sermons find room to exercise, in his dealings with unbelievers, but the Church of God. Ye are one bread, and of Liturgy" in the Christian Church, to which all the monuments of ancient Liturgies, and the notices which monuments of ancient Liturgies, and the notices which were for some time delivered in that tongue to an aumonuments of ancient Liturgies, and the notices which were for some time delivered in that tongue to an aumonuments of ancient Liturgies, and the notices which were for some time delivered in that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism? Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is Puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowledge of the perverse prejudices of effected, what is puseyism is "varioloid all that full knowl

rest, by suffering more than he had ever inflicted, with suspicion those who have a right to their confiby forwarding the cause of truth more than he had dence, till some less pliant logic proves them to have ever hindered it-and by bearing with him this pledge forfeited it-and even to stultify themselves and to

stoning of Stephen, himself, alone of the Apostles, as On the way, many "unstable" and not well groundfar as we know, suffered stoning; he who had been so ed "souls will be beguiled;" many seduced into false zealous in behalf of the law of Moses, was destined positions, in which, like some who have gone to Rome, to encounter not only unbelieving Jews, but those they will find that their zeal has made them plenty of Christians also who laboured to corrupt Christianity work for repentance; there will be heart-burnings by mixing the law of Moses with it; he who had and jealousies, and calumnies, and falsehoods, and all been, as he expresses it, "exceedingly mad against manner of hatred and ill-will-there will be plenty the disciples, and persecuted them even unto strange of abuse of the Church, its doctrines and its Miniscities," was himself driven from city to city by ene- ters, and plenty of cunning applications of the above

In the end, the Church will triumph, and the docwho assailed him like "wild beasts, at Ephesus." trines in which she has borne testimony during her He who had misinterpreted the ancient prophecies re- warfare against Arianism and Pelagianism, and Papal specting the Messiah, and despised his disciples, had usurpation, and Puritan destruction, and now braces to endure not only the contradiction and derision of it against all manner of latitudinarianism, will come unbelievers, but also the wilfulness and perversity of to be better understood, more heartily loved, more

As to the question, "Are you a Puseyite?" I am an India-rubber tape. Let him tell me what a Pusey-In all these troubles he was "more than conquerer ite is, and I will tell him whether I am one or not.-

cle was signed "D," and if I may guess, is worthy of

Every honest man will be glad to have the means of knowing what he is saying, when he charges his Minister with Puseyism-and all to be aided in their judgment of this so much talked about, and so little defined monster. To be sure, saying what a thing is not, is not saying what it is, but is an approximation thereto, and may satisfactorily show what very many excellent men are, who are called Puseyites.

DEVOTIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(From Dean Stanley's Condemnation of the Worship of the Church of Rome.)

Only proper expressions of devotion are commanded or allowed by our Church. For the matter of them, they are such as God himself hath required to be served by, are significant of that disposition of ness to the producing of that temper in us, which

* This will be given next week .- ED. CH.

Word, when it is necessary for ghostly counsel and advice, for the satisfying of men's consciences, and the removal of scruple and doubtfulness; but we to man. cannot say it is necessary to be made to men, in order to the pardon of God. We reckon it rather as a privilege or advantage, than a duty: and if men will not make use of this privilege as often as there is occasion, unless we tell a lie to advance the credit of disallow not of penances, but advise people to take an holy revenge on themselves when they have sinned; but not to satisfy for themselves or merit at God's hand, but to shew the sincerity of their repentance, and to strengthen their resolutions of amendment; for it is our amendment, and not our punishment, which God is pleased with. And we take care that all these things be performed in a due measure, proportionably to the strength of the person, and the nature and design of the duty; but are afraid of straining them too high, lest men should be altogether deterred from them, or acquiesce only in the outward action, or render ourselves and our cause ridiculous by any imprudent management. We have the sacraments duly administered, as our Saviour commanded them; we reckon our baptism with water perfect without oil or spittle: we grudge not the cup to the laity, nor celebrate solitary communions, nor admire whispering to God in the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ; but as we have received from Christ, so we teach and administer, without addition or diminution of anything essential or material. In short, in the holy offices themselves, and the behaviour which our Church requires they be celebrated with, there is always a great propriety observable, agreeable to the command of God in Scripture, and the practice of the Apostles and first ages of the Church, proper to the several parts of divine worship, expressive of proceeding that affected the convenience or hopes of our sense, consonant to reason and the use of the world, especial respect being always had to the exciting of piety and devotion in the minds and carriage of our people.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Toronto, January 17th, 1846. Dearly Beloved Brethren,

I beg to call your attention to the following Resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Church Society on the 7th inst. :--

"That whereas by the 19th Article of the Constituwhile the proceeds of the fourth may be appropriated to any other such object embraced within the Constitution,

as the Society from time to time may direct-

In conformity with this Resolution, I have to request that the Collection for the object here stated be made in the several Churches and Stations of this Diocese, a paper just started at Kingston, and are happy to on SUNDAY THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY NEXT, being reciprocate the compliment of an exchange. Quinquagesima Sunday.

and aid of the members of our communion to, ano-

hope that, amidst the pressure of local claims, they an officer in her Majesty's service, he appears to have will be augmented from the Mother Country, it is not forgotten that, in addressing such a letter to a brother to be denied that the supply of labourers of which officer, he has very flagrantly contravened the regulawe have it in our power to avail ourselves, is not tions of the Army. The commanding officer at a equal to the immediate demand for them, or even to particular post would be justified in becomingly exthe means actually furnished for employing them. postulating with the Chaplain, upon what appeared to The many vacancies which, in the Providence of God, have within the last few years occurred, and which it but the highest functionary in the service would not is my first duty to supply, have prevented me from be warranted in expressing his censure, or his comcomplying with the desire which, in several quarters, plaints, through the medium of the public press. An has been expressed for the services of Travelling Mis- appeal to the Commander of the Forces in such a sionaries, the support of whom has been tendered case, would, we are persuaded, assure him that he from the local resources of Branch Committees of the had grievously overstepped the line of his duty, and

since the formation of an Institution at which their cies of public obloquy. preparatory studies could be systematically pursued, and especially since the munificence of the Society for be augmented from our local resources; that we instruct. should be enabled, in some particular instances, to add We repeat that we regret this inadvertence on the an occasional gratuity to the stipend thus allotted; part of our respected contemporary; nor does it at and that we should have the means of enabling many pious and deserving young men, in every rank of life, fallen, that he offers the use of his columns for any farmers, and others,-to enter upon a high and holy but from which, by straitened circumstances, they are unhappily debarred.

In seeking, through the instrumentality of our excellent Church Society, to provide the means of thus tesy which our contemporary has so readily tendered. adding efficiently to the number of our pious and devoted ministers, I must take occasion further to request of my brethren of the Clergy, that they would "Shakspeare Club," for his kindness in transmitting be kind enough to keep in view, and transmit to me to us the Annual Report for the year 1845. We from time to time the names of such individuals as have read it with great interest and pleasure; and we they can conscientiously recommend for the work of are gratified to find the time and taste of so many the ministry, with a statement of their claims upon directed to a recreation so rational and edifying as any assistance we may be enabled from our local or appears to be included in the objects of this literary other resources to apply, in order that a record may Association. be kept of them, and a due regard be had to their age, standing, and circumstances, in apportioning

tiplication of churches of late years, in the Mother gratulate our brethren, both Clergy and Laity, of the Country, cannot allow us to hope for much addition Gore and Wellington Districts, upon the success of to our ministerial strength from that quarter; so that their exertions in this cause, and we should be dewe shall be obliged in every particular relating to our lighted to observe a general imitation of their zeal and ecclesiastical condition, to rely more and more upon our energy in the same noble work. We trust that the own local resources. At the same time it must be Branch with which we are ourselves connected will conceded that no Missionaries for Colonial service profit by this gratifying statement of their efforts and can be deemed so effective as those who, from early success. The Report of the proceedings of the Newyears, have been habituated to the peculiar circum- castle and Colborne District Branch is ready for pubstances, and often it may be to the privations, of a lication and in our hands; but, as in courtesy bound, new country; and who possess that acquaintance, we yield the priority of insertion to our friends at a which only time and experience can give, with the distance.—The length of the Report inserted to-day habits, feelings, and impressions of the people, upon must also be our excuse for the postponement of comwhich the success of their ministrations so much munications which have been some time on hand.

God intends to work us up to by them. We use all for it from our brethren of the Laity that hearty and agency for this Journal of Mr. S. Rowsell, 31 Cheap- whom he was stopping, to attend the service, and seek an pure branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church; where,

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

Candidates for this Prize, (who are limited to members of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg) are required to transmit their Essays to the Diocesan Theological Professor, on or before the 15th May next. The names of the writers are to be sent it, we cannot help that. We enjoin fastings, and accompanying in a sealed note, with a motto on the outside answering to one affixed to the Essays respec-

> The Prize (value about £10) will be adjudged immediately after the Annual Examination in August

Neither the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, nor the branch of the Church of England in this Colony which it has been so instrumental in establishing, will be injured, we feel well assured, by the very improper letter of the Rev. Carus Wilson which we observe some of our Provincial journals to have transferred to their columns from the London Record. If the writer of that letter had really been anxious that a narrative of the simple and unvarnished truth should be put forth to the world in the case referred to, without any bias or influence of party feeling, it surprises us much that he should not first have appealed to the quarter against which the complaint had been made, in order to ascertain how far the circumstances thus stated were susceptible, if not of contradiction, at least of explanation. It might antecedently have been presumed that the word of a Bishop of the Church was as much entitled to regard as the affirmation of any individual who may have represented himself as aggrieved by him; and that if a stern sense of duty should have compelled a another party, its motives should have been inquired into and ascertained before it was assumed to be either arbitrary or unjustifiable.

A feeling of delicacy forbids us from entering into any detailed explanation of this matter, especially as we have reason to believe that an answer to this most ill-judged and improper letter will, in due time, appear in the proper quarter. Suffice it, for the present, to say, that if any disappointment or hardship has arisen from the action of the Bishop of the Diocese in the instance referred to, it has been caused by the conscientious and anxious desire of his Lordship to

It is gravely affirmed that an individual whom his Lordship, - for wise reasons the candid and charitable world would judge,-thought proper to discourage in his aspirations to the ministry in this Diocese, was compelled to take a journey of 500 miles in an open wagggon, in the depth of winter, in order to secure Montreal in the middle of October,—a month before

But though his scientific theory was unsound, so permeans involve the picture of suffering and hardship tion, four Sermons are to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, in aid of the funds of this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall appoint; and that whereas the pro- liable to the suspicion of a similar largeness of exceeds of three sermons are set apart for special purposes, aggeration. We do not venture to say who is responsible for this high colouring of the simplicity of truth; but from whatsoever source it has proceeded, it proves "That the fourth Sermon this year be applied to form a fund for the support of Students in Theology, and be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose."

that they who can evince a show of zeal for the purity of the faith, sre not always proof against very startling manifestations of human infirmity and passion.

