COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1844.

poetry.

MISSIONS.

Light for the dreary vales of ice-bound Labrador! Where the frost-king breathes on the slippery sails, And the mariner wakes no more; Lift high the lamp that never fails, To that dark and sterile shore.

Light for the forest child! An outcast though he be, From the haunts where the sun of his childhood smiled, And the country of the free; Pour the hope of Heaven o'er his desert wild, For what home on earth has he? Light for the hills of Greece!

Light for that trampled clime,
Where the rage of the spoiler refused to cease
Ere it wrecked the boast of time;
If the Moslem hath dealt the gift of peace,
Can ye grudge your boon sublime?

Light on the Hindoo shed!
On the maddening idol train;
The flame of the suttee is dire and red,
And the fakir faints with pain,
And the dying moan on their cheerless bed,
By the Ganges laved in vain. Light for the Persian sky!

The Sophi's wisdom fudes,
And the pearls of Ormus are poor to buy
Armour when Death invades; Hark! Hark!-'tis the Christian wanderer's sigh From Ararat's mournful shades.

Light for the Burman vales! For the islands of the sea! For the coast where the slave-ship tills its sails With sighs of agony,
And her kidnapped babes the mother wails
'Neath the lone banana-tree!

Light for the ancient race Exiled from Zion's rest! Homeless they roam from place to place, Benighted and oppressed: They shudder at Sinai's fearful base; Guide them to Calvary's breast. Light for the darkened earth! Ye blessed, its beams who shed,

Shrink not, till the day spring hath its birth,
Till wherever the footstep of man doth tread Salvation's banner spread broadly forth, Shall gild the dream of the cradle-bed, And clear the tomb For the aged to rest his weary head.

MRS. SIGOURNEY.

THE CULDEES. (From the "Church in Ireland," by the Very Rev. Dean Murray.)

and not the Roman, and even in their mode of tonsure, their ancient faith. they differed from similar establishments in the Roman No sooner had the papal power got footing in Eng-

famed Columba, or St. Columbkill, who is considered delayed for some time, though it could not finally pre-Jocelyn says, one hundred monasteries, and established determined foes."

to consign their names and tenets to oblivion, while and sent over to him. those of Sir Robert Sibbald, and Sir James Dalrymple, rous nor intolerant language.

doctrines and liberties on the most solid basis. Reledeus and Colideus, from whence we derive the in itself, had not submitted to. period, Nicholson may be right, but not so if at an |-

Preparatory exercises. Monachism had taken root in this kingdom, and was already flourishing in its numerous seminaries, and supported by their learned professors; the most remarkable of the former was that of St. Finian at Clonard, where at the age of twentyfive we find St. Columba engaged in study, and acquiring the rudiments of that knowledge, and exertill the present noble proprietor, the Duke of Argyll, cau the sacred ground to be enclosed with a sufficient wall. Bef

only in Ireland, but in Scotland and England. Having completed his monastic education in 546, he founded the monastery of Durrogh, and established such admirable rules for his monks, that they soon of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotions, became as conspicuous for erudition, as for sanctity of would be impossible if it were attempted; and would be foolish, manners. The Scots have claimed these monks as if it were possible." their own, and as springing up in their country so early as the beginning of the fourth century, but Bishop Nicholson, no friend of the order, expressly says, "the Cold."

degree scarcely inferior to that of an apostle. Such talents were too large to be confined within the narrow not attempt to exculpate him.

abjured his native land by a voluntary exile, and imposed on himself a mission to the unconverted Picts.

Western Churches observed a different method. They celebrated their paschal feast on the night that preceded the anniour Lord's incarnation 565, there came out of Ireland

grandson of the great Nial, King of Ireland; and the mother of Felim was Aithne, daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in con-Junction with his brother Fergus, over the Scots or Dalrendini

the gospel, and it is probable, they may be so again, when they shall find that neither their persons nor their property can be Secure without it .- Smith's Life of St. Columba

Hebrides; not large, "but sufficient," says Bede, To the apostolic labours of the Culdee missionaries were they were ejected.

a presbyter abbot for its rector, and even the bishops much tampered with by the Romish party, to be a fair president being styled prior of the Culdees, who acted who can read and write well; of those who have rethemselves, after an unusual and inverted order, arbitrator. ought to be subject, according to the example of that | Coleman, when he found his opinions rejected, col- | It was not easy indeed to eradicate a reverence | who have been imperfectly educated, 63. Now this | support our expectation, the attainment seldom fails first doctor, who was no bishop, but a presbyter and lected all the Irish Culdees at Lindisfern, and about funded on solid piety, exemplary charity, and supe- is the proportion which prevails in England. There to convince us of our error. When the briskness of

Iona, to keep it from the 14th to the 20th of the every where expelled from England by Oswy, and conning to accomplish their designs, and where force seems to have proved two conclusions—1st, that an fondness and application. We have perhaps gained his divine master, died at Iona, A.D. 597, aged 75 of Northumberland, to wreak their vengeance, a few orrate on human infirmity. In a few instances, the to some extent, under the hands of the schoolmaster: farther want to engage our desires, and give us the the father of above one hundred monasteries.

Rome, yet with candour and truth confesses the merits throws some light on the transactions at Whitby .- itelligent antiquary (Dalrymple, p. 246.) confirms we have in view, religious education, and religious is apt to turn back again, to imagine it has overlooked of the Culdees. "Whatever he was himself, (speak- "The conference," he remarks, "was held in the pre- ne wary manner in which the Culdees were treated; education alone, can be of any use." We cannot some happiness in its passage, which a more attentive ing of Columba), we know of him for certain, that he sence of king Oswy, in a nunnery erected by Hilda, y making their abbots bishops, and preserving to regret the failure of the measure lately introduced into search may recover. From this principle we may left a succession renowned for much continence, the the abbess. Two Irish bishops were there, but Cole- hose who had parishes, their benefices during life. Parliament to provide a system of education chiefly account for those examples of princes, who have love of God and regular observance. It is true, they man was the principal advocate for the British and The same policy was followed in Ireland, the presis for the manufacturing districts. Whilst it was strongly retired from the glories of a throne to try again the followed uncertain rules in the observation of the Irish Easter, and Wilfrid chief speaker for the Roman. dent of the Culdees was made precentor, he was to opposed by dissenters, it was equally unpalatable to pleasures of a private life. 'Twas this led Tiberius great festival, as having none to bring them the synodal Oswy, who had kept the Irish mode, yielded to Wilfrid, have the most honourable seat at table, and every Churchmen. Had that bill passed into a law, it must into that infamous refreat, when he deserted an empire decrees for the keeping of Easter, by reason of their because he was told that St. Peter was the author of respect from the chapter. Such little distinctions, have proved a fruitful source of discontent. No gov- for a private indulgence to his lusts. For we are not being seated so far from the rest of the world, there- the Roman manner, and that he was the key-keeper whilst they flattered and saved appearances, were fatal ernment, however strong—no act of Parliament, to charge that debauch so much on the peculiar senfore only practising such works of charity and piety, of heaven, from which Oswy desired not to be to the Culdees. Many breaches were made in their however stringent—could make jarring elements comas they could learn from the PROPHETICAL, EVANGELI- excluded." CAL, AND APOSTOLIC WRITINGS."

Their warmest panegyrist could not pronounce a It is stated by O'Connor, that there existed in finer eulogium on the purity of their faith and integrity

land, than it made attempts on the Irish Church, This order was in many things very remarkable, which had so successfully established itself in that and one of its most eminent members was our far-kingdom; but the vigorous opposition of the Culdees Iona in 717.†

commenced. Distinguished for letters, and an inviolation and a Culdee bishop to instruct his people in Catholic Church."

Isle of Lindisfern, on the coast of Northumberland, infatuated the minds of men. The origin of their name has given rise to various for his episcopal see. York was fixed upon by Pope the separated, or espoused of God. Bishop Nichol- rejected, for two reasons, first, it was not agreeable to possessions, but king Alexander restored them on conson, from Coul-du, a black hood, which, without the spirit of Culdeeism, which chose Islands in prefe- dition that they should be more attentive in attending

Columba the founder, or rather the reviver of this Colum of the cells), included in one of the parishes of the

O sacred dome, and my beloved abode Whose walls now echo to the praise of GoD; The time shall come, when lauding monks shall cease, And lowing herds here occupy their place, But, better ages shall hereafter come And praise re-echo in the sacred dome.

The first part of the prophecy was literally fulfilled for ages, tive of such eminent advantages to Christianity, not that, the Cathedral was used sometimes as a pen for cattlesic transit gloria mundi. "treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefit of knowledge, and the blessings

† The Dearmach mentioned by Bede, Camden, and Walsh,

pale of a monkish cell; they were called forth to the regulation of state affairs, and in these he held as decided a superiority as in the cloister. Amidst this feast, at which they distributed a paschal lamb, in memory of They affirmed that they had this custom from the In his early youth he instigated a bloody war with-ut just cause of which being mode sensible he out just cause, of which being made sensible, he the same day that the Jews celebrated their passover. The Of this event Bede thus speaks:-"In the year of versary of Christ's resurrection, and thus connected the commemoration of the Saviour's crucifixion, with that of his victory Churches. Quartodecimans were those who followed the Eastern custom, and consequently opposed the Western or Roman mode.

From this passage it appears evident, that Columba praise of the Culdees: wherever he mentions their of Scotland, recites, "that he had given to the canons in 1843, that not less than 360 prisoners had come careful, even in upholding God's truth, that we do it

Naitan, king of the Picts, expelled the Culdees from AND INNOVATIONS.

in the martyrology of Donegal, and by Colgan, as joint vent its establishment. "It was not a doubtful ray at Iona and Lindisfern, after bravely defending their patron with St. Patrick of Ireland, and whose name is as familiar to every Irish car as that of St. Patrick infidel historian of the Roman empire remarks. "that as familiar to every Irish ear as that of St. Patrick infidel historian of the Roman empire remarks, "that machinations and open violence of their enemies. At himself. It is indeed connected with some of the those monks diffused over the northern regions; length they fell a sacrifice to the encroaching ambition most venerated places in Ireland; for he founded, as superstition on the contrary found them her most and spiritual intolerance of the Church of Rome.— "A great access," says Cressy, in a high tone of exul- ceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Know-

ble attachment to their religion, their adversaries (men evangelical truth. In consequence of which, Aiden, The monasteries of Columba were the bright conchampions of divine truth recorded their merits, but This abatement of his merit could not be passed over tinued, as an excellent writer observes, until a new and piety, as they surpassed them in wealth and cerehave placed their reputation and noble defence of their "The king," continues Bede, "gave the bishop the monies, by which they captivated the eyes, and

The registry of St. Andrew's informs us, that the

"The Royal Interpreter."

into Britain, a presbyter and abbot,—a monk in life interpreter;* for during his exile in Ireland, he had person and not of apostolic authority) for the Culdees outrages began; it was here that in 1839, agitators Wherever the Christian Priesthood exists, and men and habit, very famous, by name Columba, to preach and about,—a monk in the characteristic found ready listeners to the most fallacious and misare made members of Christ by baptism, there is the and habit, very famous, by name Columba, to preach the word of God to the provinces of the northern the word of God to the provinces of the northern Picts. This Columba came to Britain, when King Picts. This Columba came to Britain, when King are made members of Christ by baptism, there is the baptized the converted. Aiden gave a luminous call writings." The Anglo-Saxons accepted the now is, every year will produce a fresh crop of ignorant converted. Below the Britain and produce a fresh crop of ignorant converted. Below the Britain and produce a fresh crop of ignorant converted and morals.

the partial labours of earlier missionaries; by it also Aiden died in 671, and was succeeded by Finan, ritual), and that the Culdees, its ancient possessors; Lord's prayer. By the Reports of the chaplains of crease of Christ's kingdom upon earth. the partial labours of earlier missionaites, of the date of the arrival of the Culdees is immoveably an Irishman, and Culdee of Iona. He baptized might continue there, if they would conform to that Peada, Prince of the middle Angles, and gave him rule and live peaceably, and in subjection to the that of 2,350 prisoners, 1,862 had never been pre-In consequence of Columba's preaching, his example Dinma, a Culdee, for his bishop. After Dinma, canons, but if they rejected these terms, they were to pared for confirmation; and, as regards writing, it is and success, the Isle of Ely* was en to him, whereon colla, another Culdee, was advanced to the episco- be expelled." This proposal being incompatible with stated that in three years the marriages in England to construct a monastery. This isle is one of the pate of Mercia, but he resigned and returned to Iona their principles, was not acceded to, and consequently exceeded 367,000, or 734,000 persons, and that of

Dearmach,† from which and Iona, many others have | Iona, succeeded him. He was an intrepid opposer of his time, that "in the greater Churches in Ulster, as | most mischievous description, far greater than positive | eager and painful pursuits are directed to some attainbeen established by his disciples in Britain and Irepapal doctrines, as his disputation at Whitby with the at Cluaninnis and Daminais, and particularly at ignorance. Mr. Justice Coleridge; in a recent charge ments which they hope will set them at rest. But land; over all these the island abbey, where he lies Romanists fully proves. King Oswy, however, who Armagh, in our memory, were Presbyters called Culton to the Grand Jury at Taunton; stated as follows:— the disappointments which

s precentor.'

TIAN KNOWLEDGE.

on religion, and presided over by the Church. Much has been stated with reference to the pro-

In 635, Oswald, king of Northumberland, who had tation, "was made to the lustre of this year, by the been converted to the faith of Christ, among the Irish, conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that institution.

But it must be deployed that the converted to the faith of Christ, among the Irish, conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the conversion of the monks of Hy, and all the monaster or that it must be deployed that the monaster or the monas was then considered, this celebrated monastic order and was no admirer of Roman innovations, sent to indeed devoted to the see of Rome) have endeavoured an Irishman, and a Culdee of Iona, was consecrated the more wealthy part of the inhabitants of this country and indeed devoted to the see of Rome) have endeavoured an Irishman, and a Culdee of Iona, was consecrated to the see of Rome) have endeavoured an Irishman, and a Culdee of Iona, was consecrated to the see of Rome) have endeavoured an Irishman, and a Culdee of Iona, was consecrated to the see of Rome) have endeavoured an Irishman, and a Culdee of Iona, was consecrated to the see of Rome) have endeavoured to the see of Rome) have endeavoured to the see of Rome) have endeavoured an Irishman, and a Culdee of Iona, was consecrated to the see of Rome) have endeavoured to the see of Rome) h with the brilliant radiance of the gospel, and of true try. The population of England is not at present contrast of past and present feelings, as a Priest of He feels within himself a never-failing spring of peace others of inferior merit are pompously brought forward and sent over to min.

The derivative forward and sent over to min. and extolled for virtues which they never possessed, and for general forgetfulness that are pompously brought forward the was a man, says nede, "of the greatest that society (to their honour be it spoken, remembering the was a man, says nede, "of the greatest this Society (to their honour be it spoken, remembering there seemed to be a very general forgetfulness that not give, nor its afflictions destroy." and for actions which they never performed. Nor but not according to knowledge, for he kept the Lord's baye at the Possessed, modesty, piety, and moderation, naving a zear for God, the very small incomes which many of them receive) the Church in Great Britain and Ireland was anyhave those alone who collected memorials of the day of Easter, according to the custom of his country."

And which I believe is full one thing more than a close corporation, created, in the day of Easter, according to the custom of his country."

And which I believe is full one thing more than a close corporation, created, in the day of Easter, according to the custom of his country." the writings of Bede, Lloyd, Usher, and above all, by a votary of Rome, but it is conveyed in no ranceconjectures. Toland says it is derived from Ceili de, Gregory before this time, but this nomination Aiden the world. authority, he supposes to have been the principal part rence to the mainland, in imitation of their master divine service, which they neglected, except when the framework of their master divine service, which they neglected, except when the first supposes to have been the principal part rence to the mainland, in imitation of their master divine service, which they neglected, except when the first supposes to have been the principal part rence to the mainland, in imitation of their master divine service, which they neglected, except when the first supposes to have been the principal part rence to the mainland, in imitation of their master divine service, which they neglected, except when the first supposes to have been the principal part rence to the mainland, in imitation of their master divine service, which they neglected, except when the first supposes to have been the principal part rence to the mainland, in imitation of their master divine service, which they neglected, except when the first supposes to have been the principal part rence to the mainland, in imitation of their master divine service, which they neglected, except when the first supposes to have been the principal part rence to the mainland, in imitation of their master divine service, which they neglected, except when the first supposes to have been the principal part rence to the mainland part rence to the of their dress; whereas, from a passage in Bede, it is Columba; and, secondly, he considered it would be king or bishop was present; performing, however, their the last five years, ceeds from that Holy Spirit of love and unity, who sistency, be engaged in any virtuous pursuit; but he probable their garments were white. Shaw's opinion an acquiescence in the decision of the Roman Pontiff, own office in their own way, in a small corner of the presides invisibly over the one holy Catholic and will keep within the bounds of justice and sobriety, is, that Ceil-de or servant of God, was latinized into which the Irish hierarchy, complete and independent Church. The author wishes here to record neither impatient in the prospect nor fretted in the the whole truth is not stated, for the registry acquaints other bound books, the increase has been as follows: his devout thankfulness for the change. The event. Nay, Solomon has observed, to the advantage English name Culdees. The great difficulty in ac
Church of England, when she threw off the usurped of his pretensions, that before honour is humility.

