COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1843.

Poetry.

ECCLESIASTICAL SONNETS.

WALTON'S BOOK OF LIVES. There are no colours in the fairest sky So fair as these. The feather, whence the pen
Was shaped that traced the lives of these good men, Dropped from an Angel's wing. With moistened eye We read of faith and purest charity
In Statesman, Priest, and humble Citizen: O could we copy their mild virtues, then What joy to live, what blessedness to die! Methinks their very names shine still and bright; Apart-like glow-worms on a summer night; Or lonely tapers when from far they fling A guiding ray; or seen—like stars on high, Satellites burning in a lucid ring Around meek Walton's heavenly memory.

PLACES OF WORSHIP. As star that shines dependent upon star Is to the sky while we look up in love; As to the deep fair ships which though they move Seem fixed, to eyes that watch them from afar; As to the sandy desert fountains are, With palm-groves shaded at wide intervals, Whose fruit around the sun-burnt Native falls Of roving tired or desultory war— Such to this British Isle her christian Fanes, Each linked to each for kindred services; Her Spires, her Steeple-towers with glittering vanes Far-kenned, her Chapels lurking among trees, Where a few villagers on bended knees Find solace which a basy world disdains. William Wordsworth.

> LEO THE TENTH. (From Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici.)

the king was opposed by an invincible objection, for to speak much yourself. before the investiture could be obtained from the "You are now devoted to God and the Church: on Pope, information was received at Florence that the which account you ought to aim at being a good archbishop was yet living. This disappointment was ecclesiastic, and to show that you prefer the honour however compensated by the abbacy of the rich and state of the Church and of the apostolic see to monastery of Pasignano. Of the glaring indecorum every other consideration. Nor, while you keep this of bestowing spiritual functions on a child Lorenzo in view, will it be difficult for you to favour your was fully sensible, and he accordingly endeavoured to family and your native place. On the contrary, you counteract the unfavourable impression which it might should be the link to bind this city closer to the make on the public mind, by inculcating upon his son | Church, and our family with the city; and although the strictest attention to his manners, his morals, and it be impossible to foresee what accidents may happen, his improvement. He had too much sagacity not to yet I doubt not but this may be done with equal be convinced, that the surest method of obtaining the advantage to all; observing, however, that you are rewards of merit is to deserve them; and Messer always to prefer the interests of the Church. Giovanni was not more distinguished from his youthful associates by the high promotions which he enjoyed, than he was by his attention to his studies, his strict performance of the duties enjoined him, and his inviolable regard to truth.

ly be

E.

y this

PH-

T

VX.

may

nto.

nesia

has

thrie Fluid solid, ass." nins, have

the

IRG,

It seems that although the Pope had complied with the pressing instances of Lorenzo, in bestowing on his prohibited him from assuming the iusignia of his rank has left in one of his letters a particular narrative his respects to the Pope. On his approach to that city he was met and congratulated by several other cardinals, who made no hesitation in receiving into their number so young an associate. By the seriousness and propriety of his demeanour, he obviated as a promotion so unprecedented had made on the public addressed to him an admonitory letter, as conspicuous for sound sense as for paternal affection, but which discovers the deep policy of Lorenzo and the great utility. extent of his views. This letter may, without any unreasonable assumption, be considered as the guide of the future life and fortunes of a son, who afterwards ported it with a dignity which gave it new lustre.

Lorenzo de' Medici, To Giovanni de' Medici, Cardinal.

Providence, not only for the many honours and beneso important, is rendered still more so by the circumstances with which it is accompanied, and especially by the consideration of your youth and of our situato God, and continually to recollect that it is not pleasing to his disposition. Farewell." through your merits, your prudence, or your solicitude, that this event has taken place, but through his favour, which you can only repay by a pious, chaste, and lished the fortunes of the Medici on a permanent rate-payers. I am aware, too, that the property on the boys only reared,—however inadequate his fortune Rhetoric, or the art of conveying our thoughts to exemplary life; and that your obligations to the per- foundation. Naturally munificent to all, Leo was which this assessment falls has been affected by the might be to the allotment of large marriage-portions to others by speech with advantages of clearness, force, formance of these duties are so much the greater, as lavish in bestowing upon the different branches of his general course of events around us, and that difficulin your early years you have given some reasonable own family, the highest honours and most lucrative ties beset your office now, which in the last generation natural monster (for so we now should call him), who the auditors; of how great benefit is it, if it be well expectation that your riper age may produce such preferments of the church. Giulio de' Medici was were but little known. I am therefore chiefly anxious in a single instance should attempt to revive the pracfruits. It would indeed be highly disgraceful, and as created Archbishop of Florence, and was soon after on one point alone; and that is, to receive from you tice of this exploded system of economy, escape public God, and edification of men! What hath been a contrary to your duty as to my hopes, if, at a time wards admitted into the sacred college, where he a full and clear assurance that you will steadily set infamy and the vengeance of the laws. when others display a greater share of reason and adopt a better mode of life, you should forget the predopt adopt a better mode of life, you should forget the predopt and provided according to your office according to your powers and opportunities. For the rest I am the heathen world, of a want of natural affection, in which he succeeded Adrian VI. who filled it to your powers and opportunities. For the rest I am the people world in modern warms of the great better mode of life, you should forget the predopt and vice to truth scherosts and vice to truth scherosts. cepts of your youth, and forsake the path in which cepts of your youth, and forsake the path in which only ten months after the death of Leo. The daugh willing to wait; and I do so in the confident belief tion, which is not found in modern manners. The vanity, and vice, to truth, soberness, and virtue, by an are not only allowed but required to take a vocal part you have hitherto trodden. Endeavour therefore to ters of Lorenzo, Maddalena the wife of Francesco that the Parish Churches of this Archdeaconry in a crime indeed which justifies divorce is too frequent; eloquent Apollos, a Basil, a Chrysostom! alleviate the burthen of your early dignity by the Cibò, Contessina the wife of Piero Ridolfi, and Lucre- few years will have undergone a thorough repair. but the husband is not at liberty, as in ancient times, regularity of your life and by your perseverance in zia the wife of Giacopo Salviati, gave no less than four Extensive restorations have been made, at a considerthose studies which are suitable to your profession.— cardinals to the Romish church; there being two of able cost, in about eighteen Churches within the last than an offence on her part against the fundamental incentives to virtue doth it full a body of voice rose throughout the church that It gave me great satisfaction to learn, that, in the great satisfaction to learn, that, in the supply the room of experience, and furnish us with the voice of the clerk was barely distinguishable, and course of the past year, you had frequently, of your Profiting by the examples of his predecessors, Leo lost a the voice of the cert was parely distinguishable, and prudence at the expence of others, informing us about having always felt how cheerful a thing it was to own accord, gone to communion and confession; nor opportunity of aggrandizing his relations, well restorations, which are still more numerous. I must formity to the rules of the gospel, and the spirit of the ways of action, and the consequences thereof by attend divine worship in my parish church, I cannot do I conceive that there is any better way of obtain- knowing that, in order to secure to them any lasting therefore express my satisfaction at the cheerful and primeval institution. ing the favour of heaven, than by habituating yourself to a performance of these and similar duties. This appeared being the favour of heaven, the apostle says the heathen were, to a performance of these and similar duties. This have acted since I had the official duty of overseeing the apostle says the heathen were, as a body, to a performance of these and similar duties. This have acted since I had the official duty of overseeing the apostle says the heathen were, and the control of the providence here the parts of the apostle says the heathen were, and the control of the providence here the parts of the apostle says the heathen were, and the control of the providence here the parts of the apostle says the heathen were, and the control of the providence here the parts of the providence here the providenc appears to me to be the most suitable and useful rapacious aims of succeeding pontiffs, who, he was them. I say, as a body, that I may not use discrimitation of his booty, or to secure himself from methods of Divine Providence, how the Lord and Judge