We must ascribe it, we presume, to the editorial I have great satisfaction in being thus permitted to inexperience of our new contemporary, that he was bring under public notice, and to solicit the sympathy induced to give insertion to so very unbecoming a communication as the letter addressed to the Acting ther of the many pious and charitable objects inclu- Chaplain to the Forces in that town. The writer of ded in the design of that excellent Institution, the that letter, it strikes us, has, in the height of his zeal, very seriously overstepped the rules of courtesy and Small as our resources are, and little as we can good taste; and if, as is stated by the Editor, he be be deficient or ill-judged in the discharge of his duty; that the Chaplain, not less than any other officer of Candidates for the Ministry have much increased the army, would be promptly shielded from this spe-We are too well aware of the strict discipline of the

British Army, to believe that a proceeding like this the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has would, for an instant, be tolerated; and we are too enabled me to extend assistance to the amount of £40 anxious for the maintenance of the high character of Sterling per annum each to ten of such aspirants to its officers for gentlemanly deportment and delicate Holy Orders. But I am anxious, - and I am joined I courtesy, to allow us to be silent when a Chaplain is believe in that anxiety by the members of the Church treated with insult, or his services disparaged in happens to stand within the precincts, is industriously at large,—that this amount of encouragement should the eyes of the soldiers whom he is appointed to

all diminish the error into which we conceive he has -the sons especially of clergymen, retired officers, other version of the story. The prosecution of a discussion of this kind through the medium of a newsvocation for which perhaps their hearts are yearning, paper, would be more lamentable than the first introduction of the attack; nor have we any fear, indeed, that the respectable party assailed will afford any opportunity for the exercise of the cheap and common cour-

We have to thank the Secretary of the Montreal

Our readers will be gratified by a careful perusal of the Reports of the Branches of the Church Society The demand for clergymen, owing to the vast mul- published in the last and present number. We con-

God intends to work us up to by them. We use all the instances of worship which they of the Church of Rome use, if they be either necessary or fit, though indeed often to other and better purposes. We pray constantly, but only for the living; for we look on the dead as past the benefit of our prayers. We praise God for his excellencies in himself, and thank him for his goodness to others as well as to ourselves. We pray goodness to others as well as to ourselves. We pray and advise it to be made also to the ministers of God's and advise it to be made also to the ministers of God's and the control of the Laity that hearty and library and in informing our subscribers in the day of the Church of the Laity that hearty and library and in informing our subscribers in the Mother Courty, that it extends no further than in his being kindly willing to receive any orders, communications, or payments, which will be duly fortheir than the piscopal character, and seek an opportunity for obtaining an answer to the following question: "Whether it was true that he had invested two opportunity for obtaining an answer to the following question: "Whether it was true that he had invested two opportunity for obtaining an answer to the following question: "Whether it was true that he had invested two opportunity for obtaining an answer to the following question: "Whether it was true that he had invested two structures the day for the capacity over to America?" The question was put that the approach of Dissent on this being kindly willing to receive any orders, communications, or payments, which will be duly forwarded by him to this office. It is impossible to furnish Mr. Rowsell with any stated supply of our journal of Mr. S. Rowsell, 31 Cheap-points in the Guestian and the pathod and the reacherous particular than the pathod and the pathod a transmitted to actual subscribers, or others, upon our to call him, had gone so far as to say that it was expe-

LETTERS FROM A TUTOR TO HIS PUPILS: By Jones of Nayland. 3s. 4d. pp. 148.

Of the numerous works on the training of youth which of late years have issued from the press, we know of none which a father could so advantageously place in the hands of his son as this book, which was first published more than half a century since. To quote from the preface to the new edition, these letters are "full of sound religious principles, made intelligible and attractive by the unaffected manner in which they are urged and illustrated: they speak to the heart no less than to the mind of the youthful reader, and carry conviction, as well by the simplicity of their style as by the truth of their arguments.

The pious and learned author is known to the literary

world by his powerfully written works in defence of sound A few incidents and opinions gleaned from a sketch of

his life lately published in England, may not prove uninteresting to the readers of *The Church*; shewing as they how fearlessly he raised his voice against the errors and heresies of his time.

Mr. Jones graduated at Oxford about 1748; within

This reply, on account of its learning, logic, and orthodoxy, would have done credit to riper scholars and older loxy, would have done credit to riper scholars and older disputants. It is to be regretted, however, that Lishop that unity without piety will be sufficient to carry him to Clayton was so uninfluenced by it, that he ventued to move in the House of Lords for the omission of the passages in the Prayer book which he had denounced in his essay, and eventually proceeded to such lengths, that it was only his death that prevented his being deprived of that holy office which he had profaned. To Jones the preparation of his reply was of considerable advantage, by bringing him into contact with writers whose spirit the imbibed and infused into his own works. He then First Page.

Poetry.—Sacred Ode
The History of the Prayer Book.
What is the Church?

Writings and History of St. Paul.

Are you a Pusevite, or are yound?

Devotions of the Church of England.

The Kattlesnake.

Fourth Page.

Conscientious and auxious desire of his Lordship to maintain the peace and unity, as well as purity, of the Church over which he has been called upon to preside, which, as he truly observes, "may be considered as a library in themselves to any young student of the Church of England; and no such person who considered as a library in themselves to any young student of the Church of England; and no such person who takes a fancy to what he there finds, can ever fall into Socinianism, fanaticism, popery, or any other of those modern corruptions which infest the Church and nation." In 1762 Mr. Jones published an essay on the First Principles of Natural Philosophy. This work being in opposition to the Newtonian theory, excited much animadversion among the supporters of the latter, and in consequence of its appearance the University of the second agggon, in the depth of winter, in order to secure quence of its appearance the University of Oxford refused the author the degree of M. A., though he afterwards suc-

suaded was Archbishop Secker of "its being sensibly and candidly written, and that it was not to be treated with neglect," that he shortly afterwards preferred the author o a vicarage in Kent, subsequently promoting him to the ectory of Plucklugh in the same county. The value of this living being insufficient to maintain him decently, he was compelled to seek an increase of income by tuition, and to this circumstance it is that we are indebted for the excellent letters mentioned at the head of this no-

So highly were Mr. Jones's qualifications as a Tutor So highly were Mr. Jones's qualifications as a rationappreciated, that when an ecclesiastical dignitary was asked by a nobleman if he considered Mr. Jones a suitable person to have the charge of his sons before they went to the University, the reply was, "Your Lordship may think yourself happy, if you can prevail on him to be assisted. We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Argus, take them. He is every thing you could wish. Besides written to Dr. Glasse at this period, breathes the deepest his extensive knowledge of all kinds, and his singular faculty of communicating to others what he knows, he is the death of his wife, his health began to decline rapidly; full of observation-nothing escapes him; the most common occurrences of life supply him with matter for im-provement of the mind, and his conversation is remarkably lively and agreeable."

The affection for heathenish emblems which prevailed England during his time and which is not yet extinct, thought a superstant of the emphasis with the England during his time and which is not yet extinct, the england during his time and which is not yet extinct, the england during his time and which is not yet extinct, the england during his time and which is not yet extinct. induced Mr. Jones to draw up some Reflections on the Growth of Heathenism among Modern Christians. A few extracts from this work will shew that English Churchmen had condemned the irreverent admixture of things sacred and profane, before Dr. Wiseman and Mr. Payne Than Jones, for instance, no man was more alive to the decorous gravity and reverence of past ages as regards the ornaments and furniture of churc did any one more deprecate the irreverence of his own time in this respect. "There might," he judiciously obtime in this respect. "There might," he judiciously observes, "be a faulty superstition, with a mixture of simplicity bordering on ignorance, in the works of former ages; but the style of them shewed that Christianity was the religion of the country, and that the several particulars of the sacred history were then held in honour, as subjects most worthy to be offered for admiration, and ecommended by all the efforts of human ingenuity."—
"In the village Church of Wharton," he observes, "I have seen a monument, with elegant figures as the life, of the three fates, Clotho, Lachesis and Atro spinning and clipping the thread of a great man's life; by which species of memorial he is taken, as it were, out of the hands of the true God, whom we Christians worship in our Churches, and turned over to the miserable dness of heathen destiny; not to mention the insult and profanation with which heathen idols are brough into a Christian temple. In the same church, the bap tistery, or font, is removed almost out of sight; so natu ral is it for those improvements which exalt heathenism to debase Christianity. How conspicuous are the tem-ples of the heathen idols in the famous gardens of Home n Buckinghamshire! while the parish church, which shrouded behind evergreens and other trees, as an object impertinent, or at least of no importance to a spectator of

The effect of this kind of irreverence is thus stated:-"This taste is not only profane and corrupting whenever it takes place, but the productions of it are sometimes monstrously absurd and incongruous: it begets a certain inattention to propriety, which admits of false and shocking associations, consistent neither with goodness of taste nor correctness of judgment. When I see the figure of a cock upon the top of a steeple, I am reminded of that "sacred bird" who was a monitor to St. Peter, and through his example is now giving a daily lesson to all believ When I see the globe and cross at the top of St. Paul's, When I see the globe and cross at the top of rejoice in the exaltation of Him who was humbled for our sakes, but is now the head of all principality and power to the Church and to the world. But when I see the dragon upon Bow steeple, I can only wonder how an emblem so expressive of the devil, and frequently introuced as such into the temples of idolaters, found its way

to the summit of a Christian edifice." Even the literature and poetry of his time was tainted y the same spirit; and he notices with deserved severity development of it in the Universal Prayer, by Pope, which, he says, "gives us a new sort of levelling th unknown to the wisdom of former ages. When the Jew ish nation was called out by the prophet Elijah to be spectators of the grandest dispute the world ever saw,—that is to determine whether Jehovah or Baal was the proper object of religious adoration,-Mr. Pope could e settled it all in a word or two, only by instructing the parties that the true God is worshipped in every climate by those who worship any God at all; that the tot, and the Greek philosopher, were the votaries of one and the same Divinity." He also points out passages of somewhat similar tendency in Young's Night-Thoughts, and in a poem written by Halley in praise of the New-

tonian philosophy.

Soon after Bishop Horne's consecration, he visited a friend in Norfolk, where Mr. Jones was invited to meet him. It happened, also, that John Wesley, then in the height of his popularity, came to the same place and sent to ask permission of the Clergyman to preach in his church the following day. The Clergyman referred the applicants to the Bishop, who, on being consulted, replied that "Mr. Wesley is a regularly ordained Clergyman of the Church of England, and if the minister makes. man of the Church of England; and if the minister makes no objection, I shall make none." It having been deter-It having been detered, therefore, that Wesley should preach the next day,

transmitted to actual subscribers, or others, upon our list; and, as we have already stated, the names of such will be, at any time, forwarded to us by Mr. Rowsell. We regret much that, in consequence of the misapprehension referred to, a good deal of inconvenience has been caused to this gentleman; for whose friendly and disinterested services, we beg to assure him, we are very grateful.

Thomas Ryall is appointed Travelling Agent for this journal; and he will shortly proceed on a collecting tour eastwards from this office.

Thomas Ryall is appointed Travelling Agent for this journal; and he will shortly proceed on a collecting tour eastwards from this office.

CHURCH BOOKS.

**Thomas Ryall is appointed Travelling Agent for this journal; on the ministry. Other ministers of the Gospel received him seeds to the importance of the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's soul than when the considered in reference to the ment of the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's soul than when the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's soul than when the considered in reference to the ment of the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's soul than when the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's soul than when the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's soul than when the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's soul than when the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's soul than when the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's soul than when the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an argument infinitely more conclusive when applied to man's your Committee beging the disciple whom Jesus loved,—an a less is blessed of the greater, not the greater of the less. And as this could not be done by Mr. Wesley in virtue of what he was, it must be done in virtue of what he thought him as, thought himself to be, - a vicar-general of heaven, who was above all human rules, and could give a commission by a superior right vested in his own person.—
If he acted of himself, as John Wesley, a presbyter of the Church of England, he acted against all sense and order; and by taking upon himself what no man can take, he would introduce in the issue more confusion than he would prevent. The end will never be prosperous when we do evil that good may come; and if it does not please God to uphold his own work in his own way, no man can do it for him. He may seem to do something, but it will not last; he works upon a principle, the tendency of which is not to edifi-cation, but to dissolution. If Mr. Wesley did not act as of himself, but as by immediate revelation from God,* and y the primary authority of Jesus Christ in his Church, nen he was an enthusiast, in the strictest and fullest sense of the word: and any other person, or hundred persons, might act as he did, if they could think of themselves as he thought of himself. But all such confusion was foreen and prevented by the rules and orders of a Church Mr. Jones graduated at Oxford about 1748; within those venerable walls he contracted a friendship which lasted for life, with George Horne, afterwards Bisiop of Norwich, then a youth of fifteen, and who had arrived at the University about the same time as Jones. After his ordination he, conjointly with his friend Horne, wrote a reply to a decidedly Arian work which bore the sauction of Dr. Clayton, who then held a Bishopric in Ireland. This reply, on account of its learning, logic and within the rules and orders of a Church visibly appointed and visibly continued. When any people, whoever they are, think they can act with God against the rules of God, they are either become rationalists, who do all by human authority, and deny all spiritual communication between God and man; or enthusiasts, who think the inspiration or spirit of the Gospel has set them above the forms of the Church; which persuasion terminates in spiritual republicanism. sion terminates in spiritual republicanism. In the Christian society two things are to be kept up with all diligence;

> heaven, would be under a great mistake, and he would be justly condemned and despised for it. But is not he who supposes that piety without unity will carry him to heaven under as great (and, if he believes the Apostle, as dange-It was while walking with Mr. Jones one day, upon a hill near Canterbury, that Bishop Horne passed an eulo-gium upon the Church in Scotland, somewhat similar to that which is said to have been bestowed upon Bishop Wilson's diocese. His Lordship observed, that "from its primitive orthodoxy, piety, poverty and depressed state, he had such an opinion of this Church as to think, that if the great Apostle of the Gentiles were upon earth, and it were put to his choice with what denomination of Christians he would communicate, the preference would probably be given to the Episcopalians of Scotland, as most like to the people he had been used to.