The event. Way, Solomon has observed, to the advantage of his pretensions, that before honour is humility.

Church of England, when she threw off the usurped of his pretensions, that before honour is humility.

The condition of the change. The event. Way, Solomon has observed, to the advantage of his pretensions, that before honour is humility.

The condition of the change. The event. Way, Solomon has observed, to the advantage of his pretensions, that before honour is humility.

The condition of the change. The event. Way, Solomon has observed, to the advantage of his pretensions, that before honour is humility.

The condition of the change of the usurped of his pretensions, that before honour is humility. counting for the name, arises from not knowing the when the latter preached, but not perfectly underprecise time when it was given, if it were at a late preached, but not perfectly underprecise time when it was given, if it were at a late standing the Anglo-Saxon tongue, the king was his of the Coloriel Bill. Andrew, or to celebrate mass. This clearly shews, that the Culdees, who were settled ens the hands of the Colonial Bishops must be most and essentially Catholic character. It pleased God, ever the success of the humble may be; he only is * The ancient name was I Hy or Aoi, (as written in the there, paid no respect to these holy relics, or to the seasonable and most efficacious. For instance, the in his wise Providence, to permit a separation from capable of any real satisfaction in what he acquires: * The ancient name was I Hy or Aoi, (as written in the annals of Ulster), which were latinized into Hyona or Iona, the late monastic orders.

* The ancient name was I Hy or Aoi, (as written in the annals of Ulster), which were latinized into Hyona or Iona, the late monastic orders.

* The ancient name was I Hy or Aoi, (as written in the annals of Ulster), which were latinized into Hyona or Iona, the common name of which is now I-Colum-Kill, (the Isle of annals of North America, while the enjoyments of annals of United States of North America, while the enjoyments of annals of Ulster). their ancient office with integrity of heart in a corner, of the churches in that Island. Another grant may close relation of Church and State has been retained his present station; and what is still more, can even The fashion of the times, and his own propensity, led him to the cultivation of ascetic virtues, and their of the cultivation of ascetic virtues, and their preparatory exercises. Manaching had taken root in the same in England of Mull. Its venerable ruins still command respect, and the popular belief, founded upon a prophetic distich ascribed to the possession of the choir and its superstitious be referred to, that of 5,000 copies of St. Matthew's in England. Yet the Church is the same in England. Yet the Church is the same in England. St. Columba, is, that they may yet recover their ancient of the choir and its superstitious to the possession of the choir and its superstitious of ascetic virtues, and their retired to a former situation, calm and indifferent as splendour: rent from the Roman: and consequently we may con- the excellent prelate of that colony. It is to be wherever extended—the mediatorial kingdom of our he left it. Thus blest and happy is the humble and clude that it was not the mass they celebrated (which regretted that we do not see a larger attendance here blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, governed by lowly spirit, free from the solicitude and impatience of Pope Gregory confesses was the work of a private to-day. Though the Society does not wear the guise His officers, regulated by His laws, preserved by His expectation, and the torture of disappointment; pos-* Fuller mentions this circumstance in his usual quaint if it be said of an individual, that "The hoary head possessed of wordly grandeur—whether, as the Catho- or the precarious applause of the world; easy in pros-"When Aiden came first into England, he was not perfect to this venerable and excellent Society. To my lay as the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United And if the example of our Lord and Master cannot in the language of our country; wherefore, king Oswald, a better Irishman (as bred among them) than Aiden was an our obedience, better Irishman (as bred among them) than Aiden was an Englishman, interpreted to the people, what the other preached unto them. Thus these two, put together, made a perfect unto them. Thus these two, put together, made a perfect which alone can make the toilsome journey of life and preacher; and although some may say, sermons thus at a second hand, must lose much of their life and lustre, yet the same spirit working in both, the ordinance proved effectual to the salvation of many souls."—Fuller, vol. i. p. 122.

The three day, may the descendants in this good cause. Another important point has been adverted to, connected with our proceedings, viz., the cause of national education.

States; reformed as being cleansed from the pollument humility softens the terrors of this formidable. † Notwithstanding what is here stated, Lanigan, a Romish My Rev. friend, Mr. Mount, has adverted to the tions of that corrupt Church which has dared to as- enemy, and reconciles us to our dissolution. 'Tis inistorian, asserts that "the great monastery of Hy was still expression former days against education sume to itself the exclusive name of Catholic; and expression full of anguish to the haughty and expression that altogether. We do not hear, what the late Mr. Catholic, as holding that Christian verity which has year 1203; he proves this from a remarkable transaction that Wyndham, in one of his speeches, alluded to, the been held always, everywhere, and by all Apostolic he with so much toil has raised, and level his most Culdees were of the Irish rule, and carried into Scotland by St. Columba, and from thence dispersed into the northern parts of England."

The Christians in the second century, says Mosheim, the horthern parts of England."

Still there are other objections urged. The columba's reputation among his countrymen to a degree scarcely inforior to the Land by St. Columba's reputation among his countrymen to a degree scarcely inforior to the Irish rule, and carried into Scotland by St. Columba, and from the cedebrated anniversary festivals in commemoration of the death and the elders of the place; upon which the clergy of the north of the elders of the place; upon which the clergy of the north of the elders of the place; upon which the clergy of the north of the elders of the place; upon which the clergy of the north of the elders of the place; upon which the clergy of the north of the elders of the place; upon which the dust. 'Tis on this topic the the elders of the place; upon which the dust. 'Brophet insults the pride of the Pashylonian,—"Hell cannot be proposed in the elders of the place; upon which the dest of the place; upon which the dust. 'Brophet insults the pride of the Post insults the pride of the Post insults the pride of the Church of Rome. But it is a negative to the column the apostles. The day which was observed as the anniversary of Christ's death, was called the Paschal day, or Passover, because it was looked upon to be the same with that of or the elders of the place; upon which the dest. 'Tis on this topic the the elders of the place; upon which the dust. 'Tis on this topic the the elders of the place; upon which was attended by Florence O'Kervallen, Bishop of Tirconnel, the day to five the clerk the column the pride of the Church of Rome. But it is a negative to the church of Rome. But it is a negative to say the column the proposition to Rome of the Church of Rome. But it is an elder of the place; upon the north of the place; upon the apostles. The had been built by the clerk the death of the plac "One Kellach erected a monastery in Hy in opposition to remark which was made on seeing a man going to be Churches. He has no objection to the term Pro- shining glories with the dust. 'Tis on this topic the on which the Jews celebrated the feast of that name.

In the manner, however, of observing this solemn day, the Christians of Lesser Asia differed much from the rest, and in a more especial manner from those of Rome. They both indeed a more from the satisfied manner from the satisfied manner from the sati island; perhaps the Cistercians or Augustin canons, for both of which there was a great predilection in Ireland."

will find that the children are there taught that alone which there was a great predilection in Ireland."

And if we receive the circumstance of the contribute to their temporal welfare, and the children are there taught that alone which there was a great predilection in Ireland."

And if we receive the circumstance of the contribute to their temporal welfare, and the contribute to the contribute to their temporal welfare, and the contribute to the contribute to their temporal welfare, and the contribute to the contribute to their temporal welfare, and the contribute to the contribute to their temporal welfare, and the contribute to the cont which will contribute to their temporal welfare, and Church without a Bishop. Such was not the doctrine worms cover thee." And if we apply the same rewhich there was a great predilection in Ireland."

From this circumstance it would appear that the monastery their eternal salvation, if rightly used and if God's of the primitive times. At the Revolution, the flexion to the less pompous instances of human vanity; splendour of authority and of parts, it would have been miraculous if human weakness did not sometimes been miraculous if human weakness did not sometimes been miraculous if human weakness did not sometimes.

The revolution, the feast, at which they distributed a paschal lamb, in memory of Iona had reassumed its ancient customs, &c., and that this feast on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, at the feast on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, at the feast on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, at the feast on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, at the feast on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, at the feast on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, at the feast on the fourteenth day of the first Jewish month, at the days as second attempt made by the Romish party, through the tit cannot but strike a damp on the pride and arrogance the days as second attempt made by the Romish party, through the tit cannot but strike a damp on the pride and arrogance the distinctive appellation of the church in America lost the distinctive appellation of the church in America lost the distinctive appellation of the church in America lost the distinctive appellation of the church in America lost the distinctive appellation of the church in America lost the distinctive appellation of the church in America lost the church of throughout the country-I wish that the complaint Protestant Episcopal, to show that she inclined not to by which they solicit the esteem and attention of the ‡ It would be doing injustice to the subject, and leaving were true; but what are the facts? It is stated that, Rome on the one hand, or to the multiplied forms of world, must determine in so short a period; that we this outline of history imperfect, to omit some practices of the Culdees, which deserve notice. They, as well as the British at the most moderate computation, there are not less than 2 the most moderate computation, there are not less than 2 the most moderate computation, there are not less than 2 the most moderate computation on the other. In this sense, and who are this day so intent upon our several pursuits Coldees, which deserve notice. They, as well as the British monks, supported themselves by the labour of their hands. In than 750,000 children in England entirely destitute this they resemble their archetypes of the east. The Culdees of education, immortal beings growing up in a Christian testant Episcopalian; but he prefers the simpler title with common earth, the unregarded inhabitants of with common earth, the unregarded minabitants of were married, but when it came to their turn to officiate, they did not cohabit with their wives. By the 28th canon of the African code, sub-deacons, who handle the holy mysteries, deacons, priests, and bishops, are directed at their several terms deacons, priests, and bishops, are directed at their several terms.

Hebrides; not large, "but sufficient," says Bede, "for the apostouc tabours of the Culdee missionaries are for the maintenance of five families, according to the computation of the English."

The apostouc tabours of the Culdee missionaries are five families, according to the computation of the English indebted for their conversion, and the northern English indebte these more than 300,000 had not signed their names,

> CATHOLIC COMMUNION. (From the Preface to a Sermon on "Worldly and Christian Education compared," by the Rev. S. F. Jarvis, Preached at Hackney, England, on the 14th April, 1844.)

The author of the following Sermon, being unex- appointments intolerable. But on a soul truly humble receive is still inadequate to the vast claims upon us, pectedly asked to publish it, thinks proper to say a and resigned to God the most difficult burden sits light and certainly very disproportionate to the means of few words, by way of preface, to his readers. His and easy. He can find an equal pleasure in submithalf of the Clergy of England. But when we look to first place, by Royal Authority, and afterwards modi- resentment of real or seeming injuries, humility recomonly to 5,359, and that number will be found, on a therefore, the author was received personally with the tion. The humble provokes no enemy by contempt, computation, to be only at the rate of about thirty most courteous hospitality; he found that his sacerdo- none by censure, none by envy; his competitions thempersons in every 100,000 of our vast population. tal character was hardly recognized. How great the selves are calm and inoffensive, not imbittered with Now this, I may say, when addressing Churchmen, change now! He is everywhere received as a dear that rage and fierceness with which the eager and amaoperations of the Society, whose sphere of usefulness, Catholic Church. He is not looked upon as a and vex, defame, and persecute one another in their we happily find, is cularging year by year. I hold in stranger and foreigner, but as a member of the same contentions for them. of novelty, it prefers stronger recommendations: and institutions. Whether, as the Church of England, sest of a felicity independent on the favour of the great; is a crown of glory when it is found in the way of lic remainder of the Church of Scotland, cast down perity, and supported in affliction; satisfied with the righteousness," the same eulogy may be justly applied by persecution and spoliation, but not destroyed-or, present, and without apprehension for the future. * Columba's father was Felim, the son of Fergus, who was and son of the great Nial, King of Ireland; and the mother of elim was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithred daughter of Lorn, who first reigned in conselling was Aithre Northumberland was converted by Irish Culdees. In 950, ger of being led into wrong courses by designing per-

Bridius, son of Meilochem, reigned over the Picts.— example of charity, piety, and abstinence, and recom- and exciteable young men and young women, similar They are the true Catholics, who hold the Catholics It was in the ninth year of his reign, that by his practice."

Thus far we have followed Bede, whose third book preaching and example he converted this nation to the mobs."

Thus far we have followed Bede, whose third book mobs."

The conduct of the Romanists towards the Culdees mobs."

The conduct of the Romanists towards the Culdees mobs."

The conduct of the Romanists towards the Culdees mobs."

The conduct of the Romanists towards the Culdees mobs."

The conduct of the Romanists towards the Culdees mobs."

The conduct of the Romanists towards the Culdees mobs."

The conduct of the Romanists towards the Culdees mobs. The charles of the case with regard to our own minded, but fear. Let us clock, not on the faults of of ecclesiastical history, is principally employed in was uniformly persecuting. A charter of David, king county? The chaplain of the gaol at Taunton stated, others so much as on our own. Above all, let us be and his disciples have clearly the merit of promulgation and his disciples have clearly the merit of promulgation of St. Andrew, the Isle of Lochleven, to institute under his notice in the preceding three years, ignorant in love. Unholy tempers and angry words endanger there the canonical rule, (or in other words, the Romish of the name of our Saviour, and unable to repeat the our own souls, and will never contribute to the in-

THE BLESSINGS OF HUMILITY.

(From a Sermon by the Rev. John Rogers; D. D.)

The peace of a satisfied mind is so necessary an ceived no education at all there are 28; and of those ness. Or, however the hopes of the prospect may thirty English monks, who were studying there, with pr learning, or to commit sudden violence on charac- has been found to be a great increase in the number desire is over, and we come calmly to value our pur-In the observation of Easter, Columba was a quar- whom he resorted for a short time to Iona, and at last trs where such qualities were found. The Romish of criminals imperfectly educated, and a great decrease chase; we soon discover the delusion, and grow indiftodeciman. He left it in charge to the monks of sailed for Ireland. Immediately the Culdees were cergy were therefore obliged to exert their utmost in the number who have had no education. This ferent to what we before pursued with the greatest moon, which they continued to do until the year 716. replaced by Benedictines. Not content with this culd not, seduction often prevailed. The alternative education of some sort is spreading in this country, a post we aimed at; but when we come to look round This eminent missionary, worn out in the service of triumph, the Romish clergy prevailed on Egfrid, king o expulsion or acquiescence, must ever strongly and that a large proportion of the population come; us from the ascent we have made, we discern some To distinguish him from others of the same years after, on the diffident Irish, "an harmless and latter was chosen: thus about the year 1127, Gregory, but it proves, secondly, that it is communicated with labour of a fresh pursuit. When we have reached name, he was called Colum-celle, from having been innocent people, (says Bede, pitying their calamities), abot of the Culdees' monastery of Dunkeld, and little effect, as far as regards the commission of crime, even the highest pitch that ambition can aspire to, he father of above one hundred monasteries.

Bede, though sincerely attached to the See of Bede, though sincerely rights, and at last, they lost all their privileges and bine; and hopeless was the attempt to place the of his present acquisitions, and that restless agita-The two Irish bishops retired unconvinced; the their old institute, and retained barely the name of education of the people under a mixed board of tion which is inseparable from a mind disappointed king pronounced sentence for himself only, and for his their pristine celebrity. Such as they were in later | Churchmen and Dissenters: If the peculiar, and, as | in its pursuits of happiness; and which forced a family, for before this, he had kept his Easter occa- ages, they continued to exist, and so late even as 1625. we deem them, the essential doctrines of our faith are much wiser prince than him, when he had run through Ireland, uearly an hundred years before the mission of of their practice. It is true, they did not adopt the St. Patrick, and independent of the see of Rome, an corruptions of the Romish Church, nor the superstiorder of Monks called Culdees. Their rule was tions which had corrupted Christianity. For centuinvented by St. Athanasius, a Greek father, and Bishop ries they preserved their countrymen from the baneful deration of the merits of the case, but in honour of St. houses. These parishes and property have been children to the same religious education? Happily spirit. No, if we expect to find happiness, we must of Alexandria in Egypt. Their office was the Greek, contagion, and at length fell a sacrifice in defence of transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, an Institution we can unite, and may we ever do so, with those who seek for it at home, and lay the foundation of it on the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, an Institution of it on the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, and at length fell a sacrifice in defence of the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, and Institution of it on the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, and Institution of it on the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, and Institution of the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, and Institution of the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, and Institution of the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, and Institution of the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, and Institution of the controversy on this subject may be seen transferred to Trinity College, Dublin, and Institution of the controversy on this subject may be seen to the controversy of the controve in Usher, and other ecclesiastical writers. At length established for similar purposes to those of the origidissent from us in doctrine, in promoting many great our own humility. By this grace we are prepared to Adamnan, the Culdean abbot of Iona, apostatized; nal Culdee Seminaries, and among others, To PRESENT and good objects for the benefit of our fellow-men; acquiesce in every dispensation of Providence, and and by the instigations of Ceolfred, abbot of Yirwy, A DETERMINED FRONT AGAINST POPISH NOVELTIES but, as regards any combined system of education, it confine our wants and desires to our present circums is impracticable. Let us be thankful that it has been stances. And he who can put an end to his wishes, laid aside; may it never be renewed. It has been with the same labour puts an end to his uneasiness Thus expired those illustrious seminaries of Culdees THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISE proved, again and again, that no system of education too; for uneasiness is the natural motive of desire; can be established in this country which is not based and, reciprocally, he whose desires are satisfied has all the happiness that is attainable in this life.