stand and practise better than I can express it.

"You are not only the youngest cardinal in the college, but the youngest person that ever was raised to that rank; and you ought therefore to be the most vigilant and unassuming, not giving others occasion to wait for you, either in the chapel, the consistory, or upon deputations. You will soon get a sufficient insight into the manners of your brethren. With those of less respectable character converse not with son the dignity of a cardinal, he was not insensible of too much intimacy; not merely on account of the the indecorum of such a measure, for he expressly circumstance in itself, but for the sake of public opinion. Converse on general topics with all. On for three years, requesting that he would apply that public occasions let your equipage and dress be rather interval to the diligent prosecution of his studies.—
below than above mediocrity. A handsome house the regularity of the unhappy orphan whose large property has been the direction of Giovanni Lascar. The affability, the reverence to His sanctuary.

Your year of office will interval to his grangement. He accordingly went to Pisa, where the regularity of his conduct and his attention to his improvement, justified in some degree the extraordinary indulgence with regularity, and gradually to bring your expenses which he had experienced, in consequence of which within those bounds which in a new establishment his father made the most pressing instances to the cannot perhaps be expected. Silk and jewels are not Pope to shorten the term of his probation. "Trust suitable for persons in your station. Your taste will the management of this business to me," said Innocent; be better shown in the acquisition of a few elegant "I have heard of his good conduct, and of the honours remains of antiquity, or in the collecting of handsome which he has obtained in his college disputes. I books, and by your attendants being learned and wellconsider him as my own son, and shall, when it is least bred rather than numerous. Invite others to your expected, order his promotion to be made public; house oftener than you receive invitations. Practise besides which, it is my intention to do much more for neither too frequently. Let your own food be plain, his advancement than is at present supposed." The and take sufficient exercise, for those who wear your three years were, however, suffered to elapse, and the habit are soon liable, without great caution, to contract young cardinal was then admitted to all the honours infirmities. The station of a cardinal is not less of his rank, the investiture having been performed by secure than elevated; on which account those who Matteo Bosso, prior of the monastery at Fiesole, who arrive at it too frequently become negligent, conceiving that their object is attained, and that they can preserve of the ceremony. After passing a few days with his it with little trouble. This idea is often injurious to father at Florence, Giovanni hastened to Rome to pay the life and character of those who entertain it. Be attentive therefore to your conduct, and confide in others too little rather than too much. There is one rule which I would recommend to your attention in preference to all others: Rise early in the morning. This will not only contribute to your health, but will much as possible the unfavourable impression which enable you to arrange and expedite the business of the mind. Soon after his arrival at Rome, his father station, such as the performance of divine service, studying, giving audience, &c. you will find the observance of this admonition productive of the greatest

"Another very necessary precaution, particularly on your entrance into public life, is to deliberate every attained the highest rank in Christendom, and supmay happen. With respect to your speaking in the which has been sometimes so much slighted, and not world; they are disarmed of much of their malignity, "You, and all of us who are interested in your holiness, alleging as a reason your own youth and in- relation with holier things than the toils and trades of Christian charity (and it may indeed be different), is thoughts, choicest notions, and best inventions, couched welfare, ought to esteem ourselves highly favoured by experience. You will probably be desired to intercede this world, and will be discharged, I trust and believe, certainly nearly allied to it, and makes a considerable in good expression, and digested in exact method? fits bestowed on our house, but more particularly for the many nonours and benewho now bear this office, I desire to say that I am not spirit is, that the vices which are still generally harall have their use and pleasure. I shall only touch having conferred upon us, in your person, the greatest often; for his temper leads him to be most liberal to ignorant of the difficulties you have to contend with. boured are sins of indulgence and refinement rather them. dignity we have ever enjoyed. This favour, in itself those who weary him least with their solicitations.— They that have been Churchwardens before you, by tion in the world. The first thing that I would there-

ducting yourself by these admonitions will be increased. the most prosperous in the annals of the Romish feeling for the House and worship of God. They general rejoicing and festivity, are not exposed to the

The influence of example is itself prevalent; but you church. At the time when he assumed the chair, the will possess various degrees of intelligence, ability, fury of wild beasts for a show of amusement and recre-"You are not unacquainted with the great impor- a proper solicitude for the public safety."