Early in the year 1792, Bishop Horne sank under a paralytic attack. Doubtless this dissolution of the sacred friendship, which had so long existed between these excellent men, must have been severely felt by the survivor; shortly afterwards a severe domestic affliction, the loss of ved wife, did the work of many years upon him. Speaking of his own experience he says, "The estate of matrimony is wise and holy, and honourable; and if it proves to be what God designed it always should be, it is the most happy in the world. It was the state of man in the time of his innocency; and even now, when innocency is gone, it is a relief under all the cares of life: poverty and a paralytic stroke reduced him to a state of weakness from which he never recovered. He died on the feast of

sive learning, and the soundest piety; and he had, beyond any other man I ever knew, the talent of writing on the deepest subjects to the plainest understandings.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:-Previously announced, 128 collections, in am't 383 5 51

st. Mary's Church, Chinguacousy £0 15 Clarke's, Gore of Toronto 0 12 1

 Williamsburg
 £3
 8
 3½

 Matilda
 0
 16
 8½

 —per Rev. E. J. Boswell
 0
 16
 8½

 134 Collections..... ... £390 17 63

T. W. BIRCHALL, 21st Jan., 1846. The Treasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of

ciation, through the Rev. John Gibson. [The list dence on his never-failing aid. of the latter in our next.-ED.]

CHURCH SOCIETY.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT BRANCH. The Annual Meeting of this Association was held in e Sunday School Room, Hamilton, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, after Divine Service in Christ's Church, when prayers were read by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, nary at Louth, and the lessons by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector of Thorold. The meeting was opened by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, Chairman of the Association, who roduced the business of the evening with a brief but interesting sketch of the operations of the Parent Society, during the last year, and then called upon the Secretary to read the Report, which was to the following effect:-

REPORT. The Managing Committee of the Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto feel much satisfaction in meeting the friends and members of that Society on the occasion of this its third anniver-Their conviction of its practical usefulness, as well as of the soundness of the principles upon which it has been established, remains unimpaired; their confidence in its increasing prosperity and ultimate success gains ground with every year's observation and experience; and they look forward to the day when, under the blessing of God, it shall comprise every baptized member of the Church,—when the register of each parish, throughout this extensive Diocese, shall form the list of subs bers to the Church Society,—and when the designation of that Society might, with justice, be changed from "the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto," to "the Western Canadian Missionary Church." May the Great Head of the Church hasten that blessed period, when unity of sentiment and action shall prevail, all Churchmen, combining heartily in the holy cause, shall know no other strife than who shall be most useful in extending the kingdom of Christ upon earth, and when their highest ambition shall be to be accounted worthy to any sacrifice for Him who wath redeemed them

Statement of the Annual Receipts and Expenditure of the Gore and Wellington District Branch Church Society.

RECEIPTS. Balance, per statement at last Annual Meeting 105 Dundas Ancaster. Mohawk and Tuscarora
Nelson and Wellington Square...
Oakville and Trafalgar...
Binbrook and Saltfleet... ceipt £75 Binbrook... EXPENDITURE. Paid Rev. J. Mockridge, Travelling Miss.
"For Tracts given Mr. Mockridge for Church Society, Toronto
Expenses at last Annual Meeting

Brantford Branch, for local purposes ... Binbrook and Saltfleet Hamilton Branch Balance, for amount at credit of the Church Society in the Gore

Your Committee are happy to find that a comparison of the receipts of the past year with those of the preceding, exhibits an increase in the funds of the Society of about £35. One new Parochial Association has been

formed among the Indians on the Grand River under the charge of their zealous Missionaries, the Rev. Messrs. Nelles and Elliott. The Rev Mr. Nelles observes in his Report, "the amount of collections is very small for the year, but I have no doubt they will increase as our parishioners become more acquainted with the objects of the Society, and better able to contribute to its support. The Indians have not been in circumstances for the last few years to give money, but we hope they will be more prosperity, and that every year more of their pages will be perous, and that every year more of their names will be added to the list of subscribers."

The newly-formed Association in Binbrook and Saltfleet has nobly sustained its reputation. Their Report, just received, exhibits an increase of £10 in the amount

The number of Parochial Associations in connection with this District Branch is as follows:—Hamilton, Dundas, Ancaster, Guelph, Gait, Brantford, Nelson and Wellington Square, Trafalgar, Binbrook and Saltfleet, Indian Missions of "Mohawk" and "Tuscarora."

In each of these parishes (except the last) Annual Meetings were held in the month of July last, when the Clergy of the District were assisted by the Rev. Drs. and labour are more tolerable; sickness is less afflicting; disappointments are diminished; and blessings are increased. It is certain that from a common relation to a family of children, a friendship arises out of matrimony, such as the world can never produce from any other relation in life; and as friendship is one of the first of blessings are far as paradise can be recovered by us in this appeared to languish, and in another place to have become ings, so far as paradise can be recovered by us in this state of mortality, it must be found here or nowhere."—
Holding these sentiments, it will readily be imagined how places, in hopes that past remissness may be compensated by the discount of the disc f a relation in life which for by redoubled exertion, and that a corresponding in-

His letter, crease may appear at our next anniversary. Your Committee, in reviewing the proceedings of the past year, cannot fail to recognise the blessing of that gracious Providence which has watched over the infancy

Two Days Later from Engla of this Society, and which, from small beginnings, has raised it to the first rank of the public charities of this Diocese; and they trust that the friends of the Church will never relax their praiseworthy exertions in such a holy cause. To their assembled friends, the representa-tives of a large and Christian circle, they would make their renewed, their earnest, their unhesitating appeal.-They ask for the exertion of fresh zeal, and the display They ask for the exertion of fresh zeal, and the display of fresh liberality, that your Society may not only be enabled to fulfil its present engagements and to keep up their operations in active efficiency, but that it may acquire fresh vigour, and go forth in the greatness of its strength to scatter innumerable blessings among the Instance and destinate settlers of this reactive of the Previous dians and destitute settlers of this section of the Province. They entertain a confident expectation that what has already been accomplished is but the earnest of a far more extended effort, for they are persuaded that the members of the Church in this Diocese, reflecting that they enjoyed their spiritual advantages for years entirely through the manificence of Christians in the Mother Country, will not suffer this noble project to decline—a project in which the best interests of present and future generations are involved; but that having learned to value aright the ordinances of the Church, they will adopt the best interests. ordinances of the Church, they will adopt the best method of shewing their gratitude to Him who instituted them, by extending those blessings to others, remembering how He has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me;" and who has promised that "a cup of cold water given to a disciple, because he belongs to Christ, shall in nowise lose its reward.

> The Report having been read, the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:-1. Moved by John Davidson, Esq., seconded by ABSALOM SHADE, Esq., of Galt,

That the Report now read be adopted, and printed in the Church newspaper, for the information of the members of this 2. Moved by Rev. M. Boomer, seconded by James DAVIDSON, Esq., of Woolwich,

The Freasurer of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto acknowledges the receipt of £43 7s. 10d. from the Treasurer of the Gore and Wellington District Branch; also, £9 2s. 6d. from the Georgina Parochial Paroc

3. Moved by Rev. G. M. Armstrong, seconded by Rev. THOS. GREENE, That the successful operation of the Parent Society is a just cause of congratulation to the members of every District Asso-clation, and should act as an incentive to increase their exer-

4. Moved by Rev. W. McMurray, seconded by Hugh C. BAKER, Esq., That this Association rejoices to learn that, during the past year, a new Parochial Association has been formed among the Indians on the Grand River, under the charge of the zealous Missionaries at the Mohawk Village and Tuscarora. 5. Moved by Rev. T. B. FULLER, seconded by W. A.

tions to promote the general objects of that Society

HARVEY, Esq., That this Association, reflecting upon the noble objects of the Church Society and the vast amount of good that might be accomplished if all the members of our Church were cordially to engage in the work, would earnestly recommend the Office Berrers and other members of this Association to redouble their exertions to enlist all their fellow-Churchmen throughout the district in aid of its holy cause.

6. Moved by W. D. Powell, Esq., seconded by R. That in a country like Canada, where land is comparatively cheap, and where donations in land might consequently be made with little sacrifice, this Association regrets to find that so little

has been done in procuring grants of land for the general objects of the Church Society. 7. Moved by Rev. B. C HILL, seconded by W. ATKIN-

That the thanks of this Association be cordially given to those gentlemen who have acted as Office Bearers of this Society during the past year, and that they be requested to continue their valuable services for the ensuing year. 8. Moved by A. T. KERBY, Esq., seconded by Rev. J. L. ALEXANDER,

That the following gentlemen do constitute the Hamilton Commending this good work to the zealous advovaccy of my brethren of the Clergy, and entreating vaccy of my brethren of the San vaccy of my brethren of

Many interesting and effective speeches were delivered, both by the clergy and laity, in the course of the evening, and were listened to attentively by a numerous audience, who had assembled, notwithstanding the inclemency of who had assembled to the course of the evening and were listened to the course of the evening and who had assembled, notwithstanding the inclemency of the course of the evening and the course of the evening. the weather, to enjoy the return of this delightful anniversary. The thanks of the Association are due to the Rev. Messrs. Fuller and Armstrong, of the Niagara District, who kindly undertook the journey in very bad weather to afford their valued assistance at the public meeting.

RECTORY OF CORNWALL. - The Lord Bishop of Toronto has appointed the Rev. H. Patton, of Kemptville, to the Rectory of Cornwall, in the room of the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, deceased. The Reverend Gentleman, we understand, will assume the duties of his sacred office on Sunday, the 18th instant .- Cornwall Observer.

The Officiating Minister of St. George's, Toronto, begs to acknowledge the receipt of two Communion-books, as a Christmas present to that Church, from R. J. Turner, Esq., with an appropriate Latin inscription: also, of a handsome Bible from J. H. Cameron, Esq., corresponding with a Prayer-book presented by the Bishop from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Reverend Robert Davies, a Church Missionary, was drowned on the 3rd inst. from on board the Schr. Lively, when on his passage, with his family, from Rum Cay to Crooked Island, Bahamas, by falling overboard at night.—Bermuda Royal Gazette, Nov. 18.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—We understand that the Rev. Principal Nicolls, A.M., of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, arrived in town a few days ago—and is a guest of the Lord Bishop of Montreal. We have to congratulate those who took the lead in the affairs connected with this College on its apparently progressing state, and we trust that it may go on and prosper. The first term is over and the winter racation has commenced.

first term is over, and the winter vacation has commenced.

When Mr. Nicolls first proceeded to Lennoxville, affairs had rather a discouraging appearance—no carpenters were to be had to go on with the work, and numerous other difficulties (necessarily attendant upon so young an institution) had to be encountered. For a time matters continued to look rather disheartening, and just as the College of the continued to look rather disheartening, and just as the Insti-College opened a great gloom was thrown over the Institution, by the very sudden and unexpected death of one of the Students—a gentleman who had only just arrived from England, in apparent good health, and with the view of devoting himself to the ministry. During this trying period Mr. Nicolls did everything, in every way, for this unfortunate, young man—and, subsequently encountered unfortunate young man—and subsequently encountered various other difficulties, which were all eventually mas-

tered.

There is still, however, a great deal to be done to render this capital Institution efficient—a great deal is still wanting in a pecuniary way. Fortunately when it was in contemplation, the munificent sum of £600 sterling was placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Montreal, which His Lordship applied to this chief. This certainly, was 7 0 0 His Lordship applied to this object. This certainly was 28 3 3 a most liberal and timely donation. We believe it was given to the Bishop by a very old friend in England, who has proved himself a true friend to our Colony. Each o the two great Church Societies at home contributed £1000 towards this Institution—and we understand that shares 183 13 6 of £25 each were taken by a great many leading individuals in this Diocese, and donations at home to some a-mount were collected by Mr. Nicolls for this object before leaving Oxford.

leaving Oxford.

There is a very good preparatory school, ably conducted by J. Miles, Esq., M.A., in connexion with the College, which is, we believe, in a flourishing condition.—Still, as we said before, there is much to be done—and the interest of the capital (after deducting the probable expenditure for the creation of the college, which hids fair the interest of the capital (after deducting the probable expenditure for the erection of the college, which bids fair to be an ornament to the beautiful country in which it is situated) is barely sufficient to provide for the present limited wants of the Institution—when, at the same time, the aid of an assistant is all but indispensable, and one cannot be obtained or maintained without a salary. We have heard that some active room. have heard that some active men among our merchants, being convinced of the necessity of such an Institution are talking over a plan to lay before the Bishop, which we hope may succeed, for establishing an additional professorship. England has done her share nobly for us-It is now our turn to respond to the feeling of our mother

We understand also that a library is being formedand we hope that any of our readers whose classical vo-lumes lie dusty on their shelves, and who themselves have grown rusty (and are not ashamed to acknowledge it,)

will at any rate make their contribution in this way.