The far greater part of the miseries we complain of we create to ourselves. Passion and impatience hurry us on from one disquiet to another; the spur is ever on our side, and will not suffer us to rest. 'Tis hence the duties of religion become grievous to us, the pursums or me run or anxio, and rormon, and our also

the priests of that country published canons, one of which was,
"If a priest dismiss one wife, and take another, let him be
"anathema." The Culdees of St. Andrew's were married men
till the resulted. recent events. It was in this district that the late injure only a few threads; yet it is still a rent. we must then be insensible of, when removed into a

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. The Blessings of Humility. Culdees.
Society for Promoting Chrisin Knowledge.
Iolic Communion.

Fourth Page.
Fourth Page.
Fourth Page.
Intelligence.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Triennial

Toronto, on Wednesday, the fifth of June next .--

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next the Church in the Presbyterian form. General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at It is true, his political, and probably to some extent Toronto, on Sunday, the thirtieth of June. Candi- his religious, opinions became changed at the happy dates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, restoration of the monarchy, that as he recognized are requested to intimate their intention to offer them- the truth "there can be no State without a King," so selves, without delay, and to be present for Examina- he admitted the other greater truth, "there can be no Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

The controversy, occasionally referred to in this polity is concerned. journal, between Dr. Wainwright and Dr. Potts, or rather the essays on either side which have grown out of that controversy, appear still to be pursued. When documents like these are sufficient probably to fill a couple of octavo volumes, it is not to be expected that we should be enabled to take a very elaborate notice of them; and less than an elaborate notice would not

we have, as a whole, been much pleased; of the arti- "liberality," on what we cannot but deem an erronecles of Dr. Potts we have not possessed the means of so regular a perusal. But in some that we have incidentally met with, we are constrained to say, we have applicable to politics, it will necessarily extend to relinot met with any remarkable cogency of argument, or gion also. Yet it is a cause for real concern that the would force them on all the people, both at home and

still more explicit. It does indeed settle the question, system of religion which is, in itself, essentially optimized the following on of the hands posed to the truth, and whose more prominent advolute father or master.

From the manner in which these remarks are introduced, the readers of Dr. Potts,-who happened not to possess any better and more impartial guidance,would be led to imagine that no difference of opinion existed upon the passage of Scripture here referred to; that it is susceptible, in short, of no other interpretation than the one which he appears, as a matter of course, to adopt. This would be the less surprising, if non-episcopalians themselves happened to be unanimous in conceding the interpretation which Dr. Potts so unceremoniously assumes.

It could not have escaped the notice of a person of any considerable reading, such as we must believe Dr. Potts to be, that the expression here translated "the presbytery," has been by no means generally assumed to signify a body of mere presbyters; and under such circumstances, it would have been but correct in him to have antecedently proved, if he could, that the expression justly receives this interpretation, and is capable of bearing no other, before he grounds an argument upon it in favour of his system. We have very powerful, and what, as episcopalians, we should call very impartial authority, for interpreting this expression "the office of the presbyter," rather than as a combination of men holding a ministerial commission. Thus CAL-VIN observes, "His [Paul's] expression in the other epistle, of the laying on of the hands of the presbyters, I apprehend not to signify a company of elders, but to denote the ordination itself, as if he had said, 'Take care that the grace which thou receivedst by the laying on of hands, when I ordained thee a presbyter, be not in vain." We find, too, that a similar interpretation is adopted by Grotius, -a non-episcopalian, and therefore an impartial authority, -"I do not dare (he says) to bring in confirmation of this, that expression of Paul's of the imposition of the hands of the presbytery, because I see that Jerome, Ambrose, and other ancients, and Calvin, certainly the chief of all dence of it in this standing emblem! We shall not, moderns, interpret presbyterium in that place, not an we hope, be regarded as uncharitable in expressing assembly, but the office to which Timothy was pro- our belief that a greenness, -at all events, a want of moted; and indeed, he who is conversant with the ripeness,—has been otherwise discoverable in the edicouncils and writings of the fathers, cannot be ignorant | torial conduct of this contemporary. A sounder disthat presbyterium, as episcopatus, and diaconatus, are crimination and riper scholarship-would, assuredly, the names of offices.'

expression, "the presbytery," here means a body of and ripening influence, and we are not without a hope expression, "the presbytery," here means a body of mot sent to call the righteous but sinners to repentance.—
that our contemporary will, in this respect, evince at but we do like to hear them when they preach up the every kind and variety of food may be had without fatigue the order subordinate to the Apostles; the question last the legitimate effects of more impartial investigaas to the rank of these ministers remains still to be | tion, closer study, and a longer experience. settled. This, we affirm, is an important point to be determined, because we have weighty authority for considering the word "presbyters," as employed in tract from the British Colonist of Toronto, containing this place, to apply to apostles themselves. Thus the announcement of a determination on the part of THEODORET, in commenting upon this passage in Ti- the Rev. Egerton Ryerson to stand forth in defence of their forms of prayer, and speak peace and safety to blood nor nerves. mothy, says, "The power of teaching is the gift Paul the Governor General against his assailants of the themselves, though they are in the greatest danger. speaks of, but he calls those the presbytery who were "Reform Association." We at first were disposed to honoured with apostolic gifts." serves, "With the laying on of the hands of the pres- standing the internal evidence which appeared to be than to be put in mind of the dangers they have escaped. bytery, that is, of bishops, for presbyters did not ordain a bishop'; words which shew the sense in which even cal quotations; but upon further reflection we must a bishop; words which shew the sense in which even apostles sometimes appropriated to themselves the abandon all our scepticism, and admit its authencial, setting before them the terrors of hell-fire, and the term "elders," -as designating their superior and ticity. venerable station, in contradistinction to those who were lower and younger in the ministry. And Chry
Ryerson has declined the offered appointment of De
Ryerson has declined the offered appointment of Desostom, in commenting upon the same text, says, puty Superintendent of Education for this division of who are within. "Paul speaks not here of presbyters, but of bishops; for presbyters could not ordain a bishop."

These are considerations which must, in no slight degree, weaken the conclusion to which, in the citation of this presumed instance of presbyterian ordination,

"In that ordination St. Paul took part. It matters not to us, if a multitude of presbyters were present, and imposed hands at the same time he did. Our point is this, counts of this circumstance, the act of the presbyters is expressed by the particle of concurrence, and that of the apostles by the particle of agency. The gift was in Timothy by the laying on of the hands of Paul, but it was with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. This is precisely the episcopalian view of ordination. With us, as many presbyters as may be present concur in the episcopal act, by joint imposition of hands, but it is by the episcopal act that orders are conferred. It is this which, essimilating our ordinations to those of the privilege sheet order and rights of private judgment, the governing to compact, for prosecuting their intrigues for individual aggrandizement.

Rational men of every shade of opinion must very strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the privilege sheet order in religion. If we pray by forms, what becomes of the privileges bestowed on mankind by our beneficent.

Rational men of every shade of opinion must very strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the privileges bestowed on mankind by our beneficent.

Rational men of every shade of opinion must very strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, which strongly doubt the sincerity of a body of men, ilating our ordinations to those of the primitive church, contra-distinguishes them from those of the pres yterians. They ordain (as they are pleased to call it always without a bishop; we, invariably by a bishop. In this mode, and on this principle was Timothy's ordination nation conducted. And, therefore, this instance cannot by any possibility be cited as one of presbyterial ordina-tion, because it exhibits throughout it the presence and the acts of a prelate."

In a succeeding part of the same essay, Dr. Potts adduces the authority of Dr. Lightfoot in favour of the position that the presbyterial form of Church government is supported by the analogy of the Jewish synagogue, and that this was the mode generally adopted by the early Christians. We can have no hesitation in assigning to Dr. Lightfoot his proper rank amongst the most able of Biblical critics, but we differ from Dr. Potts as to the fairness of adducing him as an "episcopalian" authority, with the view, no doubt, of Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the sixth of
June next. Divine Service will commence at 11

The Annual General Meeting of the Church

The Annual General Meeting of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at

Toronto, at Toronto, on Thursday, the sixth of
June next. Divine Service will commence at 11

The Annual General Meeting of the Church

The Diocese of Toronto, will be held at

Toronto, at Toronto, on Thursday, the sixth of
June next. Divine Service will commence at 11

The Annual General Meeting of the Church

The Diocese of Toronto, will be held at

Toronto, at Toronto, on Thursday, the sixth of
June next. Divine Service will commence at 11

The Annual General Meeting of the Church

The Annual General Meeting of Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at thing a new form of ecclesiastical polity: he took the procured at Messrs. Rowsell's and Mr. Scobie's, at place at Cambridge of an ejected loyalist, Dr. Spur- Toronto. Divine Service, preparatory to the business of the day, stow, in the mastership of Catharine Hall: he preached will be held in the Cathedral Church, at 1 o'clock, P.M. before the rebel House of Commons; and, in some of his sermons, warmly pressed the speedy settlement of

tion on Wednesday, the 26th June, at 9 o'clock, A.M., Church without a Bishop;" yet the bias of his opin- of religion. furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si ions had been such, during the composition, at all

We regret to observe in our Irish exchange papers the following instance of mistaken liberality:-

rous list of subscribers, the following are selected,—His God. Excellency Earl De Grey, £10; Earl Donoughmore, £5; E. Lucas Esq., £5; Lord Morpeth, £2; Capt. Larcom, R. E., £1; Viscount Palmerston, £10."

with any particular fairness in the manner of stating it.

For instance the following:—

would force them on all the people, both at home and abroad, if she could; but we reject them all in the lump, because they interfere with the sacred rights of private and important duty. The old and trite simile of the bow "The second instance, of ordination by presbyters, is till more explicit. It does indeed settle the question. It more explicit. It does indeed settle the question. It more explicit. It does indeed settle the question. It more explicit. It does indeed settle the question of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and of the safety fill the safety fill there are moral as well as physical reasons why relaxation should be used. The fact is unquestionable, that there are some minds which, for want of a periodical intermission from fatiguing duty, for the presbyters, is the safety fill Timothy was ordained 'by the laying on of the hands of the presbytery.' In spite of the presbytery.' In spite of the ingenious shifts and quibbles by which the overwhelming force of this fact is sought to be evaded, there it stands, a conclusive proof of the point at issue. Presbyters conferred the 'gift'—whatever it was—upon Timothy, by the laying on of the hands quibbles by which the point at issue. Presbyters conferred the 'gift'—whatever it was—upon Timothy, by the laying on of the hands quibbles by which the point at issue. Presbyters conferred the 'gift'—whatever it was—upon Timothy, by the laying on of the hands quibbles by which the point at issue. Presbyters conferred the 'gift'—whatever it was—upon Timothy, by the laying on of the hands quibbles by which the point at issue. Presbyters conferred the 'gift'—whatever it was—upon Timothy, by the laying on of hands. Suppose the Apostle et la sun. Presbyter is the fact is the sun. Presbyter conferred the 'gift'—whatever it was—upon Timothy, by the laying on of hands and the conduct of this spiritual ruler would clash with the private judgment of individuals much more frequently than the civil magis—that the conduct, or their works ake? Now, one went and was of their three of the instructions which it was deemed and the globe, they took undirected to the globe, they took undirected the instructions which it was deemed to the globe, they took undirected to the globe, they took undirected the instructions which it was deemed to the globe, they took undirected the instructions which it was deemed to the globe, they took undirected to that part of the globe, they took undirected the instructions which it was deemed to the globe, they took undirected the instructions which it was deemed to the globe, they took undirected the instructions which it was deemed to the globe, they took undirected the instructions which the most of the globe, they took undirected the instructions which the globe, they took undirected the instructions which the most of the globe, they t propagating its errors, is positively and effectively

seeming, in the expression of some peculiar opinion or the adoption of some religious usage, to favour. One thing is certain, that the inculcation of sound Church views,-we separate them of course from the popular animadversions embodied in the floating nicknames of the day, -is utterly at variance with the ill-timed and reckless species of "liberality" of which we have been complaining. A principle with those who conscientiously adhere to such views, -and it is a principle, we believe, fully and consistently evinced in practice, -is to deny assistance to the fostering of dissent in any shape, and especially to abstain from contributing appoint nor pay them to domineer over us, or to impose aid to a system which would pollute the Church of on us any thing that we do not feel to be right. We ones, had no taste or relish for such kind of exercise or General?

The Editor of the Montreal Baptist Register, in transmitting a reminiscence to his non-paying subscribers,-who, we fear, are a numerous class in all countries,-informs us that he abandoned the idea of enveloping his journal, addressed to such, with a green instead of a blue cover, from a persuasion that his long forbearance with these delinquents was proof sufficient of his greenness, without furnishing an additional evicause him to abjure the system which, at present, he But even if we should be willing to admit that the is so zealous in upholding. But time has a mellowing

Amongst our Colonial news will be found an ex-

Mr. Ryerson is about to put forth in defence of the Governor General. We are glad to see that his even

There may be some individuals amongst this body, do, it would make me afraid that I was impugning a very There may be some individuals amongst this body, whose political honesty is above dispute: we believe great part of the Word of God.

D.—You are a slave to forms. I know that in the whose political honesty is above dispute: we beneve there are; but the conflict of opinion which its members have developed upon every question that has for years agitated either Church or State, proves to us that as a body they are linked together not by any consent upon great public principles, but purely from the provided and indocent, because they have nothing to do but merely to read. Their feelings have no scope. Their desires are chained to consent upon great public principles, but purely from the provided and indocent, because they have nothing to do but merely to read. Their feelings have no scope. Their desires are chained by cold words. The whole system is opposed to the the advantage which is afforded by association and exercise and rights of private judgment, the governing

numbers amongst them individuals, -now professing No, no; we are free agents, and will allow neither Church "Reform," with all its connected extravagancies,—who a few years ago were amongst the warmest advocates of the relitied extravagancies and with all its connected extravagancies,—who a few years ago were amongst the warmest advocates of the relitied extravagancies and will allow neither church of Priest to dictate our prayers, nor be our interpreter of Scripture. Religion is a personal thing, and no farther deserves the name than as it is the effect of choice and of the political system which, at present, they affect to of the political system which, at present, they affect to conviction.

C—You hate forms of prayer. Is the extemporaneous form to all the subverse of the political system which are the subverse of the political system which are the subverse of the subverse of the subverse of the subverse of the political system which are the subverse of th hold in peculiar abhorrence, as tending to the subver-

document referred to at the commencement of this article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. We are happy to find him an ally in so good article. a cause as the support of our honoured Governor Gea cause as the support of our honoured Governor General, against those who are so obviously opposed to the principles by which alone our connexion with Great Britain can be maintained; and we shall give to his Especial consideration. says, as they appear, the most impartial consideration.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a work, to time to answer all you have said, but I will another

Communications.

ON PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

C .- What are the principles on which the Protestant

obey them. If the civil magistrate undertake to direct, hours were flying past, and bringing home nothing but dictate, or command in religious matters, be his laws right lust and gravel to compensate the fatigue of his journey.

human laws to her Articles, Canons, and Liturgy, and little value.

so to fulfil the law of Christ. The clergy of the but that dull old book, which you call the Book of Comlifeless book, which they put in the place of the Holy Spirit. The very use of prayer by book shews that those who follow it neither believe, nor expect assistance from, the Holy Spirit. Prayer. They have not the spirit, but only a dull, have the Holy Spirit. We obey our own spiritual rulers whom we appoint and hire to preach to us, but we neither

Is it from heaven or of men?