tance of the character which you have to sustain, for Leo was not however aware, that whilst he was office, when any one discharges the duties of Church- of children and servants are no longer at the disposal you well know that all the Christian world would composing the troubles which the ambitition of his warden with a narrow, grudging, and penurious heart. of the father of the family; nor is domestic authority beneficial may it be to us, suggesting to us the dietates prosper if the cardinals were what they ought to be; neighbours, or the misconduct of his predecessors, had If we can bear to see our Parish Church damp, slo- maintained, as formerly, by severities which the mild of reason, concerning the nature and faculties of our because in such a case there would always be a good occasioned, he was exciting a still more formidable venly, decaying, or patched up with cheap, paltry respectively. pope, upon which the tranquillity of Christendom so adversary, that was destined, by a slow but certain pairs; if we can endure to argue and object, and put malefactors. Even war has lost much of its natural means of attaining happiness, the best rules and materially depends. Endeavour then to render your- progress, to sap the foundations of the papal power, off our duty from year to year, or to try and throw on cruelty; and, compared with itself in ancient times, methods of practice; the distinctions between good self such, that if all the rest resembled you, we might and to alienate that spiritual allegiance which the others what we ought to do ourselves; if we can go wears a mild and gentle aspect. The first symptom and evil, the nature of each virtue, and motives to expect this universal blessing. To give you particu- Christian world had kept inviolate for so many centu- on thinking anything good enough for the Parish of the mitigation of its horrors appeared early in the embrace it; the rank wherein we stand in the world. Giovanni, the second son of Lorenzo, was destined lar directions as to your behaviour and conversation ries. Under the control of Leo, the riches that flowed Church, while we spend ten or a hundred fold more fifth century, when Rome was stormed and plundered and the duties proper to our relations: by rightly from his infancy to the church. Early brought for- would be a matter of no small difficulty. I shall from every part of Europe to Rome, as to the heart of every year upon our own dwellings, our comforts, re- by the Goths under Alaric. Those bands of barba- understanding and estimating which things we may ward into public view, and strongly impressed with a therefore only recommend, that in your intercourse the ecclesiastical system, were again poured out finements, self-indulgence; then it is plain as day rians, as they were called, were Christian; and their know how to behave ourselves decently and soberly sense of the pecessity of a grave deportment, he seems with the cardinals and other men of rank, your language through a thousand channels, till the sources became that we have an anxious care for this world and for our conduct in the hour of conquest exhibited a new and toward our conduct in the hour of conquest exhibited and toward our conduct in the hour of conquest exhibited and toward our conduct in the hour of conquest exhibited and toward our conduct in the hour of conquest exhibited and toward our conduct in the hour of conquest exhibited and toward our conduct in the hour of conquest exhibited and toward our conduct in the hour of conquest exh never to have been a child. At seven years of age he be unassuming and respectful, guiding yourself, how- inadequate to the expenditure. To supply this defi- selves, and, say what we may, little or no real love or wonderful example of the power of Christianity over neighbours; we may learn to correct our inclinations; was admitted into holy orders, and received the ton- ever, by your own reason, and not submitting to be ciency, he availed himself of various expedients, which, faith towards God and our Lord Jesus Christ. was admitted into holy orders, and received the tonsura from Gentile, Bishop of Arezzo. From thencesura from Gentile, Bishop of Arezzo. From thenceforth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and was soon
forth he was called Messer Giovanni, and wa afterwards declared capable of ecclesiastical prefer- Let it satisfy your conscience that your conversation and abuses of the church, and in some measure drew illage piety; when its old hoar walls shall tell, by the churches or the sepulchres of the martyrs should being and conveniences of life in constant quiet and ment. Before he was eight years of age he was is without intentional offence; and if, through impeace, with tranquillity and satisfaction of mind! appointed by Louis XI. of France, abbot of Fonte tuosity of temper, any one should be offended, as his the prying eyes of the vulgar, has always been her br their Father's House; and the seemly decorations obeyed, that many who were found running about the But especially the study of theology, how numbers Dolce, which was immediately succeeded by a presen- enmity is without just cause, so it will not be very safest preservative. The open sale of dispensations of consternation and despair were less, unexpressible advantages doth it yield! For, tation from the same patron to the archbishopric of lasting. On this your first visit to Rome, it will how- and indulgences, for the most enormous and disgrace- til offerings of devout and thankful hands. There conducted by the common soldiers to the appointed Aix in Provence; but in this instance the liberality of ever be more advisable for you to listen to others than ful crimes, was too flagrant not to attract general an be no brighter vision of a glad and peaceful life places of retreat: Nor was a single article touched of concerning the most high and worthy objects, in order

> ancient character, and became the seat of genius, compass it about! Who can say how much is in abstain from all unnecessary violence: Wanton depreof his pontificate was to invite to his court two of the fu and honourable in the eyes of your brethren, who and the individual is screened as much as possible from munificence, the judgment, and the taste of this be som over, and with it the opportunity, and perhaps intrusted to his management. splendid pontiff, are celebrated by a considerable the bessing will pass to other hands. Use it well a patron of letters, and have considered the age of lightly esteemed." Leo X. as rivalling that of Augustus. Leo has not however escaped the reproach of having been too lavish of his favours to authors of inferior talents, and of having expended in pompous spectacles, and theatrical representations, that wealth which ought to have been devoted to better purposes. But shall we condemn his conduct, if those who had no claims on his justice, were the objects of his bounty? or may it not be doubted whether this disposition was not more favourable to the promotion of letters, than a course of conduct more discriminating and severe? Whatever kindness he might show to those who endeavoured to amuse his leisure by their levity, their singularity. or their buffoonery, no instances can be produced of his having rewarded them by such distinguished favours as he constantly bestowed on real merit; and whilst we discover amongst those who shared his

CHURCHWARDENS AND THEIR DUTY. (From a Charge by Archdeacon Manning.)