We have long wanted an Institution of this kind, and among us should have to send our character that many among us should have to send our children to a neighbouring country for education, which they ought to have received at home. Far be it from us to say that the education they received was unsatisfactory—but this we do say, that the democratic ideas too often imbibed in the United States (if this system of description companies). United States (if this system of depending upon our neighboars for education, and of our youths being sent to that country when their minds were ripe to receive indelible vade this our happy country, and carry with them their

Two Days Later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP OXFORD.

The Oxford left Liverpool on the 6th of December, in comany with the packet ship Virginian, Capt. Hiern, and has

Her Majesty's government have issued orders for 42,000 sets f accontrements for the militia of the English counties, the whole to be ready on the 1st of March next. The various clerks of the sub-divisions throughout England have likewise eceived orders to certify to government the dates of their re-

THE CHANCELLORSHIP. - We have heard a rumour from a quarter likely to be tolerably well-informed upon such a subject, that in consequence of the serious and continued indisposition of Lord Lyndhurst, some intention exists of throwing the seals into commission; and it is further rumored that in the event of such an arrangement being carried into effect, Mr. Baron Parke wil be the Lord Chief Commissioner.

SHARE MARKET. - The week's business, though limited, is of a firmer character than previously reported. Much caution continues to be evinced by all parties, and but few are pressing sales at the present moment, particularly for scrips of a sound

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR .- Additional batteries are being erected at Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Pembroke, and other places on the coast of the island. A great number of traversing platforms, 16 feet long, to be fixed by pivots to the masonry of the embrasures, are in progress of construction at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; and some idea may be formed of the quantity of work now performed in the carriage department; where about five or six years ago only about 100 hands were employed in that branch, there are now between 350 and 400 mean resulting a sidely hand. 400 men employed, aided by many new improvements in machinery, equal to the work of a great number of hands .-The contractors for timber for the Royal Arsenal have not been able to supply the extra demand for seasoned timber, in consequence of the great and unanticipated consumption, and the dockyards have had recourse to. Numbers of large guns have been forwarded to Jersey and other exposed islands, and to the Cape of Good Hope and other colonial possessions, and the greatest activity prevails to strengthen every place at home and abroad, for securing them in the event of be A number of block ships heavily armed, will soon be ready for their respective stations, and add greatly to the defence of the

The Liverpool Mail, in speaking of the famine in Great Britain, says: "It is as we anticipated, and it is delightful to record the fact, that the monster 'Famine,' with which the nation was threatened, has begun to devour its insolent and tion was threatened, has begun to devour its insolent mendacious authors. Every post brings the cheering intelligence that the potatoe failure, the distemper, are fallacies not engendered by the brain, but proceeding from the heart—fear-ful falsehoods, invented for a sordid and dishonest purpose." Since the above was received the arrival of the Iowa from

Havre has put us in possession of four days later intelligence. The only article of additional information which p much interest or importance, is that which relates to the ramoured abolition of the Corn Law. The report circulated with reference to the alleged intention of the Premier, who is said to meditate a repeal of the Law in question, originated with the Times. The following extract from the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedy an accurate the New York Albion appears to embedding the New York Albion appears to the Ne pears to embody an accurate and concise representation of the present state of this agitating discussion :-

We do not think that an entire repeal of the Corn Laws is at hand; the ports may possibly be opened for six weeks—the usual time—or perhaps longer if grain be very scarce, and the suffering of the people alarming—and we should not be surprised to see a further reduction on the duties of foreign grain. proposed by Sir Robert Peel at the opening of the sess was probably owing to the discussion Cabinet, and the resolution taken to act upon them, that reached the ears of the Times, and caused it to make its remarkable an-

Colonial.

TORONTO ATHENÆUM.

The Annual Meeting of this Institution took place on The Annual steeling of this Institution took place of Thursday, the 8th instant, at the room in the west wing of the Old City Buildings, formerly the City Offices. The attendance was small, but the proceedings of the evening were carried on with much spirit, and those present were evidently granted with the condition of the Society's affairs. The collection of books, consisting of nearly 300 headsons and substantial of books, consisting of nearly 300 handsome and substantial volumes, (and intended as a foundation for a general public library in this city), made quite a respectable appearance; its opening may indeed be considered an event in these times, as being the first successful effort out of the many which have been made for the same object. We trust, most heartily, that

Comm donell, (The (Member which the

Public I

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money f debts wh of the li Purchas

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these few books, carefully preserved, will ultimately collect to themselves thousands upon thousands of companions, until the Public Library of Toronto shall become a distinguished portion of it.

of its history as a city.

We subjoin the list of officers for the present year, and the Report of the Council, which will be found to contain all the mation which can be desired respecting the Society's trans-

President-REV. H. SCADDING, M.A.

Vice-Presidents:

S, John H. Cameron, Esq.
L. O'Brien, M.D. Hon. G. Crookshank, Hon. S. B. Harrison, W. H. Boulton, Esq., M.P.P. G. P. Ridout, Esq. Rev. J. Barclay, M.A. W. L. Perrin, Esq. W. B. Jarvis, Esq., Sheriff. Clarke Gamble, Esq. G. R. Grasett, Esq. M.D. Rev. W. H. Ripley, B.A. C. Berczy, Esq.

Treasurer .- Thos. D. Harris. Secretary .- S. Thompson. Committee of Management .- Thos. Champion, A. J. Macdonell, C. H. Sabine, R. Cooper, D. B. Read. REPORT.

The Council of the Toronto Athenaeum beg to lay before its bers a statement of their proceedings during the period for which they were elected to represent its interests.

The principal objects to which the Council have directed their attention, as being most likely to conduce to the perence and usefulness of the Institution, viz., the formation

of a Public Library, has, they are happy to say, been accom-Plashed to a considerable extent: nearly 300 volumes of valuable Standard Books are now on the shelves of this Society, to which many more are expected shortly to be added. In achieving this result, much must be attributed to the ex-

cessful efforts in adding to our stock the publications of learned which it might have been difficult otherwise to have secured. It is unknown, perhaps, to some of us, that we are indebted for a considerable portion of our funds to an unsuccessful effort made in 1841, when a few gentlemen, anxious to redeem this City from the reproach of possessing no Public Library, exerted themselves to form an association, for the express purpose of supplying that want, but were compelled to desist from the attempt, after having succeeded in collecting a sum of money for the purpose, which was left in the hands of Jno. Cameron, Esq., eashier of the Commercial Bank. Application having been made to the individual subscribers to this fund, the balance which remained on hand (after paying the debts which had been incurred) amounting to the current fall. debts which had been incurred,) amounting to the su was handed over to our Treasurer, for the purchase of books.

Several gentlemen have presented books for your library, Centitling them, when of the estimated value of £5, to the use

of the library for life) whose names will be found in the ac-companying list, containing all the works now on your shelves, and which are particularly described in the catalogue herewith

Books purchased from H. & W. Rowsell, principally from the funds of the Toronto Public Library of 1839, W. Rowsell, Esq.
Presented by T. Champion, Esq. life donation....
Ditto by J. H. Cameron, Esq. life donation....
Ditto by W. C Keele, Esq.
Ditto by W. Rowsell.
Ditto by S. Thompson. Ditto by H. & W. Rowsell Ditto by Rev. W. H. Ripley, life donation Ditto by W. L. Perrin, Esq.

From Reyal Asiatic Society, 8; Royal Society Edinbergla, 1; Horticultural Society 3, Geological

Society, 4; Royal Institute British Archi-Exclusive of pamphlets On an application made through your Secretary, the Cor-poration of this City liberally granted to this Institution the use of rooms in the New Market Buildings; those rooms, however, were found to be inconvenient for your use, and a sub-sequent application was made for the rooms in which we now meet, as being more suitable, which has been complied with for a period of six months, at £20 per annum, and for a longer period in case the Corporation should decide on not creeting new buildings during the present year. Should those new buildings, however, he erected, your Council entertain the most sauguine expectation that you will be enabled to obtain the ommedations worthy both of the objects in view, and of the

City itself. Under such circumstances, and being compelled o select new rooms, it has been thought most advisable to fit up the present rooms, at a triding expense, rather than adopt ing a proportion of the expense of these rooms, in consideration of being allowed the use of them for their meetings.

For the purpose of at once throwing open the Library to such members as may desire to avail themselves of its advantsubscription for the current year, which will also entitle to the

use of books out of the library. As soon as a sufficient number of members shall come forward to avail themselves of the or of members shall come forward to avail themselves of the privilege, the rooms will be opened on other evenings; and it is intended ultimately to keep them open during the whole week, (excenting Sundays) whenever the funds will admit week, (excepting Sundays) whensoever the funds will admit.
With respect to the 17th Section of your laws, requiring the Council to form a Museum as soon as possible, it is recom-mended that an application be made to the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, for a portion of the collection made during the Geological Survey now in progress, to be placed in the custody of this Society, under the control of the Corporation; and that the latter body be requested to sanction such application. By this means, if successful, a Museum will be at once commenced in the city, which may be expected to endure as

torical Discussion have been duly held during the present Session, and have been productive of much satisfaction to those who have borne a part in the proceedings. Many excellent Essays have been read, proving that the opportunity is alone Wanting to elicit talent among as of a high order. The meetings will be continued weekly, on Thursday evenings,

until May next, and then close for the summer months.

By the Treasurer's Report, herewith presented, it will be seen that the receipts have been £56 9s. 7d.; the expenditure,

The amount of outstanding debts is about £20. Were the whole amount of subscriptions due to be paid in, the funds in hand would more than cover the deficiency, but as many persons have given their names as subscribers to the Athe who take no immediate part in its various objects, yet wish to forward its interests generally, it is almost impossible to arrive at an accurate statement of the probable receipts: it is, not withstanding, considered, that a sufficient sum may be depended on, to relieve all uneasiness as to our future operations. Members, however, are earnestly requested to pay forthwith the unt of their subscriptions, and to exert themselves in aid of All which is respectfully submitted.

ch is respectiony succeeding.

By order,
S. Thompson, Secretary. Toronto, Jan. 8, 1846.

ELECTION OF MAYOR OF TORONTO. - A special Meeting of the Council was held on Thursday last. In pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, the Clerk took the Chair. Mr. Councilman Beard moved, seconded by Mr. Councilman Ritchey, that W. H. Boulton, Esq., be elected to the office of Mayor for the Present year. The question was put by the Chairman, and the vote stood as follows:—Yeas: J. Beard, R. Beard, Beatty, Bethune, Craig, Cameron, Dungran, Dunn, Mitchell, S. Platt, Richey, Sherwood, Trotter, and Wakefield—14. Nays: Dennison, Macdonald, and G. Platt—3. The Mayor returned thanks, and the Meeting adjourned.—British Canadiaa.

The election of a municipal Councillor for this. Township, took place on Monday last, when, owing to some dispute about the nomination of a Chairman to preside during the election, the Township Clerk for 1845 (Mr. Clement), considering it to be his duty to act as chairman, which was disputed by many, Mr. Biggar was by Mr. Clement declared duly elected, which proceeding was protested against by Mr. Walker's party, who refused to acknowledge the authority of Mr. Clement to act as chairman. For our part, we know not whether Mr. Clement's conduct on this occasion was legal or not; but this we do know, that it was directly in opposition to former usages on such ocasions, at least, so far as elections have been man in this Township. We certainly regret that such misunder-standings should take place at elections, as they tend very much to widen the breach which party spirit has already made

in society, to excite a jealousy between parties, and to perpetuate a feeling inimical to all the best interests of the community. -Brantford Courier. Had a facility of free intercourse between the Canadian set-

tler and his friends and relatives in the Mother Country been sooner afforded by the Post Office authorities, the population of Western Canada would at this moment have been nearer two millions than half a million of souls. Your Council have no hesitation in asserting, that no error was ever productive of equally destructive results to the interests of this colony as the system of exorbitant letter postage by the British packet line, which seemed to be hung up as a curtain of darkness between the emigrant and his relatives at home. Had the paramount object of the British Government been to retard, inst promote the settlement of these Colonies, a more efficient agency could not have been amployed. Epistolary correspon dence scarcely ever reached the old country except through the nands of some discontented or capricious immigrant, returning to his native land, with the most incorrect conceptions of every thing relating to the country; and anxious on his return to justify his own procedure, by an exaggerated depiction of our social and physical condition. The penetrating mind of Lord

Sydenham quickly detected this serious abuse; and his energy

in pushing home upon the Imperial Government the necessity of an instant change was productive of the happy issue so long wished for by the forgotten backwoodsmen of Canada. At the present day

Extract from Report of the Toronto Board of Trade,

REPUBLICAN SCHOOL BOOKS. To the Editor of the St. Thomas Standard.