D.—Truly, I pity your ignorance of spiritual religion.
You are a poor creature, still in a state of nature. The I only mean to infer, that had there been any thing crue natural man cannot receive the things of the spirit of or immoral in the act, it would not have been enjoined or God, because they are foolishness to him, and he has no light to discern them. If you were in the light, you habits and constitutions, the bodily exercise and turn of would know by experience that all the converted are thought produced by such changes in their customary would know by experience that all the converted are kings and priests unto God, whom they all know from the least to the greatest, because they are all taught of God. With us the duty of ministers is to preach, and bring in the change of food, which is equally essential to health. This last consideration may perhaps appear a trifling one. But we do like to hear them when they preach up the terrors of the law and hell, to drive poor sinners to the city of refuge, and when they put us in remembrance of the dangers that we have escaped; for, by such discourses we are greatly edified and comforted. Besides calling we are greatly edified and comforted. Besides calling the dangers that we have escaped and comforted are the dangers that we have escaped; for, by such discourses of years. we are greatly edified and confided. Besides calling sinners to repentance from what is called the world, or people that make no profession, there is great need of giving constant warning to formalists in religion, the worst people in the world to deal with. They trust in

devil seeking to drive them into it as he did the swine puty Superintendent of Education for this division of the Province. We are not made acquainted with the righteous, are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved, and have be provided by the righteous are to be told that you are saved. circumstances which have led to this; but the fact of standing untrammelled by official patronage, must be considered to add material weight to the opinions which Dr. Potts allows himself so hastily to arrive. But Governor General. We are glad to see that his eyes member of the Church of England, just mention, that I

ny noble friend the President of the Board of Control is not in the house, and I regret the circumstance the more, because it is occasioned by indisposition. Having, my lords, heard that

hold in peculiar abhorrence, as tending to the subversion of all political freedom, and of every private right.

Since writing the above, we have been politely favoured by Mr. Ryerson himself with a copy of the voured by Mr. Ryerson himself with a copy of the If private

right to think for ourselves, we have an equal right to act according to our judgment and conscience. I have

which must be found particularly useful to Bankers | time.

C.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | body by the law; and I know that it has existed at all times | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | body by the law; and I know that it has existed at all times | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | body by the law; and I know that it has existed at all times | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | body by the law; and I know that it has existed at all times | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | body by the law; and I know that it has existed at all times | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | body by the law; and I know that it has existed at all times | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | body by the law; and I know that it has existed at all times | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | body by the law; and I know that it has existed at all times | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | body by the law; and I know that it has existed at all times | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that Scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that scripture is nothing till life is put | c.—It appears that c.—It a

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Although you have not published any such resolution at the head of your columns, I suppose you must have reserved to yourself a stedfast purpose not to be held responsible for the opinions of your correspondents, and still less for all those casual ones which may chance to be Dissenters ground their separation from the Church of England?

D.—The right of private judgment and liberty of commust have adopted every maxim or conclusion which must have adopted every maxim or conclusion which must have adopted every maxim or conclusion which trate seems to be enjoined as a religious duty. D.—Yes, in civil matters only, if the laws which we are called upon to obey be agreeable to the laws of God; but if, in our opinion, they are not, then we ought not to be object of his mission, whilst the precious that the precious world to a sad state of confusion.

D.—Every man must decide for himself, especially in compel him to outgo his former outgoings; that jockeys, noble or ignoble, may exhibit their leathers, and astonish

It is certainly true, that mankind stand in need of some

propagating its errors, is positively and effectively doing,—but rather to strengthen, with all the means they can possibly appropriate, the energies of a Church which stands as a living witness against Popish usurpation and Romish idolatry.

With a lamentable inconsistency, too, we not unfrequently find that individuals who affect a very serious concern for the welfare of the Church of England, and profess to deplore what they deem a tendency in any of its members to the superstitions inculcated by the Church of Rome, do nevertheless contribute their percuniary aid towards the building up and strengthening of a system, which they often animadvert with great severity upon some of their fellow-Protestants for seeming, in the expression of some peculiar opinion or the proposate tens us, for its sevineted to strengthen, with all the means they are not wont to strengthen, with all the means they can possibly appropriate, the energies of a Church which stands as a living witness against Popish usurpation and Romish idolatry.

With a lamentable inconsistency, too, we not unfrequently find that individuals who affect a very serious concern for the welfare of the Church of England, and profess to deplore what they deem a tendency in any of its members to the superstitions inculcated by the Church of Rome, do nevertheless contribute their percuniary aid towards the building up and strengthening of a system, which they often animadvert with great serving of a system, which they often animadvert with great serving of a system, which they often animadvert with great office for the same for the same for the same for the purpose and to satisfact the provision whatever for the use, which seemed the percentage in the Lord, and admonish you. It strikes me that the claims which you set up in behalf of private judgment, and these passages of Scripture, cannot be reconciled.—

The spiritual ruler or pastor is entitled to obedience and submittion of the struggles or sufferings of the divinition of the struggles or sufferings of the the over you, and submit yourselves: for they watch for the various duties of that our souls, as they that must give account." Heb. xiii. 17.

Church of England have nothing to follow, or to obey, have known, some few of the Clergymen, and those by field, under the direction and superintendence of the Governor no means the least diligent or useful in their sacred calling, have been occasionally, I will not say constantly or fre-

And O my mind, tho' not ungentle I, His heart is pure which wears no fouler stains.

dge for ourselves.

C.—Then, what need you have spiritual rulers or pasWould not our reverend author have concluded, that tors at all? Your private judgment, if I understand you, not only St. Peter but even his and our Master himself being the standard, your pastors must find out the sentiments of all the congregation, and presume to advance nothing until they ascertain what instructions will suit the feelings of every individual of their hearers. Your private Judgments must be unto them the text-book of their instructions. For you are, in fact, the teachers of your pastors. You go before them to point out the way in which they must walk, and make them follow and obey you. But is this the order of the New Testament? Is it from heaven or of men? taken what he supposed, from its white and shining

the head upwards as soon as they are brought to land,

mmediately deprive them of sensation. will add that, during the last three years residence in I mean the well organized and healthy feelings incident to our common humanity. Canada East, May, 1844.

From our English Files.

RECALL OF LORD ELLENBOROUGH. Lord COLCHESTER said, he wished to put a question to the noble Duke, on a subject of great importance, and which had excited much interest in the public mind. Within the last few days the recall of the Governor General of India by the Directors of the East India Company, without the appro-bation of her Majesty's Ministers, had been stated to their lordships. The question which he wished to ask was, whether the communication made by the Board of Directors to Her Majesty's government on this subject stated any reasons for the recall of the Governor General? Further, he would take the liberty of asking, whether there was any objection to state the reasons assigned, if there were reasons? And further, whether those reasons were considered satisfactory by her Majesty's The Duke of WELLINGTON.—My lords, I regret that

it was intended to put a question of a similar nature in another place, I am enabled at once to give an answer to the question which has been put by my noble friend. There is no doubt that the Court of Directors have stated reasons for the recall of the Governor General. Those reasons not being concurred in by her Majesty's government-not being considered valid them, they have not concurred in the measure adopted. Nay, more, my lords, I will add, in answer to that question, that her Majesty's government did strongly remonstrate against the measure proposed to be adopted, and now adopted, by the Court of Directors, in passing resolutions for recalling Lord Ellenborough from the office of Governor General of India. But, my lords, I must add that there can be no doubt whatever of the legal right of the Court of Directors to recall the Governor General of India. That right is conferred on that dividuals ought to do when they possess extraordinary powers under the provisions of the law (hear, hear). In such cases, my lords, they are bound to exercise that power with the utmost discretion (hear). Now, my lords, I will say, and it is the opinion of an individual who has had some experience in these matters, that the exercise of the power belonging to the Court of Directors is not in this instance, to say the least of it, a discreet exercise of that power (hear, hear). My lords, the Court of Directors has this power. It has also the power of nominating a successor in the situation of Governor General. But, my lords, it has no other power whatever, as your lordships will find on looking into the law on the subject. It has no other power whatever, my lords, except under the direction he admitted the other greater truth, "there can be no Church without a Bishop;" yet the bias of his opinions had been such, during the composition, at all events, of his principal works, as to prove him an unevents of God, for constitution, especially one of such solemn like vehicle of instruction, especially one of such solemn like vehicle of instruction, especially one of such solemn like vehicle of instruction, especially one of such solemn like vehicle of instruction, especially one of such solemn like vehicle of instruction, especially one of such sol situation to those by whom he was employed—an officer who has succeeded in every instance,—whose acts had been con-curred in and sanctioned by resolutions of this house: to "ROMAN CATH LIC CHURCH, CHAPELIZOD.

"The Rev. Mr. Dungan gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, for the erection of the new which belong to the private judgment of every one to Roman Catholic Church, Chapelizod."—"From a numerous list of subscribers, the following are selected,—His consists of subscribers, the following are selected,—His consists of the following instance of missions in the following in the following sums, for the erection of the new take our stand, because he has no right to interfere at all with our religious principles, which appeared in the seventh number, is both seasonable of the great duties which are to be performed, and which appeared in the seventh number, is both seasonable to the present state of things in this country. At this season it is more particularly so, when he mad, and senseless, and demoralizing sports of the made and private to compensate the ratigue of his journey.

The Rev. Mr. Dungan gratefully acknowledges the writings of the Rev. T. Drew, which appeared in the seventh number, is both seasonable of the great duties which are to be performed, and which appeared in the seventh number, is both seasonable of the great duties which are to be performed, and which appeared in the seventh number, is both seasonable of the great duties.

The Rev. Mr. Dungan gratefully acknowledges the at all with o convey any thing like a satisfactory impression of the merits of the discussion.

With the essays of Dr. Wainwright, published since the suspension of the controversy, properly so called, and regularly transferred to the New York Churchman, and regularly transferred to the New York Churchman, is like a satisfactory impression of the controversy, properly so called, and regularly transferred to the New York Churchman, is like a satisfactory impression of the controvers, the following are selected.—His Excellency Earl De Grey, £10; Earl Donoughmore, £5; Capt. Larcom, impression of the controvers, and then demoralizing sports of the power convey any thing like a satisfactory impression of the mad, senseless, and demoralizing sports of the power which is conferred on those who have so used it (hear, hear).

With the essays of Dr. Wainwright, published since the suspension of the controversy, properly so called, and regularly transferred to the New York Churchman, is like as attisfactory impression of the country be or be not agree—which is conferred on those who have so used it (hear, hear).

My lords, I will say nothing—I will advert to nothing that is not strictly in accordance with the act which is conferred on those who have so used it (hear, hear).

My lords, I will say nothing—I will advert to nothing that is not strictly in accordance with the act which is conferred on those who have so used it (hear, hear).

My lords, I will say nothing—I will say nothing—I will advert to nothing that is not strictly in accordance with the act which is conferred on those who have so used it (hear, hear).

My lords, I will say nothing—I which is conferred on those who have so used it (hear, hear).

My lords, I will say nothing—I which is conferred on those who have so used it (hear, hear).

My lords, I will say nothing—I which is conferred on those who have so used it (hear, hear).

My lords, I will say nothing—I which is conferred on those who have so used it (hear, hear).

My lords, I will say nothing—I which is conferred least—that body, as a body, has no knowledge whatever of the instructions sent out to the Governor General, and under which They stated reasons for withdrawing the Governor General from India; but, as a body, (except the secret com knowledge whatever-they could have no knowledge whatever of the instructions under which the Governor General acted, or of the events which had taken place in that country—except that which is within the general knowledge of this and the other house of parliament, and the whole public of this country.

And yet, my lords, they take this responsibility on themselves without having any knowledge of the instructions sent out obey those who had, or pretended to have, the rule over them in the Lord.

D.—Ah, my friend, I see that you are yet carnal, and have much need of the grace of conversion. Where is it for once said that we must obey the clergy of the Church of England? We are commanded to walk in the spirit, We are commanded to walk in the spirit, burpose.

The clergy of the Some of the most humane and estimable men whom I The equipment and maintenance of the armies placed in the law of Christ. The clergy of the ance of military communication, and the means of advance months ago, when he had these operations in contemplation.
What would have been the result of those great operations which have been carried on, as I before said, under the direct tion and superintendence of my noble friend the Governor Why, my lords, they must have been left to be carried on by the gentleman who happened to be the senior member of the council—a very respectable gentleman, I doubt not, but still one not possessing the peculiar experience and talent of my noble friend with regard to this particular branch of government. The direction, equipment, and management of the armies would have been left to such a gentleman, and I leave your lordships to judge what the situation of India would have been if that expedition had failed, and if such an army as we have seen described in one of the blue books upon this table had continued in existence; threatened, as we were, at the same frontier, and with the province of Scinde still in an unsettled state. The danger would have been imminent. This would have been the consequence of the recall of my noble friend six or eight months ago, a measure which was in contemplation, and was only prevented by our representations to those who and was only prevented by our representations to those who might accrue to the public interests from the step they were about to adopt-danger resulting from the impossibility of their giving any order whatever to provide for events which most proald occur without the consent of her Majesty's gov ernment, whom they were about to deprive of the instrument part of the world. I do my lords, pronounce this the most indiscreet exercise of power I have ever known, and I have now

(From the St. James's Chronicle.)

The true principle of colonisation was laid down by Lord nous substance, containing neither
The artificial fly therefore, which is

Bacon more than 250 years ago, and the experience of the two centuries and a balf that have elapsed justify to the letter, the vered with names in chalk, a mode adopted by people instead ching is the gift Paul presbytery who were presbytery who were Theorems against his assailants of the Theorems against his assailants of the Governor General against his assailants of the Humane fisherman, for such they are in the greatest danger.

The artherial ny therefore, which is suggestions of the wisest, brightest of mankind." But it happens somehow, their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. I was of leaving their cards, on not finding any one at home. The card with a leaving their cards and a leaving their nmediately deprive them of sensation.

Lest this paper should be taken merely as an evidence of my own addiction to cruel sports and recreations, I and proceed, in our own more humble and more vulgar way.

In the opinions that successive ages have treated highly. We shall, therefore, with this reference, leave forehead, under which shone a pair of the mildest grey eyes I had ever seen. Benevolence and simplicity marked his charged a piece of the study of those who really wish to be wise, and proceed, in our own more humble and more vulgar way. of my own addiction to cruel sports and recreations, I and proceed, in our own more humble and more vulgar way.— acter. He carried a piece of clay in one hand, and a modelling A nation has two motives for establishing coloniescountry where there is ample room for the use of both, I surplus population, and the wish to secure to herself future subhave never made use of either gun or fishing-rod; but merely to intimate that, if either of the objects of health, food, or recreation disposed me to use them, I should not reproach myself with the violation of any law, human or divine, or the commission of any outrage upon the feelings, I mean the well organized and healthy feelings incident. port—has ever existed any where, and certainly it has never to do. He immediately invited me to call on him whenever stimulated colonisation; the proof is, that the most thinly peo- chose, at this, his private studio, and said that any work I pled states in ancient times were the great colonising states, wished to copy in the collection of his works I was at liberty and England never sent out so many colonists as when her population did not amount to a fourth of the present number.

It is the unequal distribution of metals and the work would be brought out for me; and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me; and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me; and [The following is the extract from the Rev. T. Drew eferred to above:—

The following is the extract from the Rev. T. Drew wealth in land, in herds, or in money, which renders emigration was at my service. I lost no time, and commenced a study of the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and the studio, and the work would be brought out for me, and Supposing Dr. Potts to be right in his interpretation supposing Dr. Potts to be right in his interpretation of the passage, and that the expression here rendered "the passage, and that the expression here rendered if we mistake not, he formerly supported: there can be supposed in the price is supposed in dinate to the Apostles, the manner of their introduction to the Psaims of David, and the Epistles, and three of four of the Psaims of David, in the manner of their introduction to the Mother Country, and that the service of every Lord's day, the manner which excited in the morning and evening service of the richer division must betake themselves to take in this ordination, and that the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must betake themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the service of the richer division must be take themselves to the richer division must be taken the richer division must be taken the richer division must be taken the richer division must take in this ordination,—makes nothing against our view of the case. For to quote the words of an able contemporary writer, the Rev. Archibald Boyd,—

"Reform" upon which they are such zealous debaters, while ever alwance in the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on the conceived in the language and spirit of Holy Scription of their money in the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on almost conclude that they were as would make one almost conclude that they were disentiation of their money in the company of the emigrants. From this view, it is apparent of the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on almost conclude that they were disentiation of their money in the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on almost conclude that they were as would make one almost conclude that they were disentiation of their money in the company of the emigrants. From this view, it is apparent to contemporary writer, the Rev. Archibald Boyd,—

"Reform" upon which they are such zealous debaters, the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on almost conclude that they were disentiation of their money in the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on almost conclude that they were disentiation of their money in the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on almost conclude that they were as would make one almost conclude that they were disentiation of their money in the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on almost conclude that they were as would make one almost conclude that they were a continuation of their money in the community, when his pleasures of the community, when his pleasures of the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on the conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome on the conduct was uniform. The mother contention of the surface of the conduct was uniform. The conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome of the conduct was uniform. The conduct was uniform, and during that it is not the absolute density or tennity of population in a at my own place, Thorwaldsen was ever ready to come from

country, but the proportion in which wealth is distributed, that calls for colonisation. The right of property cannot be disturbed without a disruption of the whole fabric of society, but colonisation supplies the means of rendering tolerable the unequal distribution of wealth, and even peaceably redressing it, while the whole mass of riches is simultaneously increased. The poor carry their labour, and with their labour their wants, and the rich carry or send some of their wealth to new lands, which may be made additions to the mother country. That they shall be made permanent and profitable additions, however, two conditions are necessary; first, that the colony be prosperous; secondly, that it be friendly to the parent state. To the prosperity of a colony many things are necessary-more than we an here enumerate; but as "by mistakes men learn," most of these are now pretty well understood, and, what is of more importance, pretty generally agreed upon. There is one requisite to colonial success, however, which, as the neglect of it is not seen until too late to repair the blunder, it is right to impress upon the minds of legislators. A colony, however old the country from which it moves, is, from its very nature, an infant Society, and the earliest want of an infant society is religi religion, which anticipates law and refinement, and obviates the necessity for either in the simple stage of society, and without which the authority of law and the good influence of refinement cannot be maintained even in the more mature state of nations. A colony will not thrive without religion, and whoever reads the history of the infancy of our faith in the Acts and

Ail i

Christian will now commend. And thus it was that the other northern provinces, that now constitute the base of the great American commonwealth, for a century maintained their religious character, and thus maintained also their prosperity. These facts, that without a character of religious unity a colony cannot thrive, and the next condition—the condition friendliness to the mother country—manifestly must depend upon the religion of the colony being in harmony with that of upon the religion of the colony being in harmony with that of the parent country;—of this the desertion of the American colonies affords abundant proof. The earliest and the most indispensable condition of colonisation is, then, the establishment of the religion of England upon a commanding and an immovable basis—and this, looking to the question in merely a secular light. If we take higher and larger views, the duty surely is not less apparent than the policy of a religious establishment in harmony with our own Church.