for the favours of the pope on particular occasions.— in a spirit of gladness and piety. To you, brethren, part of it in practice. The effect of this philanthropic This you must observe, lest you should give him their neglect, have doubled your present burdens; gaiety rather than of direct premeditated malice. ioners to give the least sums grudgingly, by doing the think of settling the point with his intended wife, be- divine oracles. greatest duties meanly—these are they who have be- fore marriage, according to the ancient practice, that Luther would not part with a little Hebrew he had gold; she is more precious than rubies, and all the The elevation of Leo X. to the pontificate estab- queathed to you neglected Churches and unwilling the females she might bear should be all exposed, and for all the Turkish empire. advice which, in the first instance, I can possibly give well aware, would probably pay as little regard to his nate, and therefore empty, terms of commendation. immediate apprehension and punishment, sometimes family, as he had himself, in some instances, paid to In a number of upwards of two hundred men, all can- imbrues his hand in blood; but scenes of blood and "I well know, that as you are now to reside at the friends and families of his predecessors. not be alike; all will not have the same knowledge of murder make no part, as of old, of the public diversions

will probably meet with those who will particularly calamities of Italy were at their highest pitch; that conscientiousness, and religion; and they will vary in ation to the populace, nor engaged in mortal combat blesseth, rewardeth innocence and integrity; how he endeavour to corrupt and incite you to vice; because, country being the theatre of a war, in which not only the fulfilment of their office in proportion as they are with each other upon a public stage. Such bloody crosseth, defeateth, blasteth, curseth, punisheth inas you may yourself perceive, your early attainment all its governments were engaged, but which was renvarious in their qualifications for its discharge. I sports, were they exhibited, would not draw crowds of quity and outrage; managing things with admirate as you may yourself perceive, your car, and a spectators to our theatres, of every rank, and sex, and temper of wisdom, to the good of mankind, and those who could not prevent your receiving that honour French, Helvetian, and Spanish troops. A council high degree for their duties; with others who had age. Our women of condition would have no relish advancement of his own glory! will secretly endeavour to diminish it, by inducing you which had long established itself at Pisa, under the would not be able to behold it. The mathematical sciences, how pleasant is the will secretly endeavour to diminish it, by latter and form the first the forfeit the good estimation of the public; thereby influence and protection of the King of France, going to make here to-day. But in all my official with so much composure as to observe and admire the speculation of them to the mind! How useful is the precipitating you into that gulf into which they had thwarted the measures, and at times overawed the intercourse I have in no single instance been con-skill and agility of the champions, and interest them-practice to common life! How do they whet and precipitating you into that guir into which attempt, the consideration authority of the holy see; and, in addition to all her strained to compel the fulfilment of duty by force of selves in the issue of the combat: They would shriek excite the mind! How do they inure it to strict of your youth will give them a confidence of success. other distresses, Italy laboured under great apprehen- law. My steadfast resolution was to try first every and faint;—they would not exclaim, like Roman ladies, reasoning, and patient meditation! To these difficulties you ought to oppose yourself with sions from the Turks, who constantly threatened a other means; to appeal to conscience and sense of in a rapture of delight, when the favourite gladiator To these difficulties you ought to oppose yourself with stone fire large the greater firmness, as there is at present less virtue descent on that unhappy country. The address and the fatal blow; nor with cool theatre, or visible system presented before us; observamongst your brethren of the college. I acknowledge perseverance of Leo surmounted the difficulties which made here before me in the sight of God, is all one indifference give him the sight of God, is all one i amongst your brethren of the conlege. The standard man indeed that several of them are good and learned men, he had to encounter; and during his pontificate the with the most solemn oath; and I am thankful to say trate suppliant.* Nor would the pit applaud and shout their causes; reflecting on the order, connection, and whose lives are exemplary, and whom I would recompapal dominions enjoyed a greater degree of tranquilthat this appeal has been fully answered. Not only
when the blood of the dying man gushing from the
harmony of things; considering their original source; mend to you as patterns of your conduct. By emu- lity than any other state in Italy. In his relations has no case for legal steps arisen; but, I am satisfied, ghastly wound flowed upon the stage. mend to you as patterns of your conduct. By end, I am satisfied, will not arise. I have endeavoured to show you that with foreign powers, his conduct is no less entitled to will not arise. I have endeavoured to show you that with foreign powers, and advance them above vulgar amusements, and the esteemed, in proportion as your age and the peculiarity approbation. During the contests that took place the due and seemly maintenance of the House and "unmerciful." With an exception in a single instance, of your situation will distinguish you from your col- between those powerful monarchs, Charles V. and worship of God is not so much a duty as a privilege; we are milder in the use of power and authority of leagues. Avoid, however, as you would Scylla or Francis I., he distinguished himself by his moderation, not a burden, but a blessing; and to appeal to you every sort; and the abuse of authority is now restrained Charybdis, the imputation of hypocrisy; guard against his vigilance, and his political address; on which as trustees of things sacred to God, in behalf of your by law in cases in which the laws of ancient times al-Charybdis, the imputation of hypotrisy, guard against the vigilation, either in your conduct or your dis- account he is justly celebrated by an eminent historian solves and of your children. I had rather win you to lowed it. Capital punishment is not inflicted for slight clearly seen, whose glory is declared, whose transcencourse; affect not austerity, nor even appear too of our own country, as "the only prince of the age fulfil your duties freely, and of a willing mind, than offences; nor, in the most arbitrary Christian governdent govern serious. This advice you will, I hope, in time under- who observed the motions of the two contending obtain the most exact obedience to legal orders and ments, is it suddenly inflicted, upon the bare order of monarchs with a prudent attention, or who discovered directions; and I would, therefore, again remind you the sovereign, without a formal accusation, trial, con- whose particular kindness toward us men dothevidently that there is a contradiction between the man and the viction, sentence, and warrant of execution. The lives shine in those his works of nature!

the life, have in them a virtue of power to change this obtaining it.

TRASTED. (From Bishop Horsley's Sermons.)