Sir,—The Education of the youth of this Province being a subject of deep interest to all classes of your readers, I was pleased to see a portion of the last Standard occupied with a discussion of the System of instruction pursued at the Model School, established at St. Thomas, The charge of the London Times, relative to the appointment of an American Teacher, and the use of American books in the School, Mr. Elliott does not deny; but pleads in extenuation, the perfect consonance of the former with law, and the want of law, to prohibit the latter.—
As to the legality of appointing an American to the mastership
until the end of the year, Mr. Elliot no doubt is correct. And here I may be permitted to ask, what services have these Republican loafers rendered us, that the legislature should allow them two years in which to poison the minds of our youth with their pernicious principles after the school act became the law of the land? But is the County Superintendent correct in asserting that there is no law by which parents and teachers can be compelled to provide proper books to be used in the school? The 61st section of the School Act enacts, "That it shall not be competent for the Trustees of any Township, Town, or City School, constituted as aforesaid, a County Model School, to appoint any person to be a teacher in the same, unless with their special approval in writing, by the County Superintendent, of their selection of such person as a teacher; nor yet to make any regulations for the internal administration of such school, unless in like manner approved in writing by the said County Superintendent.

"And the said County Superintendent shall have power to make and enforce any regulation he may see fit to make for the internal administration of such schools." This extract proves conclusively, that the County Superin-

tendent has other means than that of a "gradual process of persuasion" to effect a change of hooks. The words "internal administration" are a suredly comprehensive enough to embrace he description of books used in the Model Schools. In a School District in this Township, the Trustees, one of whom is a Magistrate, and all men of equal intelligence and

espectability with those of any District with which I am acquainted, have lately appointed an American Teacher, who has introduced, with other American books, a Work entitled "Mitchell's Primary Geography," from which, in order to enable you and your readers to judge of its fitness to be used in the Schools of British subjects, I beg to furnish you with a few

"The people of the United States are called Americans, and are among the most intelligent, industrious, and enterprising people in the world." Page 38. American vessels sail to all parts of the earth; and the American flag, the star-sprangled banner, is known and respect-

"In the United States there is no nobility; every citizen is equal in civil and political rights; the son of the poorest man in the country, if he attends to his learning, and possesses abilities may become President."

"The people under a monarchy are governed by an Emperor or King. He remains in that station as long as he lives, whether he be good or bad man."

whether he be good or bad man.

"In some countries the sovereigns are despots and tyrants.

Here the people, even of the highest rank, must bow their faces to the earth, and creep on their hands and knees, when they come near the throne where the king is sitting." "The citizens of republican governments enjoy a greater share of freedom than the subjects of monarchies. In this

country, when any of the people wish to see the President, they can visit him as if he were a private gentleman. Emperors and Kings are often guarded by soldiers; and no one is allowed to the country of the country o lowed to go near them except with great form and ceremony." I might note more of the same character, enumerating the "brilliant victories gained both by their army and navy, their gallant patriots, generals, orators, writers, and statesmen."-

But what has been produced is more than enough, to assist any loyal British subject in forming a proper estimate of "Mitchell's Primary Geography." I believe this book is also used in the St. Thomas Model School. Farther comment is unnecessary; I will only observe, that if the Government wish to put a stop to the dissemination of principles foreign to British institutions, its early attention will be given to a careful revision of the law which tolerates such glaring abuses.

These pernicious publications have been industriously circulated in every township in Canada. More than twenty applications have been made to us for them—their "cheapness" is an alluring bait, but we think when the cost of eradicating false prejudiced and truthless system of education are taken into account, such trash is ruinously dear. If parents as well as school trustees neglect their duty to themselves, their children, and their country, in this matter, it is imperative upon the legislature of the country to adopt measures for the abatement of the nuisance. A duty of 50 per cent upon American school books, and the reprinting or selling of them being visited by fine and forfeitude, would rid the country of them effectually.

this Province thanking Providence for all that full measure ages, it will be opened, for the present, on Tuesday evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock, on payment of the library fee, and the subscripting for the current care which will all the properties on this matter, but are prepared to stand forth as one man in defence of the majestic empire of which we are an imman in defence of the majestic emp portant branch. The prestige which the rapid "materiel" progress of the United States once excited in the minds of some faith and obligations. We fear God—we honour the Queen and we desire to live in peace with all mankind, especially with that portion of it which is connected with us by the ties come we can assure our turbulent neighbours that they greatly to fall into their rough embrace, or to reciprocate those dem cratic sympathies which at no very recent date they so ardently lavished upon us; while, as regards the Mother Country, Brother Jonathan may depend that if the most distant and unlong as the town itself, and to become an object of interest to peopled tract of the British empire be assailed by force or fraudtravellers and mach of science from all parts. travellers and meen of science from all parts.

The regular meetings of the Section for Literary and Hisshe has the firm, unanimous resolution of her statesmen and people to hold her own - Toronto Herald.

PITTSBURG AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .- A full meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Branch Agricultural Society attended the summons of the Chairman, Mr. Win. Ferguson, esterday afternoon, at Mr. John McLean's Inn, Barriefield, to take into consideration, and to give replies to the following Queries propounded by the Home Government :-

1. Were the Potatoes in the Province generally attacked by a disease which destroyed or impaired the substance of the Root, in either of the years 1843, 4, 5?

2. Did the Potatoes which were sound when dug up remain sound; and were any means of averting the corruption of the root after it had been taken out of the ground, found effectual? 3. Was it found that Potatoes and other vegetables or grains planted in the ground where diseased potatoes had been grown, were attacked by the same disease?

4. Were any means of preventing the recurrence of the Potato disease, in successive years found effectual?

After a good deal of discussion, in which many opinions were broached, the following resolutions were carried almost unanimously, the only dissentients being Mr. Wm. Starke and Dr. Barker, who were of opinion that the rot in the potatoes was caused by a peculiar and bitherto unknown disease

Moved by Mr. James Dunlop, seconded by Mr. A. Me Intyre, That the following replies be adopted. - Carried. 1. The potatoes in Canada in 1843 were not injured by rot, although it is said to have existed in parts of the State of New York. In 1844 the potatoes through several sections of the Province, were partially injured, the rot being confined to those potatoes only that had not been taken up before or immediately after the ground got saturated with the late summer rains, and were lying in that state under the action of the sun at a degree of heat between 80 and 90, causing such an extreme fermentation, as entirely to destroy the germ or vitality of the potato. In 1845, the rot was caused by the immense quantity of rain that fell during the autumn, and which rendered it almost impossible to dig the potatoes before they were injured. too long in the wet ground. The rot, through a like

ause, has frequently occurred.

2. The greater portion of the potatoes that were dug up previous to the early autumn rains, kept perfectly sound, while those that remained in the ground for a considerable time after, were to a great extent injured; and no remedy that we are aware of, has been found effectual, generally to preserve even those that were apparently sound when dug up.

3. We are not aware that any vegetable or grain, has been injured, by a disease similar to that of the potato rot, from having been planted in ground that produced potatoes, which afterwards rotted. But on the contrary, we know that excel-lent crops have been produced under these circumstances.

4. No remedies were tried. THE ONTARIO MILLS WOOLLEN FACTORY .- We have at length the pleasure of announcing that this establishment, the ost extensive in British America, is now in full operation,-Of the benefits which it is destined to confer on the Newcastle District, setting aside its future important influence on the commerce of the Colony at large, there can be but one opinion, and we most heartily trust, that through the energetic support of all classes, it will realize to its patriotic proprietor, S. E. MACKECHNIE, Esq., that profitable return he is so well entitled to expect for his munificent expenditure of capital. We have had the pleasure afforded us of inspecting the whole establishment, and should be doing injustice to our feelings, were we to refrain from expressing our admiration of all the details connected with it. The building, substantially built of brick, is four stories and a half high, one hundred feet long, and forty feet wide. In the ground story is contained the magnificent water wheel, pronounced by all scientific men who have seen it, to be the finest ever constructed in this Province; also the fulling machinery, finishing room, and dye house. The second story is appropriated to the weaving department, a noble room running the whole length of the building, and supported by columns, where we had the pleasure of seeing that great invention of modern times, the Power Loom, in full operation. The third story is the Carding room, of the same dimensions as the Weaving room; and here curiosity is amply gratified in exa-

wonderful invention, the Spinning Jennie, excites the admiration of the beholder. The upper, or attic story, is appropriated for drying the wool after its having been washed and dyed.— The building throughout is heated by steam, thus greatly diminishing the risk from fire, and the dyeing operations are performed by the same agent, in the most efficient manner: altogether, the ONTARIO MILLS WOOLLEN FACTORY is a most leasant spectacle to look upon for all who feel an interest the progressing advancement of Canada as a dependency of the British Crown, and from the activity and scientific skill of its operative Superintendent, as well as the enterprise of its worthy proprietor, we entertain not a doubt of its future and rapid sperity .- Cobourg Star.

THE LAST OF THE FALL FLEET .- The schooner Louise, Capt. Taylor, left Port Stanley on her downward trip for King-Capt. Taylor, left Port Stanley on her downward trip for Kingston on the 6th of November, with a cargo of wheat and flour; after discharging which, she shipped a full and valuable cargo of merchandise for the merchants of Port Stanley, St. Thomas, and London, and sailed from Kingston on the 20th November. Capt. Taylor experienced a great deal of severe weather during his upward passage, and did not succeed in getting on Lake Eric until the beginning of December. In beating up for Port Stanley, he encountered one of those heavy squalls which Lake Eric is so much subject to at this advanced period of the year, and he was compelled to run for shelter into the Cut of Long and he was compelled to run for shelter into the Cut of Long Point, where, in a short time, his vessel got completely icebound, and to such an extent as to permit a safe co tion on the ice between the vessel and the shore. Capt. Taylor, no way daunted with his prospects, dispatched a messenger to Port Stanley, to request the light-house keeper to keep the light burning till Christmas! to throw its friendly radiance wide o'er the waters waste," and "guide the mariner amid the storm," as he was determined to bring his vessel into port, if at all practicable. The wind came round on the morning of the 12th December to E.S.E., blowing a stiff breeze, and in a few hours the ice gave way in all directions around the vessel; of the 12th December the Louise was discovered looming up the offing at Port Stanley. The ice being strong between the piers, a yoke of oxen was procured to draw the Louise to her berth in the harbour. The various consignees of the goods on board of the Louise feel deeply indebted to Capt. Taylor for his energy, able seamanship, and indomitable perseverance in bring-ing his ressel through so many difficulties safely into port, and under eirenmstances that would fully have justified him in laying his vessel up in Long Point Bay for the winter, and thus have subjected the owners of the property on board to an enormous expense in land-carriage. This is understood to be one mous expense in land-carriage. This is understood to be of the latest arrivals on record, at Port Stanley, in any season The Louise is the vessel reported in the American papers as firmly ice-bound in Long Point Bay. The importance of the Cut at Long Point, as a harbour of refuge for shipping on Lake Eric, must be very obvious to our government, and we earned hope something will be done to improve it.— West. Globe.

It is reported, and we are inclined to put some reliance in the report, that John P. Roblin, Esq., M. P. P., delivered a temperance lecture lately at Marysburgh, in which alcohol, wine, ardent spirits, Toryism, tyranny, Lord Metcalf, rights of the people, and anti-primogeniture laws, were blended in de-lightful confusion. If the pretended advocates of temperance persist in this mode of procedure, they will drive from their ranks the real friends of morality, and good government—men who will not be duped by hollow professions, however nicely they may be guilded by plausibility or cloaked with sycophancy. We foresee the evil, and raise a warning voice to our political friends, which, we trust, will not be in vain.—Prince Edward Guzette.

United States.

We take the following from the report of the debates in Cobourg. Congress published in the Washington Intelligencer. Our opinion of it is, that it is decidedly the richest thing of the kind we have yet seen :-IRELAND.