Epistles of the Apostles, will see that in the anarchy of jarring

sects, without any centre of union, religion cannot long survive. The New Englanders, though themselves Dissenters and exiles

for conscience' sake, did not scruple to maintain "the unity of the faith" by a severity exercised towards schismatics which no

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND AND THE COLONIAL (From The Times.)

No one who knows anything of the Colonies and their wants will be astonished at the tone of flippant petulance in which the Radical member for Bath opposed the vote to the Bishop of New Zealand on Friday night; nor will any one who is as all acquainted with the character and attainments of that most admirable prelate feel much regret that he should have provoked the splenetic rancour of Mr. Roebuck. The miserable parsimony of that paltry section which the learned gentleman so aptly represents, might have prepared us for such an outburst of economical zeal, as the perverse peculiarity of their religious notions was calculated to preclude surprise at the manner and occasion of displaying it. The Treasury was bound by solemn engagements to pay the sum of £600 a year to a Bishop of the National Church in a remote colony: how could a Liberal of Mr. Roebuck's stamp refrain from cavilling at the observance of such an engagement? To attack a Bishop—even a colonial Bishop-was an object cheaply purchased by the advocacy of

repudiation.

Of Dr. Selwin little need be said. His erudition, his industry, and his singular judgment are familiar to a numerous as-semblage of friends, who witnessed the triumphs of his academcal career at home; his zeal and singleness of purpose are testified by the prompt alacrity with which he abandoned the high road to honours, and sacrificed every prospect which could gratify ambition or stimulate exertion, to enter on the selfrewarding labours of a missionary Bishop in a new and remote settlement. There have been few instances in modern times of self-devotion so noble and unostentatious as that by which Dr. Selwin has signalized the establishment of the Christian Church in the islands of New Zealand.

With Lord Stanley, we agree in expressing our belief that it is wholly superfluous to argue the question of maintaining ecclesiastical institutions in colonial dependencies. No one, we should think, who has paid any attention to the vast subject of colonial settlements and their government, can doubt that it is not only expedient, as a matter of policy or of social order, to plant in the colony a branch of the national Church, but that it is a grave and preposterous error to neglect a duty, the fulfilment of which has been the foundation of all Christian kingdoms.

THORWALDSEN.

Thorvaldsen (it is thus he wrote his own name) was born in the figure-heads at which his father laboured, and at which the young Thorvaldsen would work when he carried his dinner to the carver at the wharf. At the academy he gained no prizes however, until 1787, and the great silver medal two years later, when the historical painter, Abildgaard, took a fancy to him. and gave him further instruction in the general principles art. In 1791 Thorvaldsen gained the small gold medal for his composition of "Heliodorus chased from the Temple," and at the same time the patronage of the Minister of State, Count Lame Man at the Gates of the Temple" obtained for the young man the great gold medal and the three-years' travelling studentship. But before he took advantage of the means thus afforded to him for visiting the wonders of art in the south, be But before he took advantage of the means thus devoted a couple of years to labour at home, and completed

On the 20th of May, 1796, Thorvaldsen left Copenhagen in a Danish ship of war; but the voyage of the young sculptor was so tedious and dangerous that he did not reach Rome till May, 1797, having passed by Malta, Naples, and Palermo-The presence of the great works of art which here surrounded him, if they inspired him with energy and emulation, filled him often at times with despair; and stories are told of works completed by the young man, and then broken to pieces and thrust aside in a corner of his studio. However others might praise him, he was the last to be contented with himself. years' salary was come to an end, and he had made preparations return to Denmark, with the clay model of the Jason statue, which he had completed for the academy (after having broken up the first figure of the natural size), when Mr. Hope ordered the marble of him, and enabled him, by his munificent remuneration, to remain in Rome. It is to this timely patronage that we probably owe much that has been left us by the great-

est of modern sculptors.

Wealth and honour now flowed in upon him. All the great patrons of art throughout Europe were anxious for works from his hands, and he remained in Rome until the year 1819, occupied with prodigious activity. Having to make a monument for the Swiss who fell at Paris in 1792 (the wounded lion), he determined to visit the place where the monument was to be erected, and at the same time to take the opportunity of revisiting his native country. While in Copenhagen the Government ordered from him statues of the "Saviour," the "Baptist and the "Twelve Apostles," for the Frauenkirche, then newly built; and it was with these works that he occupied himself,

especially on his return to Rome. He returned to Copenhagen, finally, in 1837, having completed, in the forty-two years of his labour, about two hundred

have now committed this gross indiscretion, of the danger which 1839), from which the above biographical sketch is taken, mentions the English possessors of some of his principal pieces, Mr. Hope was the purchaser of the "Jason," the "Psyche," and the "Genius and Art;" the Duke of Bedford of the has relief of "Briseis;" Lord Lucan of the famous "Day and Night; Lord Ashburton of the "Hebe;" and Lord F. Egerton of the

The following interesting details have been furnished by an eminent sculptor, to whom Thorvaldsen was known:

"Before leaving England, Lady R—took me to Chantrey's studio, that he might give me some advice how to study. footman opened his door, and Chantrey's conversation was all about dukes and royalty. He never spoke a word to me, sneered several times at the idea of any one going to Italy to

study.
"Three weeks after that, one fine morning saw me knocking sed stick in another. The room I entered, upon his courteously

This conduct was uniform, and during my residence in Rome for two years) I never experienced any difference. I had the

the Piazza Barbarini to the Piazza del Popolo, where I was, to give me his advice. He has come these two miles in a day in July, found me out, written his name on my door with a piece of chilk, and that he would be back in one hour, as it might be.
He would then go off to some other student to perform a like though, and supplied what was wanting to make a piece of chilk, and that he would be back in one hour, as it might be.
He would then go off to some other student to perform a like though the properties, and then return to me.
All this he did for me, and he never expected, and I never paid him, none farthing. Similar traits in his character are innumerable, or excite so much applied with and have experienced such harmonious co-operation of rable, and I believe no artist yet asked his advice that he did not may an artist ought to do, for art itself. Thought simple his many an artist ought to do, for art itself.

He wall the men to go of the student to perform a like those of that it would be of rable, as a law to make the proposal and believe to a productive of rable, and I believe no artist yet asked his advice that he did not may an artist ought to do, for art itself.

He call will be companion of princes, appearance of the companion of princes, appearance of the colonial connectives of that they were accused by the Canadian Conservatives of rable, and the never expected, and I never a consequently from Baldwin, Lafontaine and Sullivan. They might not indeed be a well disposed to an advantage of the companion of princes, appearance and of a very extensive and of a very extensive and of a very extensive and most of them surrounded to Ogno Acres, situated in the Wistrass Disrasper and of a very extensive and an Sullivan. They might not indeed be as well disposed to prince, appearance and of a very extensive and of a very extensive and and Sullivan. They might not indeed be as well disposed to prince, appearance and of a very extensive and Thorwaldsen, and the enthusiasm of his countrymen, when he CANADA DEBENTURES.—By a notice from the Treasury,

volunteered to execute it for Napoleon's residence, the Pope's Palace, on the Quirinal, showing the most masterly modelling British Colonist. ever seen. His 'Mercury slaying Argus' is unrivalled, and among a collection of the antique appears where it ought to be. His equestrian statue of Poniatowsky is a large work, not equally worthy of him; but Poniatowsky standing is perfect, only eclipsed by Flaxman's 'Sir John Moore.' His great group of 'St. John Preaching in the Wilderness' is characterised by a species of Raphaelesque expression, and one portion, a youth leaning on the shoulder of an old man is the most divine thin. vine thing ever seen; the intellectual expression of calm old age, and the awakening intelligence of the youth, elevates the soul to a degree not to be conceived unless seen. His 'Saviour and the Twelve Apostles,' a colossal work—Christ being 18 feet high, and the others 12 each—are wonderfully draped figures, characteristic to the highest degree of the different men: the draperies seem as if one could raise them, they are so exquisitely cast and executed. His great monument of the Pope ous, in St. Peter's, contrasts unfavourably with Canova, who was the greatest artist of the two in the mode—with extractors Messrs. Walker, Hocking and Brown will push forward the stone work as fast as practicable, and we may age, and the awakening intelligence of the youth, elevates the was the greatest artist of the two in the nudo—winess 'Palasacdes,' the 'Nixus-Theseus,' and the 'Centaur,' contrasted
with Thorwaldsen's 'Mars;' but in femate form and simple
beauty of expression Thorwaldsen was immeasureably his superior, witness the contrast of the two 'Hebes,' 'Night and Morning,' 'Hercules and Io,' and the multitude of beautiful little
exquisite has ratiof, Hozzard and Right Reverend the
forward the stone work as fast as practicable, and we may
reasonably expect the whole to be finished in a permanent,
sightly, and satisfactory manner this summer or early next
spring. When these locks are completed we shall have a dirior, witness the contrast of the two 'Hebes,' 'Night and Morning,' 'Hercules and Io,' and the multitude of beautiful little
of our town to Buffalo.—Brantford Courier.

The recent here
it is hoped will be liberal.
York Mills, 22nd May,
rect and swift channel of communication from the very heart
of our town to Buffalo.—Brantford Courier. of our town to Buffalo.—Brantford Courier.

The Late Riots in Philadelphia.—The recent hosting it is between the Native Americans and the Roman Catholic Thorwaldsen was sent to Rome by the academy at Copenhagen, having got a passage to Naples in a Danish frigate, and that for the first two years in Italy he did nothing except study the German and Italian languages, and when his time was nearly expired he began his 'Jason,' which contrasted favourably with Canova's style; it was a novelty; it was seen and appreciated by Mr. Hope, and thus was fixed Thorwaldsen's career in Rome.

"He was almost five feet nine inches in height; and a portrait lately published of him, and which may be seen at Molteno's, is a perfect likeness."

of our town to Buffalo.—Brantford Courier.

The Late Riots in Philadelphia.—The recent hosting it is be the catholic trish, the loss of life, and the destruction of property, seem to be a just retribution upon our recreant fellow-subjects, for their unjust preference of the United States to the British American Provinces. In leaving their over-populated Island, they made choice of Yankee-land; firstly, because they should dwell in "a Land of Liberty," and secondly, because they should dwell in "a Liberty" of the land they have fearfully experienced—they have been shot down like dogs in the streets, and their Churches and houses have been burnt to the ground. Had they chosen Canada, or any other British Province, they would have found that "British Tyranny" would have safely ensured they could have found that "British Tyranny" would have safely ensured they could have safely ensured they could have found that "British Tyranny" would have safely ensured they could have found that "British Tyranny" would have safely ensured they could have found that "British Tyranny" would have safely ensured they could have found that "British Tyranny" would have safely ensured they could have found that "British Tyranny" would have safely ensured they could have found that "British Tyranny" would have safely is a perfect likeness.

The task has been undertaken by a gentleman, Sir Harris Ni-colas, whose previous publications are strong evidence of his fitness. tness; indeed, we should have some difficulty in fixing upon one better calculated, from talents and industry, to accompl the object; and we therefore appeal to all who are in possession of letters and other documents, to come forward and assist Si Harris in the completion of a work of such vast national importance. - Naval and Military Gazette.

THE CATHEDRAL MUSIC OF ENGLAND .- We notice with Pleasure that a new edition of Dr. Boyce's "Cathedral Music" is about to be published by Messrs. Cocks & Co., Her Majesty's Music sellers; price to Subscribers £4 14s. 6d., and to non-Subscribers £8 8s. This great work, we may mention, contains the Church services by all the illustrious English composers, from the time (C.W.) sers, from the time of Tallis downwards,—forming together a collection of Ecclesiastical Music, such as no other Church or country but England ever produced.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency has replied to the Montreal Address in his usual manly style. THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. - We notice in the Montread

Revald, that Monklands will not be ready for His Excellency's reception before the first week in July, in consequence of which Sir Charles Metcalfe will remain at Kingston until then. The removal of the public offices will, we believe, be further post-poned for the poned for the same reason.—Toronto Herald.

McGILL COLLEGE. - At two o'clock, on Saturday the 25th remony of conferring Degrees in the Faculties of Law, Physic and Divinity, on several gentlemen, took place at McGill College. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred on the Hon-VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, Chief Justice of Montreal, one of the Garage Esq., Advocate and District Judge; Lecturer on Law in the same. At the same time the following gentlemen received the degree of M.D., having previously passed their examinations before are the Faculty of Medicine, and publicly defended their Theses on the previous day :-

W. E. Scott, of Montreal, on Peripneumonia. R. Holden, of Belleville, C.W., Pneumonia. E. H. Trudel, Montreal, Hydrophobia.

P. Proulx, Boucherville, Rubeola. R. Godfrey, Montreal, Blood letting.

W. H. Wagner, Osnabruck, C.W., Hoemoptysis

Alexander Long, Montreal, Oblique Inguinal Hernia.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was also conferred on the Rev. D. Falloon, Minister of the Griffintown Chapel, and Divinity Lecturer to the College. - Montreal Courier,

HIGH SCHOOL PRIVATE STUDIES .- The quarterly examination of the boys attending this excellent instituti Place during the past week. After a comparitive trial of the its of each, upon a passage ad aperturam libri within the Prescribed course of study—and also from notes taken of the Reneral excellence of each during the last three months—the lowing results were found:-5th Class, the best Greek Scholar, James Dean; Latin, James Martin; most frequently equal. 4th class. James Clugston and A. Bruneau, equal; t frequently dux during the quarter, Henry Stevenson. John McNider. The superior attainments of Masters Russell and Dupont were so conspicuous, that they have been elevated from the 3rd to the 4th class. The prize of duxship was gained by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class. The victor in this class was Developed by F. Russell. 2nd class was De

class—the most meritorious was by William Campbell, on sent crisis, and stating the circumstances and considerations under which the author comes before the public on this momentants."—The sentences were correct, the periods eleantly turned and many of the ideas striking and new. That tous occasion. James Harrower, showed an original mind—and, that, on my Friend," by C. Pelletier, containing an account of a ship-wreck, was adjudged to be the best; its merits consisted in etrenous.

There of Andrew

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.—A smith, Esq., was nominated as their candidate at the next election.—Toronto Herald.

all satisfaction, among the Canadian Great Liberals, at the have occasion to refer to them. of their opponents. The staple for contrast, is furnished Mr. Howe, who declared in one of his speeches, that the Canadian administration "bungled the business" in their quarrel with the Governor General; and this is complacently dwelt upon to show that there is a wide difference between Great Liberalian. upon to show that there is a wide difference between Great
Liberalism in the Canadas and in Nova Scotia. So also Mr.
Vernment contrary to those of Lafontaine & Co., because he
Professes to respect the prerogative—to have pever asked for amoment, they would be satisfied that their laudation must appropriation of it to more useful purposes—a more generally prevailing habits of industry and sobriety—a stronger attachment to the parent state of the Councillors, by their seeming justication of that of the ex-Councillors, by their seeming justication of that of the ex-Councillors, by their seeming justication of that of the ex-Councillors, by their seeming justication of that of the ex-Councillors, by their seeming justication of that of the ex-Councillors, by their seeming justication of that of the ex-Councillors, by their seeming justication of the committee, of industry and sobriety—a stronger attachment to the parent state—a more general diffusion of loyal and peaceable dispositions into the hands of the Treasurer, on or before the first day of the Committee, By order of the Committee, J. M. GROVER, Secretary & Treasurer.