Let us compare the world, as it now is, with what it was before the appearance of our Saviour. We shall find, if I mistake not, that the effect of Christianity in improving the manners of mankind, though as yet far less than may be ultimately hoped, is already however far from inconsiderable. Let us next consider by what means God vouchsafes to carry on this conflict of his which I have mentioned, the perceptible beginnings of plation of such objects? Especially considering that mercy with the malice of the Devil. We shall see, amendment cannot be traced to an earlier epoch than this study doth not only yield private benefit to ourthat the imperfection of what is yet done so little jus- the establishment of the Christian religion in the Ro- selves in forwarding our own salvation, but enableth tifies any sceptical misgivings, that, in the very nature man empire by Constantine; and immediately after us by our guidance and encouragement to promote of the business itself, ages are necessary to the comwhilst we discover amongst those who shared his friendship and partook of his highest bounty, the pletion of it; and that the considerable effect already fore is begun, is going on, and will unquestionably be to people heaven, according to that exhortation of St. Flaminio, we may readily excuse the effects of that to the intended purpose, and an earnest of the com-Flaminio, we may readily excuse the effects of that superabundant kindness which rather marked the superabundant kindness which rather marked the pletion of the work in God's good season. We shall may endure the just judgment of God: Sins yet remay endure the just judgment of God: Sins yet remay endure the just judgment of God: Take heed unto superabundant kindness which rather marked the excess of his liberality than the imperfection of his liberality than the imperfection of his also be enabled to discern what we may ourselves conmain among us, which, without farther reformation and thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them; for in to the present interests of the individual and of society. dividuals in perdition. Comparing the world as it now is with what it was

before the promulgation of the gospel, we shall find the manners of mankind in this respect at least improved, that they are softened. Our vices are of a more Before many years, the office of Churchwarden, tame and gentle kind than those of the ancient heathen

Rome, that sink of all iniquity, the difficulty of con-

the fierce passions of man. Alaric no sooner found to regulate our appetites, to moderate our passions, to notice. Encouraged by the dissatisfaction which was nan an English village lying round its churchyard the rich furniture and costly ornaments of the churches to the most happy end, with the firmest assurance. thus excited, a daring reformer arose, and equally regardless of the threats of secular power, and the uried side by side. What a mystery of love and was a thing very different from the boasted examples denunciations of the Roman see, ventured to oppose mity is there; what a grandeur and pathos of sure of Pagan manners, the generosity of Camillus and works and providence of God. the opinion of an individual to the infallible determi- and simple faith! The village Church and its mellow Scipio's continence. In either of those examples, we It fully declareth to us our own nature, our original nations of the church. At this critical juncture, cimes, the village tree and the village festival, are see nothing more than the extraordinary virtue of the our designed end, our whole duty, our certain way of Luther found that support which he might in vain thoughts which refresh us even now in the dry and individual, because it was extraordinary, equally re- attaining eternal life and felicity. have sought at any other period, and an inroad was garing age in which we live and toil. What elements fleeting disgrace on his times and credit on himself: made into the sanctuary, which has ever since been da happy life, withdrawn from the tumultuous world, This was an instance of mercy and moderation in a selves in all respects piously toward God, justly and widening, and will probably continue to widen, till the sill linger among us! Our ten thousand village whole army—in common soldiers, flushed with victory, charitably woward our neighbour, soberly toward our mighty fabric, the work of so many ages, shall be laid (hurches, and the parochial system of which they are and smarting under the wounds they had received in selves; without blame in the world, with satisfaction

But turning from the advantages which the world liboured and distracted land to be merry England From that time forward the cruelty of war has gra- rewards. has derived from the errors of Leo X., we may be once more. What a homestead of Christian peace dually declined, till, in the present age, not only captalents and to his virtues. No sooner was he raised the sick and weary, the widowed and world-worn, in conquered provinces governed with equity, but in the engage us in all good practice. to the papal chair, than Rome assumed once more its your Parish Church, and the sacred precints which actual prosecution of a war it is become a maxim to ne appointed his pontifical secretaries. The most is elated to the holiest things, I pray you to use it are controlled in the pursuit of their objects by the vanities celebrated professors of literature, from every part of wdl. Guard the House of God with a dutiful and general philanthropy. Wars of enterprise, for con-Europe, were induced by liberal pensions to fix their loving care. And if the Lord blessed the house of quest and glory, begin to be reprobated in the politics dous wonders of grace, whereby God hath demonresidence at Rome, where a permanent establishment Oled-edom for the Ark's sake, while it tarried with of the present day. Nor, in private life, have later strated an incomprehensible kindness to mankind,

ments, or partook of his bounty. Succeeding times remembering how He hath said—"Them that honour Christian purity; but yet the worst excesses of modern the sweetest, the happiest operations of our soul. have been equally disposed to do justice to so eminent me, I will honour; and they that despise me shall be voluptuaries seem continence and sanctity, when they are set in comparison with those unnatural debauche- desires concerning these poor, transitory, earthly ries of the heathen world, which were so habitual in things, to contemplations, affections, and hopes toward CHRISTIANITY AND HEATHENISM CON- their manners, that they stained the lives of their objects most excellent, eternal, and celestial. gravest philosophers, and made a part of even the religious rites of the politest nations.

merate the particulars in which our heathen ancestors to salvation, and perfect to every good work. surpassed us in iniquity: I mean not to justify the

READING. (From the Works of Dr. Isaac Barrow.)

The reading of books, what is it, but conversing consistory, it will be most becoming for you at present seldom blameably undertaken only to be neglected, by the general influence of a spirit of philanthropy, with the wisest men of all ages and all countries, who to refer the matters in debate to the judgment of his will be sought after as one that brings a man into which, if it be not the same thing in principle with thereby communicate to us their most deliberate And as to the particular matters or objects of study,

literature are very profitable and necessary, as the offence, remembering also at times to converse with they that have gone on the wicked maxim of doing to To instance in particulars. We are not destitute, inlets to knowledge, whereby we are enabled to underhim on more agreeable topics; and if you should be the Parish Church as little as ever they can, which as the heathen were, of natural affection. No man in stand wise men speaking their sense in their own terms fore suggest to you is, that you ought to be grateful done with that modesty and humility which are so ought; and they that have taught their fellow parish- by the exposure of his infant children: No man would to drink sacred knowledge out of the fountains, the

more effectual instrument of doing good, and working

examples, without our own danger or trouble! How describe the damp and chill it cast over me, when I

Consurgit ad ictus, Et quoties victor ferrum jugulo inscrit, illa Delicias ait esse suas, pectusque jacentis Virgo modesta jubet, converso police, rumpi.