Here Mr. McConnell asked permission to introduce a series of resolutions, which he sent to the Clerk's table, and asked that they be read. The reading was also called for by members from various

The resolutions were read as follows :-Resolved,-That we hail the elevated feeling which now universally prevails in our glorious Confederacy to strengthen and consolidate the principles of republican freedom, and extend the blessings of our free institutions in every practicable quarter of the universe, in the spirit of Christian love and peaceful

Resolved, -That while we hail the admission of Texas (which fought its way to independence) as a sister State into our Union, and view with unaffected pride and satisfaction the paresolution of the Executive Government and Congress of the United States to uphold our title to Oregon; and also observe the growing desire to incorporate Mexico, Yucatan, Canada and the United States.—At all events, we, of tled to share the blessings of our free institutions.

Resolved,-That the Irish people, as a nation, have long been ground down by the tyranny of British misrule and misunder a foreign monarchical yoke, they have always cherished the democratic principle of republican Government—the only

Several members, however, did object; and so the matter

We have news from Washington up to the night of January the 7th. The debate on the resolutions for giving England the notice, was still continued, and the House has come to no decision. The tone of the debate was pretty much the same throughout; most of the members speaking on the Democratic side.—Montreal Courier.

The bill to raise a mounted rifle equipment for service on the toute to Oregon, and for providing for the erection of forts has passed the House of Representatives. 76,500 dollars, is appropriated for the Regiment, 3000 dollars for each Military Post, and 2000 dollars for purchasing the sites from the In

Texas. - The climate, which is notoriously bad for northern onstitutions, but which had been described as that of an earthly paradise, was rapidly decimating the army, which it seems is not farnished with any tents fit to resist the unanticipated ri gours of winter; but we will let the writer speak for himself;

"The Northers" have come in with a vengeance, and as sudden and unexpected as unwelcome. He who lies down gasping for breath in the sultry night air will, in all probability, be half frozen before dawn. The thermometer has several times fallen thirty degrees in a few hours. The romantic, who dreamed of Italy and fairy land in this "delicious climate," during August and September, now hurl curses upon it through their chatter ing teeth. The tents, made of the most flimsy and worthless materials, do not even exclude heavy dews; of course they are little or no protection against the drenching rains. For several days every article in the tents of many of the companies has water in the tents of the whole left wing of the 3rd infantry .-As a natural consequence of this wretched state of things, the dysentery and catarrhal fever have made sad havoc among the One-third of them are now on the sick list, and not one fifth of the whole encampment have escaped sickness alto-gether. Yet newspapers say that "the army of occupation continued to enjoy remarkably fine health."

FROM MEXICO.

General Paredes had pronounced against the administration of President Herrera, and was marching rapidly toward the capital, having thrown the government off their guard by writing to them, on the same day that he revolted, that he was coming to the Texan frontiers "to chastise the Americans."

He was carrying all before him on the road, being joined by the forces in the departments. "Herrera has fallen," says one of our correspondents, "and a fierce tyrant of the order of Santa Anna has ascended the throne of the Montezumas."-We infer from this that the capital has submitted to Paredes. f he has assumed the character of a sovereign, he will proba-ly rule the Mexicans with a rod of iron, and may desire a war, asco, and one or two other departments, before turning his

The rumored movements of France and England in Mexico indicate an alliance between them and Paredes. An officer of the Society for the Union of the North American Republics writes encouragingly of the society's prospects, and says "the revolution of Paredes is only the first of a long series of revolutions planned in Europe for a purpose which the people of Mexico will yet discover in time to defeat the whole scheme and save their country."—Sun.

The Newark Advertiser of last evening says :-New Orleans papers of the 29th bring intelligence from Mexico that Gen. Paredes had proclaimed against the existing government and was marching against the city of Mexico at

the head of 40,000 troops. The latest New Orleans papers that have reached this city

FROM BUENOS AYRES .- The Rio Janeiro Journal of Commerce has intelligence from Buenos Ayres, that President Rosas issued an order on the 13th October, putting a stop to any farther payment of the interest of the public debt, amounting to 60,000 dollars monthly, due to the English creditors of the Argentine Republic, till after the termination of the blockade. This order was unanimously confirmed by the Chamber of Representatives, to whom it had been submitted for their confirmed.

English and French ministers, had ordered all persons belongexcepting such as are willing to sign a declaration of allegiance wished for by the forgotten backwoodsmen of Canada. At the present day, even our domestic servants keep up a monthly correspondence with their friends in the United Kingdom.—

Extract from Report of the Toronto Board of Trade,

Weaving room; and nere curiosity is amply grathed in examining the delicate and complicated machinery by which the mining the delicate and complicated machinery by which the whole length of the spinning room, also the whole length of the building, where Sir Richard Arkwright's whole length of the building, where Sir Richard Arkwright's complete the Argentine government. President Rosas, on being appealed to to rescind the orders of Oribe, refused to interfere, and they have been accordingly carried into execution.—N.Y.

Reverend Brethren,- You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Pakenham Mills, February 18th and 19th, 1846. Your faithful brother,

HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, Jan. 5th, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. H & W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steame the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particular Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention. Toronto, January 14, 1846.

ANNUALS FOR 1846. The Keepsake, edited by the Countess of Heath's Book of Beauty, edited by the Countess of Blessington
The Poet's Gallery of Beauty, by E. Finden, with descriptive letter-press by Mrs. S. C. Hall plates coloured after nature

A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

MRS. OR MISS MELVIN. MRS. OR MISS MELVIN.

Feither of the abovementioned Ladies will call at the Office of Henry E. Nicolls, Notary, Toronto City, Canada West, ley will hear of something to their advantage. If the family ith whom they resided in Toronto, or any person will give any on the purchase manager can be in the family on the purchase manager can be in the family of the family ith whom they resided in Toronto, or any person will give any they will hear of something to their advantage. If the family with whom they resided in Toronto, or any person will give any information as to the residence of either of the abovementioned information as to the residence of Ladies, they will receive a reward.

HENRY E. NICOLLS.

Toronto, January, 1846. Editors of papers in Canada, generally, will do an act of kindness by copying the above.

TO ARCHITECTS AND OTHERS. REQUIRED by the undersigned, Plans and Specifications for the erection of a BRICK CHURCH in this City. Twenty Pounds will be paid for the Plan approved of .s to be delivered by the first day of March next. Further particulars may be learned on application to J. M. STRACHAN,

King Street West. Toron to, 8th January, 1846.

Albany Chambers

UPPER CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE STOCKHOLDERS in this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, an Installment (being the 14th Installment) of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the 10th day of January next. Where more convenient to Stockholders, this amount may be transmitted to the Editor of The Church, at By order of the Committee.

H. SCADDING,

Secretary and Treasurer Toronto, 30th Dec., 1845.

Wanted Forthwith, OR the Government Grammar School at Demorestville District of Prince Edward, a well-qualified MASTER.
Address (post-paid) "The Trustees under Act 4 & 5 Victoria, chap. 19, Picton Post Office."

443-3 Wanted. A S ASSISTANT in the Nisgara District Grammar School, an English, Commercial, and Mathematical Teacher, competent also to take charge of the inferior Classical D-partment: Salary—£75 per annum. Satisfactory references will be required. Apply to the Chairman of the Board of Trustage, if he Letter, post-paid. S ASSISTANT in the Niagara District Grammar

Trustees, if by letter, post-paid. Niagara, 23rd December, 1845. EDUCATION. MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL wishes to receive into her family a few young Ladies as Pupils, whom she will istruct with her children, and to whose health and comfort

her care and attention will be unremitting. A competent Assistant will be engaged. For Terms, &c. address Mrs. T. D. Campbell, Brockville,—

Resolved,—That this House receive with due attention and consideration any communication that may be forwarded from that high minded and liberty loving people with a view to effect such an object.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-Mr. McConnell rose and said, gravely, I hope now no mem- mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. MRS, PENN'S ESTABLISHMENT,

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, JAMES STREET, HAMILTON.

QUARTERLY PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE: BOARD and Instruction in the English Lan- Per Annua guage, Composition, Geography, Astronomy, use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern History, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing, Arithmetic, Deportment, and Needlework..... ...£35 0 (ench Language, Drawing and Painting, each ... usic (including use of Piano) eing, per quarter g and Pew reut Painting, &c.
Music and Singing, by a Master.

THE FIRST MASTERS ARE ENGAGED. Each Pupil to furnish Bed, Bedding, Towels, Table Napkins, A Quarter's notice will be required previous to the removal

The School Re opens on the 7th January, 1846. REFERENCES: - Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; Rev. J. G. ceddes, Hamilton; Rev. Thos. Creen, Wellington Square; J. O. Hatt, Esq., Hamilton; Peter Carroll, Esq., Hamilton; A. Kerr, Esq. Hamilton; Mrs Muttlebury, Woodstock; Rev. B. Cronyn, London; Rev. C. C. Brough, London, Col. Burwell, January, 1846.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa-£ s. d. tion, viz.:—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework 2 0 0 Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil. -

Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust heir children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

n London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen, Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845. D. E. BOULTON,

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

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, WILL leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning,

(Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at 9 o'clock, Toronto, November 20, 1845.

F. LEWIS.

Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer, BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONYEYAN. CING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the

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

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT HIS OFFICE, On Monday, the Second day of March next,

WILD LANDS, CLEARED FARMS, HOUSES, TOWN LOST, &c. &c.

which will be continued on the first Monday in every month throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street,

Toronto, January, 1846. TO CAPITALISTS.

O BE SOLD, that excellent WATER MILL, and FARM PROPERTY,— BRONTE MILLS,

in the Gore District, consisting of a Woollen Factory, Grist Mill, Saw-Mills, and Dwellings, with 350 acres of Land, of which upwards of 100 acres are in a state of cultivation. This property has cost more than £10,000, and will be sold for

Although in an unfinished state, a rent to pay Six per Cent. on the purchase money can be immediately obtained, if desired. When finished, (and there is scope for profitable improvements to almost any extent) a much greater return may be realised. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Harrison & Foster, Solicitors, &c., 12, Wellington Buildings, Toronto. 18th December, 1845.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Carlwright, Esq., viz: Con. Acres. W. 17, W. 127 stle Cartwright Broken lots 18 & 19 5 and 6, North side }
Talbot Road, South Collingwood Broken lots 10 & 11 .. 9} (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " 3 & 4, " W. half lot 2 Hungerford.... \$ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 ... 6, 8, 23, 28 } front \(\frac{1}{3} \) 3 \\
12, 17, 18 \& 34 ... 18, \& W. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 19 ... 15, \& E. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 25 ... Huntingdon .. W. half 19

13, W. half 14 N. half 6, on Portland St South half 14 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 Part 4 Victoria Sidney Prince Edward Sophias

E. balf 35

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply, -if by letter, free f postage, to FRANCIS M. HILL.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. do. 47
Chatham 10
Collingwood 22
Dereham 22, 24, 25, 26, 28
do. 20, 21, 22
Dummer Part 25
Enniskillen 29
Fenelon 9 Part 25

FRANCIS M. HILL,

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. ROWSELLS' DIARY, LAW AND COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER.

Price-7s. 6d. TUST PUBLISHED, a work with the above title, and

and the Publishers having frequently had demands for a similar and sincere friend and benefactor.—Montreal Gazette THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,
CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,
ILL leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and
Lewiston, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock,
and of the fundamental printed on good paper, and substantially half-bound.

As only a very limited number of copies is printed for 1846, parties desirous of having them, are requested to forward their orders immediately to the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

E. NICHOLLS will make up ORDERS on the 22d E. NICHOLLS will make up ORDERS on the Land February next, for BOOKS, PAPERS, &c., to be imported by the early Spring Vessels from Britain. Any works on Law, Medicine, Architecture, Philosophy, and general Literature, can be supplied by his Agents either in Loudon, Paris, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and which will always be sent by the Process here direct from Boston.

BANK STOCK AND LAND SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD HENRY E. NICHOLLS. Agent for Livingston, Wells & Co., New York; and Willmer & Smith, Liverpool. Toronto, January 2, 1846. 443-4

CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE CHURCHWAN'S ALMANAC FOR 1846,

CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES

Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information. Price Fourpence.

THE generally increased demand for this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the price to FOURPENCE CURRENCY. Clergymen and others desirous of promoting the circulation of this Almanae, and in whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous the procurable in previous and the communicate with the Pubyears, are respectfully requested to communicate with the Publishers, and inform them of the names of respectable Store-keepers where they could be sent for sale, as also the number

of copies which would probably be in demand.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; by Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Nia ara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Mr. Parker's, Cornwall; and at many other of the principal Stores throughout the Province; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto November 6, 1845. ROWSELLS' SHEET ALMANAC, FOR 1846.