Secretary & Treasurer.

Colborne, 15th April, 1844.

TO BRICKLAYERS AND STONE CUTTERS.

In the name of our Gracious Queen, I thank you for the smoon, which he is prepared to make up in the most of constitution, you have made introduced to the Assembly by Mr. Howe, on the 5th March

returned to Copenhagen, having bequeathed the results of his long life to them, speaks volumes as to the man.

"Among his principal works were the model of the 'Triumph cannot be a speak of the speak Among his principal works were the model of the 'Triumph of Alexander,' a bas relief, 140 feet long and 3 feet high, conceived and executed in three months, Thorwaldsen having volunteered to execute it for Narolagu's residence, the Pour's able on the 13th, and the other on the 23rd May instant.

> FIRE ENGINES .- We last night witnessed the trial of a new T Fire Engine, constructed by the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. L. Lemoine, of this city; which, for power and capacity, far excels any he has heretofore made. In a straight line far excels any he has heretofore made. In a straight line it threw a volume of water, in an unbroken stream, to the distance of 109 feet, and the shower of spray extended six feet farther. Its powers in playing on an elevated point are also very great, and we heard a gentleman connected with the Montreal Corporation say that he fully believed it was superior to their best engine. We may mention that Mr. Lemoine's aim was to construct a way a superior to the most nowerful one of the Mon-

have found that "British Tyranny" would have safely ensured them that "liberty" in their new home, for which they left LORD NELSON.—It is gratifying to find that the Letters Erin to seek. Let future Emigrants take warning.—British

showing the amount of flour manufac			consumed
in each of the mills in 1843 :- Mon	itreal G	azette.	
2 2 2 2 1	Run of	Bbls. of	Bush. of
	stones.	flour.	wheat.*
Aqueduct Mills, E. S. Beach	. 10	36,241	163,085
Red Mills, Jas. Chappel		13,700	61,650
N. York Mills, E. & H. Lyon		5,500	24,750
Do do, Jas. Chappel	4 74 18	12,303	55,364
City Mills, W. F. Holmes		16,273	73,229
Ætna Mills, Thos. Barnard		9,505	42,773
Crescent Mills, L. Cook	. 6	4,500	20,250
Do do, W. Y. Andrews		15,000	67,500
Ely's Mills, Elisha D. Ely	. 9	30,152	135,634
White Mills, Wm. C. Foster	. 3	13,513	60.809
Carthage Mills, M. B. Seward	. 4	10.914	49,133
Union Mills, Holmes & Goodman	. 4	6,212	29,304
Farmers' Custom Mills, S. Gorsline	e 3	1,000	4,500
Field's Mills, Joseph Field	. 5	28,544	128,448
Smith's Mills (north half) F. A			
Spalding	. 4	7,950	35,775
Smith's Mills, (south half) H. Slate		4,500	20,250
Shawmut Mills, Smith & Allcott	. 6	26,450	119,025
Whitney Mills, John Williams	. 5	24,300	109,350
Frankfort Mills, G. W. Burbank & Co	0 3	31,749	142,871
Frankfort Custom Mill, Isaac F			
Mack		7,000	31,500
Hart's Mills, W. G. Oatman, Agen		28,288	127,296
Hoyt's Mills, Joseph Putnam	. 4	13,500	60,750
Genesee Falls Mills, T. Parsons		18,000	81,000
Phœnix Mills, J. Hallowel	. 4	15,288	68,796
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	-	-	-

Assuming that the average cost of each barrel of flour was No. 2, Sr. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, 4 dols., the millers actually paid out in cash, for wheat, &c., during the last season, 1,521,128 dollars.

* Four and a half bushels of wheat to one barrel of flour.

THE REV. EGERTON RYERSON .- The following docum

we have received in the form of a Supplement to the British SIR CHARLES METCALFE DEFENDED AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF HIS LATE COUNSELLORS.

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson takes this method of informing The Rev. Egerton Ryerson takes this included in the public, that he proposes to offer some remarks in defence of Sir Charles Metcalfe, against the attacks of his late Advisers, and to prove, by their own testimony, given on different occasions, that his Excellency is entitled to the verdict of the country, on every count of the indictment got up against him. Sir Charles Metcalfe may say to the People of Canada, as Themistocles said to the Athenians, who were incensed against him—" Strike but HEAR ME." And if the Public have heard six or seven hundred pages of accusations against Sir Charles, in the form of speeches, addresses, editorials and communica tions-it is believed they will do his Excellency the justice of hearing one hundred and fifty pages of calm reasoning in his

Mr. Ryerson (unsolicited by any human being) has been Scholar, James Dean; Latin, James Martin; most frequently dux during the quarter, James Martin and Edward Jones, Reform Association to the People of Canada." If that address (sound in general principles) be true in fact and in insinuation, then is Sir Charles Metcalfe all that is tyrannical and base, and during the quarter, Henry Stevenson.

J. Clugston, A. Bruneau and Andrew Thomson, deserve commendation for their general excellence in the contest for their distinction for their general excellence in the contest for their distinction. distinction. A prize was awarded to A. McDougal for the proficiency he showed in the Latin languages, in his examination.

3rd class, Francis Russell and Wm. Dupont, equal. An excellent appearance was made by Wm. Dean, N. Felton and Juhn Making.

Verd Fisher—a clever little fellow—the dux, however was

Mr. Ryerson's reply to the accusers of his Excellency, will

Mr. Ryerson's reply to the accusers of his Excellency, will In the English department—Prize Essays were given in by the 4th and 5th classes, which, for correctness and originality, that branch of their education. Amongst those of the 5th classes, the department of the pupils in the branch of their education. Amongst those of the 5th classes, the department of the pupils in the branch of their education. Amongst those of the 5th classes, the department of the pupils in the branch of their education. Amongst those of the 5th classes, the department of the pupils in the British Colonist, afterwards in pamphlet form, occupying from 100 to 150 pages. The first number will appear in the Colonist of Friday next, the 31st instant, preceded by a prefactory address to the inhabitants of Canada West, on the prebe contained in ten or twelve numbers—to be first published in

Mr. Ryerson avails himself of this occasion to say, that the Navigation," by Charles Lindsay was correct throughout and distinguished title which was conferred upon him some time expressed in well chosen language. It is only justice to the whole class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were all good.—

Those class to say—that their productions were good to the production w ose written by the 4th class were excellent, "A Letter to appropriate than the new one—that he likes new names no

Mr. Ryerson has not thought proper, under present circumatrength and vividness of description. Those of Andrew Thomson, J. Clugston, Alex. McDougal, J. Poston, Wm. Langle, J. Clugston, Alex. McDougal, J. Poston, Wm. is ready to relinquish any situation which he now fills rather than not accomplish this imperative undertaking. For if a Leonidus and three hundred Spartans could throw themselves Langlois, C. Freer and George Cary, were expressed in pure idiomatic language, some of them without a single fault. A few days ago, a prize was awarded to L. Bonner, in the class of History. , among the junior boys, two prizes were succes- into the Thermopyle of death for the salvation of their country, Quebes M. Master C. Ashworth for accuracy in Spelling. it would ill become one humble Canadian to hesitate at any crifice, or shrink from any responsibility, or even danger, in order to prevent his own countrymen from rushing into a v meeting of Conservative Delegates from various parts of the County of Frontenac, was held on the 7th instant, when Henry Smith.

Attuted to serve a Conservative purpose; but they weaken goodness to forward, at his expense, to his address at Cobourg, ause, and must create a great deal of merriment, with no the papers in which those notices may be inserted, as he may

Cobourg, May 27, 1844.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

vernment contrary to those of Lafontaine & Co., because he professes to respect the prerogative—to have never asked for party government—and to be in favour of Responsible government as d.s. ment as defined by Sir Charles Metcalfe—forgetful that in a Great Liberal sense the Canadian worthies all arrive at the same conclusions. If the Canadian Editors were to reflect for a moment than the canadian than

Saturday, May 25th, 1844.

	Days.				Daily Mean Temp'r.	
	1 70		Max.	Min.	24 Obser'vs.	
onday, uesday, ednesday, hursday, riday,	"	20, 21, 22 23, 24,	548 600 698 728	535	5040 4233 4600 5355 5848 6682	

C. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. R. A.

THE NEW

Service to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

There will be a collection in aid of the Building Fund, which York Mills, 22nd May, 1844.

IN THE PRESS

JOHN NIMIMO,

Albion,	£1	10	0
Queen of the Isles,	0	15	0
Old Countryman,	0	15	0
Chambers' Edinburgh Journal,	0	7	6
Toronto, 23rd May, 1844.			359-4

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellelected stock of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable nanner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 30, 1844.

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

W. H. EDWOODS, 108 380,682 1,713,072 MAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

-ALSO,-A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes of the Shop. Toronto, May. 1844.



DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, MALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO, CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COCLEUGH,

SAIL AS UNDER, From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN,

Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL,

Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon. From Kingston to Toronto:

PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. SOVEREIGN,

Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston.

received by them or their Agents.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street,] Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

them in calamities more serious than those which followed the events of 1837.

Those Editors of Canada West, who wish BOTH SIDES OF the avowed purpose of travelling on foot to Canada. No intelligence has since been received of him, and it is feared that the differences between Sir Charles Metcalfe and his late Advisers to be fully understood by the Canadian public, are respectively and the differences between Sir Charles Metcalfe and his late Advistature, and was dressed in black, with a dark-coloured surtout, and sometimes exercises himself in writing nearly. Any infor-CANADIAN AND NOVA SCOTIA LIBERALS.—We have seen the differences between Sir Charles Metcalfe and his late Adviof late in the Canadian papers, frequent attempts at contrasting the operation of the Great Liberal principle in Canada with that of Nova Scotia, and always in favour of the latter.—

These contrasts are made by the Conservative prints, and are instituted to conservative prints, and are instituted to contrasts are made by the Conservative prints, and are instituted to contrasts are forward at his expense, to his address at Cobourg, will be gratefully received by his afflicted parents and friends. and sometimes exercises himself in writing poetry. Any inforwill be gratefully received by his afflicted parents and friends.

> ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG. THE Subscribers to the fund for the enlargement and improvement of St. Peter's Church, in this Town, are requested to pay into the hands of J. V. Boswell Esq. an instalment of Twenty per cent. (or one-fifth), upon the amount of their respective subscriptions, on or before the first day of July next.
>
> IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Company of the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would be most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would be most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment.

J. V. BOSWELL, Churchwardens. B. CLARK, Cobourg, May 15th, 1844. NOTICE.

The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being less than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchase doney for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £52 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler to durchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a liberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from The Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly suchtered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque seenery of the Lake, and the property contains the prope

arrher Rent.

These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash town, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers thay not have immediate want, on Deposit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent, per amount for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest account, and arrows the following Eank Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—hus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, thenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bead Harvests, or any other unforceseen misfortures visit him, he he leases, ways the amount deposited, with Interest accreed, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Interest accreed, at his disposal to meet them.

Applies to which Settlers to the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capit. Laugarros, the intelligent commander of the Steam of the Lake, or desired to the best of the S

Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts of the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. The Company last year resulted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £3.00. In 329 sams, averaging about £9 each: by this means, and during the last jour months, they have already sent to one a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so omplete, that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the last jour parties hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the last jour parties. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, for expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Endgrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and for frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Endgrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow interest, at Four percent, per mum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, eithout notice.

bout notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily obshed, free of all charge, by applying personally, or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place inopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West.) and any particulars, may be allied, free of charge, upon application if by letter, Post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; at ederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street. Toronto, 6th May, 1844.

Ecclesiastical Minsic.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON, AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

N making this selection, the Editor has confined himself to the old and standard Tunes of the Church; and next to

frty Chants. The Air and the Bass will be placed next each | neatness. ther, and the Chords added for the Piane Forte or Organ. A GENT for the New York Albion, Queen of the Isles, Old Zountryman, and Chambers' Edinburgh Journal; at Mr. Hall's, Richmond Street, three doors east from Church Street. Lessons in Singing will be inserted; and a short Dissertation upon Organ-playing, for the benefit of Piano Forte players, in which will be explained the difference of fingering between these Instruments, and the use and management of the Stops. This it is hoped will be of service where Congregations are

indebted for the conducting of the Psalmody to Ladies or Gentlemen who are not professional Musicians.

That it is necessary something should be done for the improvement of the Ecclesiastical Music of the Church in Canada, is seek nowledged. is acknowledged by all who feel its importance; and the Editor trusts that this work will be found not without its usefulness in promotion of so desirable an object.

Hamilton, May 10, 1844.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door and Number Plates, Window Tablets, and Coffin Plates Engraved. Harmonicon for October, 1842, has the following review:

"It professes only to be useful, and so it must prove: for a better collection of Tunes could not in such a compass have been made; and judging from the twenty or thirty that we have examined, we may venture to speak most favourably of the harmonizing of the whole. The new Tunes by the Editor, tial man and also a Sanctus from the same source, are very creditable

CHURCH MUSIC.

THE CHURCH CHOIR, a Collection of Sacred Music, comprising a great variety of Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, and Chaunts, arranged for the Organ or Piano Forte by Joseph Muenscher, Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Gambier, Ohio. Columbus, Ohio. Isaac Whiting. Price, 6s. 3d.

Professor Muenscher's "Church Choir" is an invaluable work, and contains the best selection of Psalmody, adapted to the services of the Church, which I have ever seen. The tunes are all of the highest class, selected evidently by a Churchman of great taste and judgment, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte in the most admirable manner.—(Extract from a letter in "The Church" sub-

Gibbons, Rocenscroft, &c., and adapted to portions of the different Versions of the Book of Psalms. London, James Burns. Price 17s. 6d.

GREGORIAN, and other ECCLESIASTICAL CHAUNTS, adapted to the Psalter and Canticles, as they are appointed to be sung in Churches. Price 3s. 3d. TE DEUM and JUBILATE in A, composed by Wm. Boyce

Mus. Doc., with an easy arrangement for the Organ or Piano Forte, by Edward Hodges, Mus. Doc., Price 5s. Of the high merit of these compositions of Boyce it would be superfluous to speak in the present day, or to question the title of their author to be placed in the first rank of English composers.—Extract from a letter in "The Church," subscribed "Scotus"

CARMINA SACRA, OF BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH Music. Price 6s. 3d. The Boston Academy's Collection of Church Music. Price 6s. 3d.

H. & W. ROWSELL. 163 King Street, Toronto.

April 15, 1844. DENBISTRY.

DR. COWLES has returned to Cobourg according to previous notice, and will be happy to wait upon all who require the services of a Dentist. OFFICE OVER THE POST OFFICE.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Cobourg, May 21, 1844.

MOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from his present business of Merchant Tailor, would return grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the generous patronage he has received at their hands, and at the same time would solicit a settlement f their accounts on or before the first day of August next .-He would also embrace this opportunity of recommending to their favourable notice Mr. THOMAS BILTON, who has taken his establishment, and is in every respect qualified to give

general satisfaction. THOMAS J. PRESTON. Toronto, May 13, 1844. THOMAS BILTON.

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

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, -A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which YOUNG MAN, a Candidate for Orders, left the residence of a friend in Duchess County, in February last,

Toronto, May 13, 1844.

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

ment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Rob SUBSCRIBERS to the Colborne Church, are respectfully making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, requested to may twenty five percent of their subscriptions, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage requested to pay twenty-five percent of their subscriptions, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

ARCHIBALD FRASER,

Tailor, Habit and Pelisse Maner,

Eaglish Education.

Established Church, surrounding country, that on the 1st of May next ensuing, he will open a Shop in King Street, opposite the Albion office, Toronto.

May 1st, 1844. HOTEL, in which he will carry on the above business, in all

From long experience in the principal cities of Great Britain, particularly in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he doubts ot that he will give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their orders.

Garments made with despatch, and in the most approved the correctness and the purity of the Harmony, the great object and fashionable style.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the wich he has aimed at has been simplicity.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the HIGHLAND GARB, warranted to be made with accuracy and

A share of public patronage is requested,—assuring all who may favor him with orders in his line, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit it. Cobourg, 25th April, 1844.

191, KING STREET, TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER, (FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND,)

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of Public Patronag Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, French, and Geneva Watches and Clocks, Cleaned and Repaired with accuracy and dispatch-and warranted.

Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Stencilling and Marking Plates cut at short notice Jewelry neatly Repaired, Hair inserted in Rings, Broaches, Lockets, &c.

China and Glass Riveted and Repaired in the most substan All favours received from the country shall have immediate attention, and be returned according to promise. ** Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Toronto, May, 1844. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE, No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO. R. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an extensive selection of the most feedbloomble and popular PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC;

scribed "Scotus.")

Sacred Music, selected from the compositions of Tye, Tallis,

Messrs, Stodart & Co., New-York. Toronto, Feb. 14, 1844. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,

> SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c. REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

> > 353-tf

May 9, 1844.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL

Toronto, April, 1844. F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER. COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT.

OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S, MARKET SQUARE. 349-q Cobourg, 20th March, 1844.

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 1NG, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erec any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

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

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vore in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844

FOR SALE,

THE following Lands in the NEWCASTLE and COLBORNE DISTRICTS, belonging to the Bank of Upper Canada:-Nos. 29 and 30, 7th Con. Hamilton, 400 Acres Br. Lots 22, 23 & 24, 4th Con. do 200 " Nos. 7, 8, & W. ½ 14, 7th "do 500 E. ½ No. 2, 9th "do 100 Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 10, 1st "Cavan, 800 100 " 13's 12, 13 & 14, 3d "Otonabee,..... 18 and E. ½ 17, 12th " do 100 8, 10, 14 & 15, 1st " Manvers 800 ** 18, 19 & 24, 4th " do 600 200 " 7th " 9, 9th " ..11th " 11, 12 & 13, ...12th " do ..13th " do 200 18,16th " 200 8th " Asphodel,..... 14, and W. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 13 9th " Pts. of Nos. 18 & 19 1st " Cartwright 7 & 22 3d " do 7 & 22 3d " do 19 & 20 5th " do 14 & 16 8th " Mariposa. No. 16...... 2d

One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in three annual payments, with interest. For prices and other particulars of the above Lands in Hamlton, Cramahe, Belmont, Otonabee and Asphodel, apply to D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq., Agent for the Sale thereof at Cobourg

TERMS:

And for the Lands in Cavan, Manvers, Cartwright, Mariposa and Ops, apply to ELIAS P. SMITH, Bank Agent at Port Hope,

THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Cashier. Bank of Upper Canada,

Toronto, 17th April, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simone, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very st perior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove

28 SHARES of St. Lawrence and Champlain Rail Road
Stock,
36 Shares Commercial Bank do.

28 do. City Bank
18 do. Montreal Bank do.
R. H. THROOP. Solicitor, Cobourg. 10th April, 1844.

FOR SALE, BY the Subscriber, Two Hundred Fieces of ENGLISH OAK PAPER-HANGINGS, of an excellent quality,

Suitable for Halls and Dining-room.

EDWARD ROBSON.

\$50.3 Toronto, No. 44. Younge Street. Nursery Governess Wanted,

OMPETENT to take charge of a family of young Children, and instruct them in the usual branches of an English Education. One who understaids Music, and of the Established Church, would be preferred.

Apply to Thos. Champion, post-paid, 'Church' newspaper

WANTED, N a family resident in the country, a Lady, who has been accustomed to Turron, to Superintend the Education of three children. The ordinary branches of an English Education would be required, with French and Music. For particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, Toronto.

May, 1844. EDUCATION. A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc-tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street. Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

EDUCATION. BY Mrs. HING, Bishop's Buildings, Newgate Street, Toronto.

TERMS PER QUARTER: For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c. &c.£1 10 d Drawing, in Pencil and Water Colours Piano and Guitar, each First Rudiments Board Payable Quarterly in advance.

N. B.—Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education at the above branches, for £40 per annum,—Daucing extra.

The following Gentlemen have kindly permitted their names Rev. Dr. McCAul, V. P. K. C. U.

Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A. Hon. Mr. Justice McLean. Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell. 348-tf Toronto, March, 1844. BOARD AND LODGING,

MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be A MARKIED Court and a private respectable accommodated with the above in a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home. healthy, pleasant, and central part of the City.

AT TORONTO.

may be received as Daily Boarders,
References of undoubted respectability will be expected.
For cards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at
the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W.
Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician,
Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

PRICE-2s. 6d.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844. JUST PUBLISHED,

The Addresses presented to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, N the occasion of the Resignation of his late Advisers, ON the occasion of the residence with His Excellence's Repties! For Sale by Armour & Ramsay, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour

& Co., Kingston; C. H. Morgan, and Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; Ningara; of Publishers, and by the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. THE Subscribers will, during the Season of Navigation, be for Books, &c., forwarded to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to time, and be executed without delay. As one of the Firm will be in England during the whole of the Shipping Season, the orders sent will be executed under his personal superintendence.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto, May 18, 1844. A DISCOURSE ON INFANT BAPTISM, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, PRICE 1s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Toronto, April, 1844. JUST PUBLISHED, A LETTER TO A METHODIST, BY A PRESBYTER Of the Diocese of Maryland, United States.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society

of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King Street.

INVALIDITY OF MR. WESLEY'S ORDINATIONS, Price 2d each, or 1s. 6d. p doz. PART II. OBJECTIONS TO THE PRINCIPLES AND POLITY OF THE METHODIST SOCIETY.

PART I.

Price 1d. each, or 9d. p dozen. Re-published for the CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITOR 144, KING STREET TORONTO.

BIRTHS.

At Hamilton, on the 12th instant, the lady of James Sedg . wick Wetenhall, Esq., of a son. MARRIED. On Tuesday, the 28th inst., at Trinity Church Thornhill, by the Rev. Featherstone Lake Osler, M.A., the Rev. Henry Bath Osler, Lloyd Town, to Harriet, second daughter of Wil-

on the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. Sheriff Kingsmill, by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Rector of Ningara, W. H. Wardell, Esq., Paymaster, 93rd Highlanders, to Eliza, third daughter of N. Marshall, Esq., Clapham, Surry, England.
On the 21st instant, at Christ Church, Bytown, by the Rev. S. S. Strong. Major E. Ringles Thomaster. liam Parsons, Esq., Thornhill. S. S. Strong, Major F. Ringles Thomson, R. E., to Caroline daughter of the late Major Powell, of Perth, and relict of

George Buchanan, Esq.
At Quebec, on the 16th instant, by the Rev. G. Mackie, Mr. William Poston, to Susan, second daughter of Mrs. Todd. DIED.

At Port Hope, on the 18th instant, of Scarlet Fever, Charles F., eldest son of Mr. Charles Hughes, Druggist, aged 5 years, Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 30;

Rev. A. H. Burwell; T. Champion Esq. (2), add. sub.; A. Davidson Esq., rem.; P. Durnford Esq.; W. McGinnis Esq., (at the end of the vol.); Geo. Pardey Esq.; H. Rowsell Esq., rem.; G. P. Kerby Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Mr. C. N. Manly,

The postage should invariably be paid on letters ordering the paper, unless when accompanied with a remittance; as also upon letters communicating change of residence, &c.

PAUL OF SAMOSATA: A TALE OF THE ANCIENT SYRIAN CHURCH. (By a Correspondent of The Church.)

CHAPTER VI. A CHRISTIAN SABBATH IN PALMYRA.

find truly that the holiness of the primitive saints was something very different from ours. There was a healthy

flock of Christ in early times delighted most frequently to term it by way of reverent distinction, rose brightly on Palmyra. But it ministered no rest nor consolation to the Pagan inhabitants of that now uneasy city. hallowed repose. The streets, it is true, were silent and almost untenanted; but it was not the delicious stillness of religious awe. Zenobia, in whose presence alone joy and enterprise seemed to thrive, had taken her departure nearly a week before with all the available forces she could collect, to arrest the advance of Aurelian. Two-thirds of Palmyra's denizens had poured forth on the perilous expedition; all the warlike energy of the city encircled the standard of their darling Queen; and none remained within its walls but those whom extreme youth or old age disqualified from arduous service, and those prudent counsellors to whom their sovereign had confided the care of government during her unavoidable absence. No intelligence had been received of the movements of the host gates. A deep slumber had settled on the once busy mart and crowded Portico; no anxious vender displayed with officious importunity his various wares; no aspiring orator harangued an audience lost in admiration of topics which neither understood. The very shrine of Apollo, though the pride of the national superstition, was neglected, as if the oracular wisdom of the Day-God had accompanied the car of Zenobia, and his worship had been, in consequence, suspended.

But turn we to a calmer scene and more cheering spectacle,—the interior of the consecrated edifice in which the followers of the crucified Jesus had come together on this holy day, to worship the God of their fathers, and to celebrate the praises of the Lamb .-No cloud of sorrow nor uneasy care intruded within the tranquil precincts of the sanctuary. There reli- give them, for they know not what they do.' gion, undisturbed by the agitation without, asserted its mild and soothing sway, elevating the heart above the contiguous theatre of strife; subduing in the breast of each worshipper every throb of worldly anxiety, and diffusing around that blessed composure and peace which the world cannot give, and which it is the peculiar property of the Gospel of Christ to bestow.

The building in question was commodious, though neither very spacious nor costly; for the Christians in Palmyra were not a numerous or wealthy community. It was amply provided, however, with all the arrangements and decorations essential to the "beauty of holiness," for the Christian had not yet learned to lavish on his own personal convenience the portion of this world's goods he was bound to contribute towards the erection of an habitation not altogether unworthy of the Divine Majesty to whom he raised the voice of thanksgiving, or preferred the humble prayer. The Porch, where with averted face and penitential garb, the erring brother was wont to make public acknowledgment of the transgression which excluded him from Church communion, was at this time vacant, -a circumstance which might be explained by the fact, that only a short period had elapsed since the Paschal Festival, when it was customary to release from their humiliation all whose term of self-abasement had not previously expired. Happy times, we may exclaim, when the authority of God's ambassadors was deferred to for the sake of Him who imposes it; when the turbulence of modern schism did not, on every occasion oppose its own fractional importance to the decisions

The Naos or body of the Church was filled by a goodly congregation, not scattered through those orderly manner on very unpretending seats, which offended not the eye of the beholder with the impiety involved in parading before the very throne of God those human distinctions of great and small,-distinctions which, however expedient in mere temporal matters and social intercourse, will not be acknowledged in the Day of Judgment, and ought surely to be relinquished in those courts to which we repair for grace to stand in that eventful day. The Bema or Sacrarium, sometimes designated the Chancel, appropriated in primitive times to the Clergy, was occupied by the Bishop of Antioch and his friend Polybius, to may hereafter expose you." whom, as we have said before, was assigned the pastoral care of the Christian population of Palmyra.

of the universal Church, and the collective intelligence

of Catholic orthodoxy!

The Liturgy of the Patriarchate of Antioch in the Greek tongue, which received the name of the Apostle St. James its reputed author,* was the office adopted on the present occasion. The service was not written, but the whole had been carefully committed to memory; and long practice had rendered it so familiar, that no disorder of any kind occurred to mar the beauty and harmony of the united worship. There was a communion of voice as well as of heart; and all who were present testified by the gravity and earnest- English & Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence ness of their devotion their deep sense of the privilege they enjoyed in thus approaching the throne of grace as one undivided family, disturbed by no diversity of speech, and betrayed into no indecorous excitement. When modern sectarians allege against prescribed formularies of prayer that they operate as impediments to the genuine devotion of the heart, they would do well to consider what sort of a reflexion they make, by venturing an insinuation of this kind, on the piety of those single-hearted servants of Christ in the infant purity of his Church who, it is an historical fact, used

nothing else. Absolution, the reading of the appointed Lessons, and the Ante-Communion service, as it might be termed. enunciating in an audible and impressive tone the Gospel for the day, taken from the fifty-third chapter and order,—the majority being fellow-com steps of the chancel on which he stood a discourse, illustrative of the Jewish prophet's prediction, on the redemption purchased for mankind by the great Atone-

Faithfully and firmly did he represent the melancholy destitution of man; the corruption inherent in following tribute to his political character:-

mighty debt and paid the enormous ransom.

* We have no reason for concluding that St. James com-

him? Why will he madly wrap himself in the dark- ciates, yet was characterised by modesty and unobtrusiveness of his fabulous mythology, and refuse the heavenly light which the Scriptures of truth can shed over his path? Does he imagine that the Man who spake as never man spake was an impostor, and not, as he professed himself, the Incarnate God? Let him read the history of this coffering Scriptures of the Catholic Church. The Rev. Doctor was a contributor to the columns of the Church Intelligible. "When we read the records of the early Church, we read the history of this suffering Saviour; let him revealed in the trials and labours recorded of him vere, and uncompromising, that contrasts strangely with the feeble and effeminate piety of modern times. —Faber. cease to regard the faith we avow in the light of a The morning of the "Lord's Day," as the little strong delusion! Christ was no deceiver: the assumption that he was will not bear a moment's examina-

tion. For the disasters and privations of his life prove his sincerity and guilelessness, inasmuch as all these, -such as no pretender would have endured,-were incurred in the voluntary execution of his benevolent For them it came fraught with no spiritual associations, and on their distracted minds it breathed no half a spiritual associations, and on their distracted minds it breathed no half a spiritual association, and on their distracted minds it breathed no half a spiritual association, and on their distracted minds it breathed no half a spiritual association of Pagan virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the design. What example of Pagan virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the design. What example of Pagan virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the shifteness of the spiritual association of the pagan virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the design. What example of Pagan virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the design. What example of Pagan virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the design. The spiritual association of pagan virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the mindren were invited to his virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the mindren were invited to his virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the mindren were invited to his virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and Fellows, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the mindren were invited to his virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and the Rev. J. K. Stubbs, [Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the mindren were invited to his virtue presents us a kind of religious meeting and the r

with a similar manifestation of patience, sen-denial, and fortitude?

"Behold him,—the Godhead veiled in mortality,—in the memorable Garden of Gethsemane! Imagine how exquisite must be the torture, how terrible the higher than the memory of the Rev. Thomas Prosser, the higher than the memory of the Rev. Thomas Prosser, the higher than the memory of the Rev. Thomas Prosser, the higher than the memory of the memory of the parish for nearly half a fellow of that Society on the foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines. agony, when He, who had undergone so much already, and whose triumph was now at hand, finds the cup he has given himself to drink so bitter,—is affected with such a horror of sin and its tremendous consequences,—that he prays the draught may be removed in the very hour when the kingdom of Satan is trembling to its foundation. Tears such as man never shed, ex—tist foundation. Tears such as man nev his furrowed cheeks. But mark his pious resignation even in this distress! Follow him to the tribunal of weak and timid judge, behold him submitting his body, already wasted by privation and fatigue, to the merciess scourge. See Him,—the Lord of Heaven and Earth, the eternal Tenant of an everlasting throne,arrayed in the vestments of a fictitious sovereignty; and mark the insulting derision, the contemptuous laugh of the wretched beings of clay who mock their nise of humanity. Accompany him to the scene of his crucifixion; see him nailed to the accursed tree; and give ear to the deep curses and deriding scoffs of priests and populace! But hearken to the affectionate prayer breathed in a spirit of unutterable love by the victim of their persecuting hate :- 'Father! for-

"Brethren! such was the shame and woe, and such the compassion of our crucified Lord. On the great and terrible day of scrutiny let it not appear, I implore you, as you value your immortal souls, that Christ died for you in vain! In times like these, in the which the sword of the ruthless destroyer daily thirsteth for a which binds the soul to the body may be severed in the twinkling of an eye; and the immortal spirit, rudely torn from its tabernacle by one instantaneous pang, may be ushered unprepared into the presence of its God, -in an hour so awful as this, let us fix our hopes beyond this changing scene, and, discarding for ever the poor allurements of earth, let us seek those reasures above where neither moth nor rust doth cor-

rupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal!" The bishop of Antioch had finished his word of exhortation; and when the concluding prayer had been offered up, the catechumens and all those who were not privileged to approach the mystical supper of the Lamb, withdrew from the sacred edifice. To those who remained, the heavenly banquet of Christ's body and blood was administered, and when each faithful were terminated, and the remainder of the congrega-

tion departed to their homes. Domnus was leaving the portals of the sanctuary, to the decisions diately recognized. It was Lentulus, the grave and thoughtful centurion, who had joined in the service, and had now returned to express his thanks to the bishop for the discourse he had heard.

> "Father," said the exemplary soldier, "your words this morning have made an impression on my heart am no longer an unbeliever: yet I feel that further instruction is requisite before I can call myself a follower of Christ: and this I will make it my duty to obtain so soon as the harsh notes of war cease to echo through the land. On the morrow I leave this city, with an Arab guide, to seek Aurelian. I cannot draw the sword against my native Rome, though I love Palmyra. Remember, my dearest friend, that you can always count upon my influence with the Emperor of six shillings. Rome in any difficulty to which the fortunes of war

"Farewell! mine own son in the faith," was the reply of the good bishop. "May the watchful care of Him who neither slumbereth nor sleepeth shield thee from danger! And if we meet not again in this world, may it be our happy destiny to renew the intercourse thus begun in the mansions of eternal bliss!" And thus they parted; but to meet again under strange circumstances, which almost proved the offer of friendly assistance made by the centurion a pro-

DEATH OF THE REV. DOCTOR BOYTON.

phecy of approaching calamity.