Natural philosophy, the contemplation of this great and their final design: how doth it enlarge our minds? admiration of those petty things, about which men cark and bicker! How may it serve to work in us pious affections of admiration, reverence, and love wisdom, and goodness are conspicuously displayed,

The study of moral philosophy, how exceedingly

It enlighteneth our minds with the best knowledge

It certainly and perfectly doth inform us concerning the nature and attributes, the will and intentions, the

It exactly teacheth us how we should demean ourof our conscience, with assured hope of blessed

It proposeth those encouragements, and exhibiteth allowed for a moment to inquire what it owes to his nay you make for yourselves, for the aged and poor, tives among Christians are treated with humanity, and assurances of those helps, which serve potently to

. It setteth before us a most complete and lively pattern of all goodness; apt most clearly to direct, magnificence, letters, and arts. One of the first acts your hands? If you make the House of God beautithereto; especially instructing and inclining to the most elegant Latin scholars that modern times have ca measure the help you give to your pastor's work? the evil of the public quarrel. Ambition and avarice practice of the most high and hard duties, meekness, produced, Pietro Bembo and Giacopo Sadoleti; whom Yours is no light charge; no mere secular office: it are not eradicated from the heart of man; but they humility, patience, self-denial, contempt of all worldly

It discovereth those sublime mysteries and stupen-

In the virtues of temperance and chastity, the prac- him with most firm assurance, to delight in him connumber of learned men who witnessed his accomplishthen; as men that would win a blessing of the Lord; tice of the present world is far below the standard of tinually with joy unspeakable; which are the noblest,

It engageth us to study the book of God, the book of books, the richest mine, of most excellent know-You will remember that it is not to extenuate the ledge, containing infallible oracles of truth, and sins of the present times that I am thus exact to enu- heavenly rules of life; which are able to make us wise

And how can we otherwise be so well employed, as ways of man, but of God. The symptoms of a gra- in meditation about such things? What occupation dual amendment in the world, I trust, are numerous doth nearer approach to that of the blessed angels? and striking. That they are the effect of Christianity, What heaven is there upon earth like to that of conis evident from this fact, -that in all the instances stantly feasting our minds and hearts in the contemcarried to its perfection. But let none imagine that Paul pressing on Timothy this study with diligence; tribute to the furtherance of a work so important even repentance, must involve nations in judgment and inhear thee.

So considerable is each part of learning, so extremes ly profitable are some parts of it. Indeed the skill of any liberal art is valuable, as a handsome ornament, as an harmless divertisement, as an useful instrument upon occasions; as preferable to all other accomplishments and advantages of person or fortune, (beauty, strength, wealth, power, or the like); for who would not purchase any kind of such knowledge at any rate; who would sell it for any price; who would not choose rather to be deformed or impotent in his body, than to have a misshapen and weak mind; to have rather a lank purse, than an empty brain; to have no title at all, than no worth to bear it out; if any would, he is not of Solomon's mind; for of wisdom (by which he meaneth a comprehension of all knowledge, divine and human; into which the knowledge of natural things, of mathematics, of poetry, are reckoned ingredients) he saith, The merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine things thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Her fruit is better than gold, yea than fine gold; and her revenue than choice silver.

> MAKING THE RESPONSES. (From the British Magazine.)

in the public devotions. And yet, it is surprising in how few churches this is done. For my own part, debarred from a rightful privilege, for I durst not raise my voice amidst a general silence. I was, however, told by my tutor, that it was my duty to conquer what he called a false shame, and give the Almighty the public honour which the church ordained, whatever others might do. I accordingly did so, and have con-

complishment of my wishes. The plan I have adopted there are some harsh voices amongst them, and there are some who are occasionally too zealous; but they supply a great desideratum, viz., a body of voice to support those who are too diffident to like to hear their own voices.— Most persons, however, after a time, become indifferent upon that subject. But my great triumph has been in getting the singers to join in a body, and in something of a chaunting tone. It supplies a kind of rude music, it encourages others to raise their voices a pitch higher, and it adds a cheerfulness to our worship, which makes us all feel that it is pleasanter than formerly to be in the house

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Making the Responses.

If from effects we go back to causes, and faithfully must ascribe them, mainly and primarily, to the con- influence and energies to remove the Seat of Governferring upon us as a Colony the rights and distinctions ment out of this Province; to render Western Canada of a Parliament. Political economists, surely, would a cypher in the political compact; above all, to subject not find it hard to demonstrate that Colonial Parlia- us wholly and irrevocably to the domination of French ments,-with the accessions of power at which they Romanism. will be constantly aiming, and which in this Province and to direct rebellion.

be deprecated for the sake of the Colony itself. It is the patronage should be shared with the Crown by the a fruitful cause of intrigue, heart-burning, and dissen- people. We should then, like Ireland and Scotland, tion,—the most efficacious means that could be devised | be integral parts of the Empire: our interests would for the utter prostration of moral principle, and, by an be one; the prosperity of the Parent State would be easy consequence, of common honesty, -the bound- transfused to the dependency; our sympathies would less source, too, of unendurable and ruinous expence. beat in unison; and the connexion between us, it It were hard, indeed, to calculate the enormous sum, might be hoped, would be perpetual.