H & W. ROWSELL have just published their Sheet nformation, and headed by a SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Price-2s. 6d. For Sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co's., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Dec. 3, 1845. ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC. JUST PURLISHED.

WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY: CONSISTING OF A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST CHURCH, HAMILTON, THE work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one hundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Authems for the principal Festivals during the year, and numerous double and single Chants, Te Deums, &c. &c. &c.

PRICE-In stiff covers, with cloth backs, 6s. 3d. each; full bound in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d. each. Persons desirous of having copies more handsomely or sub-

Persons desirous of naving copies more nanosomery or ano-stantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers. For sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal's, Cobourg; Rumsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton's, Montreal. H. & W. ROWSELL.

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

King Street, Toronto.

I T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs, £1 e Store of H. & W. ROWSELL, September 10th, 1845, King Street, Toronto.

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY, ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. HUGH SCOBIE

RATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most Experienced Workmen are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England. An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an

entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest potterns purchased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, in a style to command universal approbation.

Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of LAW and Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any

Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in a very superior manner. All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and

at the lowest possible price.
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845. NOTICE. THE Subscriber, having resumed the active pursuit of his

profession, hereby acquaints the public that he has opened an Office in King Street, between the Church Office and that of the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be

happy to attend to the business of any of his old or new clients,

who may be pleased to intrust it to his management.

The Subscriber takes this opportunity of notifying any persons indebted to him on Mortgage, on Notes of Hand, or for Land sold, that the sums respectively due must be paid on or before the First February next, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same. collect the same. The Subscriber has authorized any of the Clerks in his Office to receive money due to him, and to give

receipts for the same in his absence.

G. S. BOULTON. Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845.

BIRTHS. At Brantford, on the 14th inst., the wife of Wm. Muirhead,

On the 2nd inst., at Ness Side Mills, Haldimand, Mrs. Donald McTavish, of a daughter. On the 17th inst., at Peterboro', the lady of G. B. Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

On Wednesday the 17th inst., at Charlottetown, P.E.I., at an advanced age, John Frederick Holland, Esq., late Barrack Master and Ordnance Storekeeper of the Island. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Samuel Holland, Esq., Surveyor General of Canada, and was the only surviving member of a numerous family.

At Bombay, in May last, universally esteemed and regretted,

Lieut. Col, Reginald Ranold Macdonald, K.H., Deputy Adjustant General to the Queen's Troops serving in that Presidency, aged 54. Colonel Macdonald belonged to a respectable family in Invernesshire, Scotland; and served his country with For terms of sale and other particulars, apply, -if by letter free of distinction in almost every quarter of the globe, during a period of thirty-eight years, having entered the Army in 1807, at the age of sixteen, as Ensign in the 92d (Gordon) Highlanders, and was present with his regiment in most of the hard fought battles in the eventual period from Corunna to Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he was severely wounded. After the return of the army from France, he accompanied his regiment to Jamaica and was appointed Military Secretary to the then Governor of that Island, His Grace the Duke of which it is the intention of the Publishers to continue annually. It is of the size of letter paper, and contains a separate space for every day in the year, with the days of the week and month printed at the head of the respective spaces. The Calendar and a variety of other useful information is prefixed. In England such Diaries for registering appointments, business to be attended to on particular days, &c., are in general use, and the Publishers having frequently had demands for a similar and sincere friend and henefactor.—Montreal Gazette.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 22. Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; Mr. T. Rysll, (2) add. subs. and rem.; T. Champion, Esq. (2); Rev. H. J. Grasett; H. Rowsell, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. F. D. Fauquier; Angus Bethune Esq.; Rev. J. G. Goddes; J. Drush Esq., rem.; Mr. R. Melville; Hon. Jas. Crooks; Rev. W. H. Ripley; Rev. J. Gunne, add. subs.

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Original Poetrn.

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

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

XXII.-THE THIRD SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY. C. M.

The Collect. ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, mercifully look upon our infirmities and in all our dangers and necessities stretch forth Thy right hand to help and defend us; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

> In mercy, Lord, behold the weak! Stretch forth thy hand of pow'r, To yield us help in time of need, To shield in danger's hour.

O Thou that cam'st to bear our sins, Our pain, our woe, our grief, b
The palsied heal! the leper cleanse!c Speak," Lord, and give relief.

Thou dost, O God, to streams of Life The faint and thirsty cell;—d
Dost lead them up to Zion's Mount,
The "House of Prayer for ALL."e IV.

Full many come from "east and west;" f
They throng Thine Holy Place:
O God, let all THE NATIONS know
"Thy saving health" and grace! g All Earth shall then "break forth" in praise,

And Joy shall smile around. h Henceforth, KIND HEAV'N! let "sons of God" Their kin to Godhead prove, i
By soft'ning down each hard'ned foe

When Sin no more is found; "The thorn" shall fade,—"the brier" fail,

With heap'd-up "coals of" Love. j a The Collect.
b Is. 1iii. 12. Mat. viii. 17.; and 1 Peter ii. 24.
c The Gospel, (Mat. viii. 6, 13 and 3, 4.
d First Morn. Less. (Is. 1v. 1, 2.)
e First Even. Less. (Is 1v. 1, 2.)

g Prayer for all conditions of men.
h First Morn. Less. (1s. 1v. 12, 13.)

i Luke vi. 36.

j See Epistle of the day, Rom. xii. from v. 16 to end of Chap.

LXXXII.—THE CONVERSION OF SAINT PAUL.

Thy Grace in Christ, O God, we praise,

The Grace that did "in former days" Arrest the dread career of Saul; When he, that saw Saint Stephen's blood,—b When he, that vex'd "The Church of God,"—c Himself obey'd the Saviour's Call!d

O would, that hearts, now taught to feel
The cruel wrath of blinded Zeal,
Might cease to rage against Thy Son!e
Might hear with joy His servants say,—
"Arise, and wash your sins away, f
And make the grace of God your own!"

So, Lord, let Truth illume their eyes, Who now "through ignorance" despise
The Church of Christ,—His chosen BRIDE, g That they, who now the Church assail, May find a home within her pale, Converted, wash'd, and sanctified. A

May Christians while they bear in mind The Gospel-light that cheer'd mankind,
When Saul, converted, preach'd THE FAITH,
Like PAUL, "count all things" else, "but loss For CHRIST," and His,-that glorious Cross That gives the carnal heart to death. i

a Collect, and For the Epistle.
b Acts vii. 54, 60; and xxii. 19, 20,
c 1 Cor. xv. 9, 10; and Gal. i. 13,
d Acts xxvi. 19, 20,
e For the Epistle (Acts ix. 3, 4.) Zech. il. 8,
f Acts xxii. 16.

J Acts xxii. 16. g Is. lxii. 5. John iii. 29. Mat. 9, 15. Eph. v. 22, to end of Chap.

GOTTFRIED; OR, THE LITTLE HERMIT. CHAP. II. THE TEMPEST.

Whilst Gottfried and his father were occupied in this manner, large clouds arose from the horizon, unperceived by them. Gottfried had just entered the boat with his basket full of nuts: he had emptied it, and was contemplating with pleasure the incessantly increasing heap, when, on a sudden, an impetuous wind sprung up, which bent the trees on the shore, the sunbeams after rain, as thou causest the beautiful lifted up the waves, and, tearing the boat from its fastenings, carried it into the midst of the sea.

Gottfried was terrified, and called loudly on his fa-

shore, and beheld his child already far off, calling in vain for aid. The agitated sea was roaring; and the boat, dashing onwards, was at one time lifted up on thou shouldst abandon me? I will place reliance on the top of a wave, and then plunged into the depths below, till it was no longer visible: then it would reappear now and then, but each time at a greater distance: and still the unhappy father saw the boy stretching out his hands, now towards him, now towards heaven: his cry of agony could not reach him through the whistling of the storm in the trees, and through the noise of the waves. The whole sky was soon covered with black clouds; and the darkness of night spread itself over the sea, excepting at intervals, when a flash of forked lightning would light up both, and enable the old man again to distinguish the little boat dancing on the waves, and his unfortunate child. with outstretched arms, rendered clearly perceptible by the whiteness of his shirt sleeves. Soon a heavy shower fell like a curtain before him, and entirely hid the sea from him; and he saw no more of his son or of the boat. He threw himself down under a willow, in a state of desperation, and spent the rest of the

night in the deepest affliction. Meanwhile, Margaret and the children, who had been left at home, were in the greatest possible alarm; the storm having come on so suddenly. The island was hidden from them by the shower and darkness; and Margaret, in much agitation, said to her daughter: "Let us pray, my children, for our father and brother, lest this dreadful tempest may have overtaken them on the open sea. Were it indeed so, how dreadful it would be! May God have pity on them!" She knelt down in the midst of her children, and began to pray. As the storm dispersed, and the island became visible again, they all took their position at the window, and their eyes fixed upon the point whence they expected the bark; but no boat came. Margaret spent the night in despair, and could not close her eyes. Morning at last appeared, more clear and beautiful even than usual; but no boat returned: and, when the sun had run the greater part of his course, and still there were no tidings of the lost ones, Margaret's anguish reached its height; and she ran in tears to Thomas the fisherman, and told him of her pleasant days on its borders, and among the surrounddistress. He was much alarmed at her report, and ing mountains, and became acquainted with divers said, with a shake of his head, "Their long delay is a fishermen and hunters, and received from them much serious matter: I will repair to the island and see information as to the subject of these prolonged edi-

alone: all is right!" and, followed by the children, boat neared the beach, she cried out, "Where is be too long-and seizing your opportunity, put it Gottfried?" Her husband, pale as death, looked at over his neck like a yoke, and press the ends into the her with an air of grief, but was silent. His deep ground. If you wish to carry the fellow off alive, you fliction! Gottfried has perished in the waves. Be ket covered with a cloth. Another method is this. and is now, I hope, happier in heaven than we are he will instantly strike his fangs. You then jerk away affliction. At length, however, both parents and twined around our arm, his rattle singing in our ear, children became more calm, and sought to comfort and his now toothless head dabbing spitefully at our themselves under their loss, by saying, "This was face. God's will: God has taken him to himself, and we The snake-catcher to whom we have referred, walkmust submit: we shall see our dear Gottfried again ed off one morning with his basket, towards a populou in heaven."

CHAP. III. THE ROCK ISLAND.

While Gottfried's family was lamenting his death, he yet lived. Cast adrift on the sea, he had experienced, so to speak, the agony of death, thinking every moment that each fresh wave that broke over the boat would sink it into the deep. In his terror he kept his hand stretched out towards heaven, asking mercy and protection of God, till the tempest at length carried his boat towards, and struck it against a rocky island. Gottfried got out of the boat, as soon as he felt that she had grounded, and soon reached the shore, completely drenched with rain and sea-water; in which state he climbed up a rock that was near him. When he had recovered a little from his terror and distress, he looked upon the stormy sea; and, finding himself in safety, he fell upon his knees, and thanked God with uplifted hands.

He then looked towards the boat, which the angry waves had thrown between two large rocks, which formed a hollow. "Merciful God!" said he; "the most skilful boatman could not have profited better by this opening between the rocks! Who has guided the boat into this place with such skill, without even oars? Who has given intelligence, as it were to the waves which have guided me here? If the boat had struck more to the right or the left against these rocks, it would have broken to pieces, and I should have perished." The storm was clearing off, and the sun, at its setting, burst through the clouds that concealed

o God, who, through the preaching of the blessed Apostle Saint Paul, hast caused the light of the Gospel to shine throughout the world; Grant, we beseech Thee, that we, having his wonderful conversion in remembrance, may shew forth our thankfulness unto Thee for the same, by following the holy doctrine which he taught; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. to him but as a handful of moss, which he could easily have covered with his hat. As to the main land, which was at a still greater distance, he saw it at the extreme verge of the horizon, where the earth and sky seemed to touch one another. The highest mountains resembled a dark low cloud, coloured here and there with a purple hue by the setting sun. His father's cottage, and the hill on which it stood, were hidden from his sight by the surrounding trees.

"Alas," said he, "at how great a distance I am from my parent, brothers, and sisters! These rocks that I am standing on cannot even be seen from the main land: at least I never saw them, nor ever heard any one speak of them; indeed, people said there was no land whatever within tifty leagues, in this direction. My parents, no doubt, imagine that I am drowned, and will never think of coming here to look for me; and so I shall be forced to risk myself in this frail boat to them."