We announce—it is unnecessary to say with feelings of deep regret and poignant sorrow—the death of the Rev. Charles Boyton, Doctor of Divinity, ex-Fellow of the University, and Vicar-General of the Diocese of Raphoe. This afflicting event took place on Tuesday morning, at his parsonage-house, near Ramelton, in the county of Donegal, and was the result of typhus fever,

The various departments of the ritual had been no common powers and of no ordinary position. He completed,—embracing the offices of Confession and ed; and such was his character for talent and learningthe Ante-Communion service, as it might be termed, accompanied and relieved, at intervals, by simple and touching Psalmody,—when the aged bishop, after ordination; and, on his retirement from college, he could claim a greater number of pupils, and of a higher class of the prophet Isaiah, proceeded to deliver from the any one in his situation could ever boast. On the formaof the Brunswick Clubs, and subsequently on the establishment of the Protestant Conservative Society, Mr. Boyton sprung-almost at a bound-into the station of a political leader, and occupied a position in the public eye, which no man had previously enjoyed. The Free-man's Journal of this morning—a political foe—pays the

regret to have to announce the death of the Rev. every child of disobedient Adam; the terrors of a holy law violated and trodden under foot; and the famous as an active leader in the Conservative Society. urgent necessity there existed for some explatory sacrifice of sufficient value to compensate for the sins of our fallen race, and to satisfy the justice of God.

"A doctrine this," were the words of this good and faithful shepherd, "implied even in the blood poured out on Heathen altars, and more especially declared in those remarkable words of one of their own philosophers,†—'There is wanting some universal method.

what a price our souls have been redeemed from the a speaker and a debater; and although, as an orator, he vations were made in the composition of the chant. wrath to come. No less a compensation than the was neither fervid nor fluent in delivery, yet his speeches Instead of the plain harmony in single chords, with the blood of God's only-begotten Son has cancelled the mighty debt and paid the enormous ransom, were so full of matter, so apposite to the subject under inflexion on the three last syllables of the first part, and of the five last syllables of the second part of the chant "And wherefore does the benighted Heathen any retired from college, and took the cure of souls in a wild find modern authors—such as Mernington, Beethoven, longer hesitate to lay hold on the hope thus set before and an extensive district, he withdrew altogether from public and political life, and devoted his time and his have been pressed into this service,) Drs. Cretch, Clark, * We have no reason for concluding that St. James composed this rite, though it be of undoubted antiquity. It might have been derived from some form, possibly of less artificial arrangement, established by that Apostle in Jerusalem.

† Porphyry, who flourished in this period.

* We have no reason for concluding that St. James complete and evoted into this service, possibly cares and diligence and perseverance, to the dark it is that the state in the possibly of less artificial arrangement, established by that Apostle in Jerusalem.

† Porphyry, who flourished in this period.

* We have no reason for concluding that St. James complete and evoted into this service, possibly cares and diligence and perseverance, to the whole the simplicity of the chant is lost. This has done more to bring it into disrepute than any thing else, and modern Psalmody seems to have grown out of the tail-end of the chant.—John Bull.

was a contributor to the columns of the Church Intelli-gencer, with the tone of which he cordially agreed. As

A Convert to Protestantism.—The Rev. Mr. Burke, formerly P.P. of Liscannor, and recently Curate of Liscandon doorwarna, was married last week to the widow Kennedy, of the letter rice at Kilman Church, but the Pay Mr. of the latter place, at Kilfenora Church, by the Rev. Mr. Lyon, Curate to Dean Stackpoole.—Limerick Chronicle. THE CENTENARIAN OF HARWOOD, NEAR BOLTON. On Monday the 25th ultimo, Mr. James Horrocks, of Harwood, completed his 100 years, when all his grandildren were invited to his residence to commen

highly-respected Vicar of the parish for nearly half a century. The design is chaste and elegant. The inscriptions, which are engraved, record also the names of elected a member of this Society.

Henry Mildred Binch P A of King's College has orted by anguish such as man never felt, course down age was peaceful, and as little tainted by the corruptions of the world as man may be. He closed a life of more than seventy years, honourable to his ancestry, and exemplary to his posterity. Upright as a magistrate, into society in General 'The Christian Gentleman.' At to society in General 'The Christian Gentleman.' At home, by sweetness of disposition—purity of sentimen—depth of affection—and generosity of heart—he diffused a foretaste of that peace and love for the full fruition of which he was removed from earth to heaven through the redemption of Jesus Christ. Thomas Pros.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

AT PES.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. through the redemption of Jesus Christ. Thomas Pros ser, B. A., instituted to the living of Dorstone on the 12tl of March, 1668-died in the year 1685. Thomas Pros ser, B. A., instituted to the living of Dorstone, on the 21s November, 1699—died 13th October, 1737. Thoma Creator,—not less their Creator because in the dis-guise of humanity. Accompany him to the scene of cember 3, 1737—died April 27, 1751. Thomas Prosser B. A., instituted to the living of Dorstone in the year 176-—died 22d October, 1769."

COMMUNION SERVICES FOR THE NAVY .- Ten service communion plate are ordered to be sent to each dock yard, to be placed in charge of the storekeepers, who are to furnish each ship to which a Chaplain is appointed with By Settlers and others, to their Friends. one service of plate. It is to be given in charge to the Chaplain, who will be held responsible for it.—Standard

ARCHDEACON S. WILBERFORCE AND "THE RECORD." —"We are really tired," says The Record, "of stating anything as facts, we so frequently get thereby into error. The circumstance of the Rev. Henry Wilberforce having been nominated to East Farleigh by the influence of the Venerable Archdeacon Samuel Wilberforce, impressed sword of the ruthless destroyer daily thirsteth for a on a high personage, and so made to bear on the High other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Combrother's blood; when life, at best uncertain, has now Chancelor, was stated to us on authority which we could pany in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are become precarious in the extreme; when the frail link become precarious in the extreme; when the frail link ont question; and now, a highly respectable corresponding to the body may be severed in sonal friend of the Archdeaeon's, that so far is he from parties for whom they are intended. connection with that appointment, that he was entirely ignorant of the nomination till after it was concluded.' It is to be seen, at the same time, how there may be truth averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.: in both statements; there may have been an exertion of influence in a general way, and this the particular manifestation of its success. [We have no reason to believe that either Dr. Wiseman, of Oscott, or the Rev. J. H. Newman, of Oxford, wrote this paragraph for The Record. -Ed. C. I.] But we beg our readers to consider our circumstances; for we are most solicitous to publish only the truth, while they have no idea of the difficulty of attaining to it even in the most simple matters." [Tired as The Record may be of facts, we must trouble it with just one more, which is this, that when The Record first put forth its fact about the Archdeacon's exertions in obtaining the living for his brother, we at once denied that there was any truth in its statement. And as The Record sees The Church Intelligencer, it is not in this case and blood was administered, and when each faithful recipient had devoutly partaken of the consecrated elements, and the final benediction had been pronounced by the bishop, the solemnities of the day out that we were not very far wrong.]—Church Intelliption of the land. There is also on

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON commenced his annual course of Confirmations for the metropolis and suburbs at Christ Church, Newgate-street, on Wednesday last.—
Upwards of 690 young persons were confirmed 140 of them belonged to Christ's Hospital.

IPSWICH.—On Thursday, the Lord Bishop of Norwich ministered the rite of Confirmation at St. Margaret's Church, Ipswich, to 750 young persons. Many of the Clergy residing in the neighbourhood were in attendance.

Worcester.—Bishop's Fund for Newfoundland. -The Collection at St. Nicholas's Church, (the church of the parish of the Rev. Edward Field, the Bishop elect of Newfoundland), on Thursday last, after Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. an appropriate and excellent Sermon by the Rector, the Rev. H. J. Stephenson, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Forty Pounds, and with subscriptions which have since been received, including £5 from the Bishop of Worcester, will, it is hoped, ultimately reach One Hundred Pounds. The boys and girls in Bishop Lloyd's School, which had been examined by Mr. Field, all gave something, and their partial states. united contributions amounted to betweed five and

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND WILL NEVER SUCCUMB TO POPERY. - As there is so much talk and fear of Romanism it this day, it may not be out of place to say a few words on the subject. There can be no doubt that, in the last fourteen years, Romanism has arisen to a visible form and a half consistency unknown for more than a century and a half. It is not necessary to re-open the question of admitting them to political power. That is now a matter of history Its consequences, however, are evident. Never since 1688 have they shown so united a front, or avowed so plain a design. We fairly say that we think the better of them for telling us that their aim is the re-conversion of Eng land. With their avowed belief it would be the highes sin against charity not to endeavour to bring us under the obedience of Rome. As we see them turning their pow ers upon England, increasing the number of their vicars apostolic and bishops coadjutors, re-organizing their ecclesiastical arrangements, founding colleges, and monas-teries, building sumptuous churches, and the like, we hope the more of them: they begin to seem to us less of the unreal and pseudo-liberal body we have hitherto thought them. They seem in earnest, and to be realities. this gives, we think, good promise. For not so much as a moment do we dream of their subduing the Church of England to Romanism. The thought is a mere illusion; they were never further from it than now: never were the characteristics of Romanism more calmly and thocounty of Donegal, and was the result of typhus fever, contracted in the performance of his clerical duties, while in attendance upon some of the humbler classes of his parishioners labouring under that afflicting epidemic.

Doctor Boyton, thus snatched away in the prime of life, and from the bosom of his family, was a person of life, and from the bosom of his family, was a person of life, and from the bosom of his capacitance. one who has traced the history of their doctrinal expositions from Stapleton and Bellarmine through Saneta Clara and Bossuet to Milner and Wiseman, can fail to see that the saying of the German is most true.—The English

THE REV. RICHARD WALDO SIBTHORPE, the recent convert to the Romish faith, who is on a visit to the Rev. Thomas Dikes, at the Charter House, in Hull, partook of the Sacrament in St. John's Church, in that town, on

DEVIZES.—The Rector of this parish has refused to grant the use of his church to the Odd Fellows of that town, who wished to hear a sermon preached to them by a Clergyman, a member of their body. The Curate of St. James's (in the same town) refused a similar request The reason for refusal was that the Society above named not only admitted men of all nations and politics as members, but men of all creeds also.

CHURCH MUSIC.—The Psalms, as they stand either in the Bible or Prayer-book, are admirably adapted either

sophers,†—'There is wanting some universal method of saving men's souls which no sect of philosophy has ever yet found out.' And how costly was the victim provided for the guilty sinner! Consider, brethren, at what a price our souls have been redeemed from the

Pembroke College.-We are enabled to state, that the

validity of the late election of a Master of Pembroke College has been recognised; and that consequently, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Dean of Jersey, is now the head of that College. - Oxford Herald. CAMRRIDGE.

Trinity College.—On Thursday last the following gentlemen were elected Scholars of Trinity College:— C. Caley Gibbins | Lushington | Markby Bristed Alderson Buxton Hensley Lightfoot Norris Golden-Ingram-A. Cooper-West. Scholars.

The following prizes have just been adjudged:— Latin Declaration Prizes.—1. Holden. 2. Fussell. English Declamation Prizes .- 1. Grant. 2. Pownall.

Trinity Hall.—On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the

Henry Mildred Birch, B.A., of King's College, has

Advertisements.

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be 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 parties advertising.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY,

THE CANADA COMPANY,

WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money matter how small the amount may be England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers of During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdon and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d.

£1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. to England & Wales. 1075 12 2 in 85 do 441 14 5 in 58 do 35 3 2 in 1 do to Germany.

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844.

FOR SALE,

VERY VALUABLE FARM, Of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres,

ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED,

with TROUT, runs through the land. There is also of the premises, a FRAME HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, and other

ROBERT F. COLEMAN Belleville, February 19, 1844. FOR SALE, N the Township of ENNISMORE, Colborne District, Lot No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, 8th

ession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to FOR SALE,

N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg.

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BUILDING LOTS.

extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker,

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed.

STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON.

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

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

therto extended to him Toronto, September 26, 1843. (3) A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria Now. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. AMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedes-tals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, mptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWILL. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. blic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

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

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

SMITH & MACDONELL. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

KINGSTON. AND KING STREET, TORONTO. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT,

LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET. TORONTO. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out. RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT. No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO.

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

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Toronto, June 24, 1842. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. DR. C. F. KNOWER,

DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS. KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842.

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

JUST PUBLISHED, By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

NOT THE MOTHER CHURCH OF ENGLAND: THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. THE CHURCH ORIGINALLY PLANTED IN ENGLAND.

BY THE REV. T. B. FULLER, RECTOR OF THOROLD, DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Price \$\psi\$ 100,.....20s. 0d. ..each, 3d. To Subscribers, ...17s. 6d. ... " 2\frac{1}{2}d.

FAMILY PRAYERS. Family Prayers, by G. B. Snow's Prayers for School Knight's Family Prayers. Leighton's do. do. Bean's Family Worship.

Kennaway's Family Prayers.

Hook's do do.

The Tent and the Altar.

The Altar of Incense.

Jenk's Prayers and Devotions,

Jenk's Prayers and Devotions,

Family Prayers.

Leighton's do. do.

Wilberforce's do. do.

Wilberforce's for every day in LEVEN splendid Building Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburn bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

Diocese of Toronto, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO. REWARD BOOKS.

BURNS'S CHILDREN'S BOOKS, NEATLY printed in 32mo. with coloured wrappers and wood cuts, in packets, price 1s. 101d., to Subscribers, 1s. 73d.

First Series.

Good and Bad Temper.
Prayers at Church and Prayers at home.
An offering of affection to a young child.
Margaret Fletcher.
The Pink Bonnet.
Jenny Crowe, the Orphan Girl.

Prayers for Children.
The Burial of the Dead.
The new Church.
The two Sacraments.
Playing with Fire. child.
Margaret Fletcher.
The Pink Bonnet.
Jenny Crowe, the Orphan Girl.
The Bunch of Violets.
The Apple Tree.
Lessons upon the Apostles' Creed.
Ann's Earnings.
Lessons upon the Calendar.
Lesson on Attention. Third Series. Amy's Earnings.
Lessons upon the Calendar.
Lesson on Attention.
The Prayer Book.
Second Series.
The Red Shawls.
First Lesson on the Commandments.

Second Lesson on the Commandments.

Ruth at Service.
The two Orphans.
Margery Meanwell.
The Donkey Boy.
Short Stories.
Ambrose Herne.
Lucy and Arthur.
The three School Girls.
Story of Annette.
Old Ambrose.

Books at 5d. each—to Subscribers 41d.; or in packets of eight at 3s. 4d., to Subscribers 2s. 11d. First Series. The Life of Sir T. S. Raffles. The Life of Lord Exmouth. The Life of Izaak Walton. Hymns for Children. Conversations on the Church. The English Citizen. ns for Children. ogues with a Godmother,

Third Series. Christian Courtesy.

Jenny Knight and Mary Taylor.

The Life of George Herbert.

Sketches of Christian Character. The Life of St. Polycarp.
The Life of Bishop Sanderson.
The Life of St. Ignatius.
The Life of Dr. John Donne. Second Series. counsels for Young Men. tories and Fables. Stories from Bede.
The Life of Bishop Ridley.
Christian Lyrics.
A Gift for Servants. The Legend of Sir Fiducio.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO. 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 premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

James Beaty, Thomas Clarkson, Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. Charles Thompson, James Lesslie. J. B. Warren, T. J. Farr, John Eastwood. J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317 post-paid.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER.



THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPT. TWOHY,

WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Toronto, 1844.

> THE STEAMER GORE, CAPT. KERR,

TILL leave Toronto for Rochester Direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK TO OSWEGO.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL. TILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Oswego, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, Thursday,

and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P.M. Will leave Oswego for Toronto every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at half-past 4 o'clock, P.M. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 o'clock, A.M.

Toronto, May 6, 1844. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave Toronto for Hamilton, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS

CHARLOTTE,

BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA, WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.
"French Creek" 5 " " " A.M. Tuesday, 1 Prescott Ogdensburgh $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{6}$ 46 46 St. Regis Coteau du Lac " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque "
Prescott Thursday,
Ogdensburgh " St. Regis Coteau du Lac "

And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Saturday, Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis " 6 Coteau du Lac " 11 66

And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Thursday, Grenville Friday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville

" P.M. Oliver's Ferry Saturday, And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. 11 P.Ms Lachine Saturday, Carillon

Grenville Sunday, Kemptville Merrickville P.Ma Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Monday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA

Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Tuesday, Carillon Grenville Wednesday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same day.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Navigon of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage.

The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston

and Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844.

FORWARDING, &c. 1844. THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-

pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as Forwarders, Warehousemen, AND SHIPPING AGENTS.

Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, rid the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St. Lawrence downwards.
Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introduced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in In addition they would also beg to state, that they have

leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment,

Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in hill oof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the

same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied.

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods onsigned to them from Great Britain. MURRAY & SANDERSON,

SANDERSON & MURRAY,

Kingston and Brockville, 346-tf February, 1844.

The Church Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG, TERMS:—FITTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Ten SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full-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.