fountain and source of the most desolating of the present system,—a system which may vaunt its restrader in patriotism a pretext for hawking about his we must, more and more every year, become a factious, pernicious wares, if the arena for perpetuating strife an immoral, and an impoverished people. and keeping up excitement were not furnished in a popular representative Assembly. This it is which We have been favoured with the Report of the has given consistency and strength to chimeras in Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign legislation and extravagancies in government, which Parts, for the present year, 1843; a Society now for might otherwise have flitted by as the marvel of a day: one hundred and forty-two years engaged in the great to this we owe the consolidation of plans and schemes, work for which it was incorporated, -namely, "the originating in individual selfishness, which rush reck- maintenance of religion in our Colonies, and the prolessly through the barriers which moral fitness and pagation of the Gospel throughout those heathen

has stamped her solemn sanction. No man of sense will affirm or suppose, that a comparison is fairly to be drawn between the positions no way dismayed by the vastness of the field over respectively of a Colony and the Mother Country, in which its holy work is spread; for in the words of the looking at the abstract propriety, or the necessity on Report before us, "in one way or other, almost every general grounds, of a representative form of govern- country in the world may be said to have some claim to a Colony, where the dependence is, or should be, spiritual destitution to be supplied in the Colonies of direct upon the Mother Country, a Colony does not the Crown, as well as the Missionary stations long furnish the materials for rendering the comparison of planted which are to be maintained, is enough to emadvantages either fair or practicable. In the Mother ploy much larger resources than it has hitherto been Country, we have interests and influences, of the slow the fortune of the Society to possess; but added to well nigh impossible. Charlatanism there may have work, 327 Missionaries are at the present moment

principles of religion, order and law. model of a representative government for the Colonies, ministry in that Diocese. to state that important parts, involving most important and conservative operations, have been wrested away lar institution in the Diocese of Toronto for the in-from their machinery. We have only to look to the struction of the Candidates for Holy Orders; and in by the Society, and though, what has been done, is of a become from that which was devised by his master- each.

in the popular Legislatures of both divisions, contrary with confidence to the result. But (to adopt its own to the usage immemorial of our mother-land, religion noble declaration) whatever be the measure of support

thrused the practice of responding, in a voice more or less formally thrust out of doors, as that which ought to which it receives, the Society will go forward steadily audible, wherever I was. Sometimes this led to unpleasant remarks; but I remember, particularly, that on one occasion, on entering a church in a strange place, not a voice was heard in the part of the church in which I took my seat; but I had not been there ten minutes, when the consumed in maintaining mere that is left likely to be consumed in maintaining mere fellow-men." there had arisen by degrees a general murmur all around me—all being willing to take their part; but none having in our popular Assembly, that the unmutilated Bible resolution to make a beginning. Ever since I have been resolution to make a beginning. Ever since I have been in orders, I have directed my attention to the subject, and was not a fit book for our Common Schools. We have spoken to my congregations from time to time, have seen, through the perversion of that popular sometimes at length, sometimes more incidentally, and always with some success. But it is only in my present parish, and recently, that I have arrived at a complete find, in subservience not to the dictates of the people is the same pursued by the vicar of the parish alluded to.
Besides repeated addresses on the subject, I trained my
Sunday-school children to respond aloud. It is true
to intrigue, violence, and every species of corruption. to intrigue, violence, and every species of corruption, -our Executive Council composed for the most part of violent partisans; of persons who have for years pandered to the worst passions of the people, and whose only claim to notoriety was the violence of their agitation, and the virulence of the abuse which they heaped upon the constituted authorities. And as the effect of a Council so composed,—of men, for the most part, without personal standing or individual influence, without stake in the country, with nothing of God; and the feeling that we are not alone in our approaches to the throne of grace, make our prayers and praises more hearty and delightful. tenure of an office which they cannot hope to hold except by the advocacy of any and of every measure which goes to uproot the monarchical and conservative principles of the Constitution,—as the effect of the nisgovernment of a Council so composed, we have a public debt of great and alarming, and increasing magnitude. These are the existing calamities which so fearfully overcast our political horizon; but dark masses of cloud, big with convulsion and ruin, are seen forcing themselves slowly and surely on to thick-Intelligence.

Garner - Bishop Butler; Bishop Horsley; Bishop Stillingheet; en the gloom, and obscure wholly and forever the last glimpse of the sun-light of hope. Our Jury system is to be remodelled, that is to say, destroyed,the most noble feature in our just and impartial juris-The alternate sunshine and shade which chequers prudence perverted to purposes of political faction all human things, appears to be denied to our POLITI- and party hate. Our University of King's College, all human things, appears to be denied to our Political Affairs. For some time past, they have gradually and party hate. Our University of King's College, and zealously discharging the high functions of the Church of England, as the conducted by able and moderate men, is to be razed acquired a darker and gloomier hue,—now scarcely relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by a gleam of hopeful light. Since the day, relieved by the operations of the Church, and a grown on one of the consummations, and as "built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, gas and prophets, gas and prophets, and as "built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, the secure of the impairment of the Church, and a greatly promoted by the operations of the Church, and as "built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, the secure of the impairment and the relieved by able and moderate men, is to be razed to the Church of a private the chief cornersone," it was for many years a subject of extreme sorrow and regret with us that we were destinated to the Courch, and the chief cornersone," it is the chief corners we have found our troubles thickening,—the gloom of sition established over their secret thought, probing their very conscience; compelling them, as the condition of office, to make oath to the privacy of their individual opinions. We have, to crown all,—for a special enumeration of the revolting catalogue is important to the property of the condition of the revolting catalogue is important to supply us with a Cergyman whose abilities and the order, and the prosperity of the Church of Christ, Finally, we are gratified to see our Bishop among us and we earnestly pray that God, the wise disposer of events, may strengthen and bless your Lordship in your laborious duties, in such wise as to promote his own close. our horizon has become deeper, -our hopes of a calm their very conscience; compelling them, as the conat last from political turmoil have grown day by day dition of office, to make oath to the privacy of their trace up our calamities to their legitimate source, we possible,-the Executive Government using all their