The tumultuous waves grew calm; the sea, became insensibly smooth, and again resembled a green mirror: and the boat, after the water had subsided, lay high and dry on the shore. Gottfried came down, and got into it; when to his horror, he perceived that it was stove in. A great quantity of the nuts had rolled out of it, and lay scattered over the sand; the sides of the boat were so much shattered that the planks hardly held together, so great had been the violence with which the tempest had thrown the boat against the island.

"Alas!" exclaimed the unhappy child, "the boat is not fit for farther use, and the oars also are both lost: so that I am now a prisoner, shut up in this being delivered from Thy wrath, may be received into the ark of Christ's Church; (1st Collect in the Office for The Ministration of B PTISM to such as are of RIPER YEARS.")

Phil. iii. 7, 8. The Gospel (Mat. xix. 29.) and Gal. vi. 14. mother, brothers or sisters." He rung his hands as he stood up in the boat: his face was pale with agitation; and copious tears moistened his faded cheeks. At this moment there appeared, resting on the dark clouds which covered part of the sky, a beautiful rainbow, which, reflected in the sea, formed an immense and magnificent circle of seven rich colors, Gottfried was enchanted at the sight. "My God," cried he; "gracious as thou art in all thy works, how can man be fearful and sad? This beauteous rainbow shall be to me now, as it was of old to Noah, a blessed sign of thy protection and favor. Even as thou sendest rainbow to appear after thunder and lightning, so after grief thou sendest fresh pleasures, and after adversity more prosperous days. However great may ther, who, frightened at hearing him, ran to the sea be the cares and anxieties which come upon me, my sadness shall, nevertheless, be turned into joy. Thou hast snatched me from death; why should I fear that thee, and will take courage."

Before he did any thing else, he bethought him of placing his small stock of provisions in safety. The nuts he gathered up into a basket, and carried it on his head to a level spot, between two rocks, and threw them down there; and in this manner he collected several baskets-full. The milk-pots had been broken in the storm, with the exception of one earthen one, but the iron pot and one porringer fortunately remained! These he carried to the spot already mentioned, and placed near them the few tools which he found in the boat, viz., the large and the small axe, and one or two other implements, also his jacket, and a few other trifles. He was very glad that he had put all that his father had desired him into the boat, the planks of which he now took from one another, and carried them to a greater distance from the sea .-"Who knows," thought he, "but that I may have need of them some other time? It would be a pity that the sea should carry them away when the tide comes in again." He worked till night was very far advanced, by the help of the full moon, which lighted up the sea and the rocks. The labors of the day and the terror and anguish which he had suffered greatly fatigued him. He was at first frightened at the thought of spending the night in the open air .--"But," then he reflected, "God has taken care of me till now; and he will surely continue to watch over me. Has not our Saviour said, 'Take no thought of the morrow?" He then said his evening prayers, as usual, and lay down near his little valuables. But little rain had fallen on the island; and, besides, its rocky soil soon dried: so he wrapped himself up in his father's cloak, and gently fell asleep, after having again commended himself to the divine protection.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

We once visited Lake Georgia, and passed some why they are so long coming;" and he immediately torials. The country around this beautiful sheet of got into a boat and pulled towards the island. In water was then distinguished, among other things, for the mean time Margaret and her children remained in the abundance and beauty, and vivacity of its rattlea state of sad suspense. At last they saw the boat snakes. One man at least made a decent living by approaching in the distance. "God be praised!" catching and selling them for shows. He was finally exclaimed the mother. "Thomas is not returning killed by them at last, as we will relate in a minute.

The usual mode of catching a rattlesnake is this, she ran joyfully down to the shore; but, when the -you take a forked stick-in our judgment it can't sorrow rendered him speechless. Thomas, however, then take a firm hold of him by the neck, close to the spoke to her, saying, "God comfort you in your af- head, and pitch him as quickly as possible into a basresigned to the will of God: whatever God does is You first irritate the snake, and then, having hold of for the best. Gottfried, though he had his faults, was one end of a piece of woollen cloth, or of a silk handa pious child, and was blessed with good dispositions, kerchief, you toss the other towards him, into which upon earth." The poor mother would not be com- the cloth or handkerchief, and thereby extract his forted: her grief was excessive. The children wept | fangs, for they are but loosely joined to a small boue and wailed: they had forgotten Gottfried's faults, in the roof of his mouth. The snake is now harmless, and only remembered his endearing qualities. Their and you may take him up and fondle him if you please father, deeply grieved himself, could not soften their -though it is not pleasant to us to have his body

> den, determined as he said, to get a backload of the sarpints. Perhaps he did-but, he did not carry them far. He was found dead near the den. The basket was uncovered and empty. Near the corpse was a dead snake evidently mangled with the man's knife, which lay at hand on the ground. The probability is that he neglected to secure the cover-that one of the captured snakes, took advantage of the aperture and stung him in the arm-that he killed one of the reptiles, and began to cut it up to get the oil to swallow and apply as a cure, when the action of poison overcame him, and he fell into that drowsiness which is quickly succeeded by death.

The following story is an illustration of the ancient loctrines of medical sympathy, which asserts a mysterious connection between the biter and the bitten, the wound and the instrument by which it was inflicted,-and induced the quack-salvers of chivalric times to apply their lotions and unguents, not to the gashed bodies of their patients, but to the lance-heads, axes, and swords, that had slashed them-a practice which undoubtedly saved the lives of many stalwart knights. Our informant told us, that he was once unting with an Indian,-the only one then left in that region,-when the Indian was bitten by a large rattlesnake. He immediately searched about for the plant that cures the bite, and soon found and applied it. He then took a forked-stick, and hunted down the snake, and pinned him to the earth. "Now." said he to his white comrade, "you see! snake bite Indian, poison Indian,-Indian bite snake, poison snake." And thereupon he bit the snake, and the snake instantly began to swell, and soon died in great agony, and with every appearance of having been poi-

Patient readers-you who have followed us down to this point-you shall receive an ample reward, if you will but persevere in your well doing. We are now about to record the various uses of this admirable being. Apart from our prejudices, it is a beautiful. an admirable creature. There is a savage, warlike music in its rattle, a beauty in its coloring, a grace in its movements, which entitle it to our fearful comnendation.

Know then, that its body is most sweet, palatable, and nutritious food. We speak from experience .-We once carried a piece of its dried flesh in our pocket, and chewed small bits of it from time to time. we did partly from a desire to know what kind of meat it was, and partly from a lurking faith in it as a preventative of consumption, which we then thought had commenced its insidious ravages upon our lungs. It certainly was most commendable for its flavor. It is frequently eaten by hunters and surveyors, in the wi!derness, when other food fails them. When exasperated, and unable to wreak its vengeance upon a foe, it will bite itself, and then its flesh is said to be poisonous. This, however, is doubtful, because the poison itself is harmless when swallowed, and is baneful

only when taken into the blood.

The dried flesh of this reptile is reputed to be a cure, as well as preventative, of consumption. Its oil is a remedy, not only for its own venom, but also for rheumatism. The man who will take the heart from a living rattlesnake, and swallow it, while yet palpitating, will never have the fever and ague. This is probably the reason why they are so abundant in new countries. He who will gnaw a living rattlesnake from the head to the rattles, making his teeth sink deeply into its flesh at every bite, will never have the

It has many other less valuable uses, to which we ain class of American Novels, -where it serves either o fascinate the heroine, to augment the horrors of a situation, or to kill the villain of the story. - Buffalo Com. Advertiser.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. e subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insert und id. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discoundade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable of the control of the From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brundwick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland is well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to by widely and generally diffused. Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the agent of the charge of postage to the charge

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

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS. KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment,

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and the public generally, that

they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of DAVIES & PEARSON,

for the purpose of carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS in the Town of Cobourg, where they have, and will keep con-stantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of GENE RAL SADDLERY, consisting of every description of Saddles and Harness; Hunting, Tandem, Carriage and Riding Whips: English Bridles, of every description; Spurs, Horse Brushes Mane and Curry Combs, &c.

The Subscribers would also beg leave to call the attention of Lumber Merchants, and others at a distance, to the great reduction that has been effected in the price of Saddlery in Cobourg, which makes it one of the cheapest markets in this And, while they solicit a share of public patronage, they will be equally solicitous to merit it.

HENRY DAVIES. WM. PEARSON. Division-Street, Cobourg, 1845.

FURS! HATS!!

JUST received direct from London, ex Lady Seaton, a splendid assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS, Stone Martin Muffs, Boas and Gauntlets.

Squirrel do. do. do. do. Stone Martin, South Sea Seal, Nutriæ Caps. -ALSO:-Paris Silk and Satin Hats.

Beaver do.
Ladies' Riding do. Children's Beaver Bonnets. The whole of which were made expressly to the order of the porters, and are warranted to be of the best quality, and as ow in price as any house in the Province.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, King-Street. Cobourg, 4th Nov., 1845.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS. JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings n great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegani sortment of VESTINGS.

J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of SMALL WARES: Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which

ne is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can be purchased at in Cobourg. ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the very best style, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 16th October, 1845.

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

No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortent of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clerymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Maesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

RICHARD SCORE.

NO. 1, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TOR FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to nerit a share of public patronage and support.

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

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE. YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS:

AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has Foronto, 25th May, 1842.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. WILLIAM A. GARRETT,

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

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

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

MR. BEAUMONT. can barely refer. It is an important actor in a cer- Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

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

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

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG.

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

GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public, CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO:

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.
Toronto, June, 1844.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. BANK STOCK A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS.

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. G. & T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844.

NOTICE. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers Lands for Sale in the following Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on advantageous terms, on receiving one-third or one-fourth of the money down, and the remainder in annual instalments The prices and numbers can be ascertained at his Office :-Manvers, District of Newcastle 10,000 acres. 600

Percy, Murray, 2000 200 Clarke. 100 Cartwright, Cavan, 410 Emily, District of Colborne, 800 Verulam. Smith, Otonibee.

The Subscriber has also Lands in the Eastern, Johnstown, nurst, Midland, Victoria, Home, Simcoe, Gore, London, Talbot, and Western Districts, which he would sell on the like

He has several fine Farms for Sale, with extensive improve ments thereon, in the Townships of Hamilton, Haldimand, Murray, Cramahe, Hope, Otonibee, Smith, Emily, and Ops.— He has likewise for Sale several hundred

TOWNLOTS in Cobourg, a few in Port Hope, Grafton, and Colborne, besides a number in Bond Head, on Lake Ontario, for which latter Lots application is to be made to WM. B. ROBINSON, Esq.,

residing in Bond Head. G. S. BOULTON. Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845.

Farm for Sale.

OR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

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

NOTICE.

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths f an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier

These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths are larger, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier

A specimen will be shortly issued when the Proprietor will These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would any kind of Machinery propelled by St

well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a VOTE in the First Riding of the County of York

FOR SALE.

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

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Sincoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

April, 1844. BUILDING LOST. Leves, special and an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the Rive Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with numburn bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

Toronto, October 27, 1842. TO LET, On Reasonable Terms,

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall.

Apply to F. M. HILL, Esq. Barrister, &c. ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845.

LANDS TO LEASE, ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Johnstown ... South Crosby 12 ... 7 ... 200 Lansdowne. Victoria Hungerford Newcastle ... Clarke ... Cartwright..... .. W. half 5 . .. S. balf 11 Uxbridge W. half 18 .. Innisfil S half 25S. balf 26 .. TecumsethS. halfS. half 2.S. half 2 Orillia South Do. North W. half .W. half 19 ottawasagaS. half 26 . . Nelson (New Survey) ... W. half 13 Wellington .. .Garrafraxa ... E. half Amaranth W. half 28 . 14 ... Eramosa... .E. half 32 .. Talbot Townsend Do. .E. half 29 Raleigh .. S. half 25 Harwich ...

.. E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100 For further particulars, application may be made to THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,-(if b BRITISH AMERICA

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CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON. AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

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 Cloth.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barbies, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and in a high state of cultivation. authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers

in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as

of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Evening, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at
Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

Terms:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the
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Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can
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The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in thicity are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of

Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb.

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rior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only rior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only rior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only rior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only it there having visited every Town, y mage, and the Upper Province, for that express purpose.

Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be laid down every Village and New Settlement.

In one handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, 10s. To be ready for delivery in January, 1846.
Those places from which Dr. Smith has not yet obtained information, will be visited by him during the present Summer and Autumn.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel,

James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

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