The true lover of his country,-he who sincerely they have actually gained, -cannot long consist with desires our connexion with our father-land, and more the supremacy of the Mother Country. Sooner or than all our own quiet and prosperity, should solicit later, they must prove the instrument—the very wedge not merely a repeal of the Union of the Provinces, but of separation. While the Colony is weak in popula- an abolition of all local Parliaments. In the room tion and resources, the indications of restlessness and of them, - which have proved our bane, and never insubordination may shew themselves only in words can be an antidote to our ills,-let a quota of memof sullen or indignant murmur; but let it acquire bers from each Colony be allowed to represent its strength and numbers, and feel that it is capable of interests in the IMPERIAL LEGISLATURE; while the acting in independence, and the mere language of dis- purely local expenditure should be adjusted and mancontent will be found to give place to open defiance aged by elective District Councils under the supervision of an Executive, constituted upon some rotatory Nor is the gift of a Parliament to a Colony less to principle, and in which it might be practicable that

-wrested from the hard earnings of the struggling These are views we are prepared to hear characterto say, that if the amount which is annually frittered away upon idle debate and crude legislation, were appropriated to objects involving directly the moral good, or even physical advantage, of the country, the better comfort and increased prosperity that we should leave no room for theoretical grievances and speculative agitation.

But this is not the worst of Colonial Parliaments has proved the fountain and source of the most desolating of the country, and and source of the most desolating of the monal physical advantage of the most described has the force of the Irish agitation would re-act upon the price of the Pricip way for the most desolating of the condemnation of them,—novel as they may seem,—novel as they may seem,—novel as they may seem,—transfer of the say there are the most memorable objects of the voyage, the volcano we described has the most memorable objects of the voyage, the volcano we described has they may seem and the specially throughout the North American colonies of the price of the Irish agitation would re-act upon the price of the Irish agitation would re-act upon the price of the Irish agitation would re-act upon the price of the Irish agitation would re-act upon the price of the Irish agitation would re-act upon the most described has the may be considered that the impulsive discretical through the numerous colonies of the Price of the Irish agitation would re-act upon the most described has the work and the other than the most described has the work and the other than the most described has the work and the solution of the most described has the work of the country, the better comfort and increased prosperity that we should of the proper section of the most described has the price of the Irish agitation.

But the amount which is annually frittered condemnation of them,—novel as they may seem.

Cape Breton, has been received by your Committee, a few them the work of the bed in the most described has the work and in this diocese in the autarctic circle where we were the work of the s political evils we have had to complain of. The ponsibility to men, but which appears to be fearfully demagogue would have had no encouragement for irresponsible to God and a good conscience,-is all prosecuting his selfish and seditious schemes, nor the but hopeless. If such a system is to be maintained,

propriety have set up, and upon which religion herself | countries which have been brought into relation with Great Britain by colonization, conquest or commerce.'

This noble Society, as we have often shewn, is in ment. Putting out of the question its inapplicability upon the Christian benevolence of the Society." The and firm growth of centuries, transfused through the this is the claim which they feel to be upon them, "to body politic like nerves and fibres in the animal frame, send the glad tidings of salvation to the 100,000,000 which no popular passion can shake, - which no whim of our heathen fellow-subjects in Hindostan, to the -commerce, agriculture, literature, the army and rica, while 'a great door and effectual' for the entrance navy, and religion clasping, cementing, sanctifying all, of the Gospel has, as we trust, recently been opened -that a disruption, or even a discordancy of parts, is in China." In fulfilment of this vast and important

its strut of a day upon the parliamentary stage; the employed by the Society. chartist and the repealer may proclaim their theories In the notice of the Diocese of Quebec, we are of revolution and anarchy; the dissenter or the infidel happy to observe, that the Society have made a grant may propose the subversion of the national church; of £1000 towards the College about to be erected at but they wake no echo in the national voice,-the Lennoxville, for the training of Candidates for the pulse of the people beats true to the recognized ministry of the Church. They have also appropriated the sum of £300 Sterling per annum, which is divided It is due, however, to the able men who framed the amongst six theological Students, preparing for the

The Society notice with much satisfaction the simiand conservative operations, have been wrested away lar institution in the Diocese of Toronto for the inletters and despatches of General Simcoe, to discover testimony of their sense of its importance, have athow mutilated the frame-work of our body politic has tached to it ten exhibitions of £40 Sterling per annum

mind. That which he regarded as all essential to But we cannot, at present, exhibit even an outline give a right operation and durability to the mechanism, of the operations of the Society as detailed in this Rehas been ruthlessly lopped away. The channels by port. Besides the British Colonies of North America, which life and nourishment were to be conveyed to the | - Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundpolitical system, have been diverted or cut off: in land and the Bermudas, Cape Breton and Prince Edshort, in the grand essentials of an ordinary and a ward Island,—they support Missionaries and sustain religious education, - without which a representative institutions for religious education, over the vast exgovernment must be a mockery and a curse,—the tent of the Indian Dioceses of Calcutta, Madras and harmonious and fitting plans which he proposed to Bombay, exclusive of Australia, Tasmania, (or Van interweave with the general system of government, Diemen's Land,) and New Zealand in the East, and have been recklessly severed away, and the whole Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Guiana in the West combination consequently deranged, and virtually Indies. "In the prosecution of this work," says the Report, "the Society expended, during the year 1842, And here we speak not theoretically, but from the nearly £100,000, a sum large in itself, but inconsidemelancholy experience with which our own Colonial his- rable when compared with the wealth of this great natoryhas furnished us. We have had two rebellions with- tion, and altogether unworthy of the cause to which it in the Province of Canada,—the one in the Eastern di- was dedicated." With a solemn sense of the obligavision directly and distinctly ascribable to the repre- tion resting upon them, the Society "has made its call sentative Assembly in that Province. We have had upon the members of the Church at large, and looks

in its appointed course, looking in faith for a blessing on even the humblest efforts which are directed to the promotion of God's glory, and the salvation of our follow mon?"

In its appointed course, looking in faith for a blessing on even the humblest efforts which are directed to the promotion of God's glory, and the salvation of our follow mon?

In subscriptions, in the City of Halifax, with but few formation of the consideration of the income of the Society, have preached in St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, with a special reference to the erection of the Province of the Society have preached in St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, with a special reference to the erection of the Province of the Society have preached in St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, with a special reference to the erection of the Society have preached in St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, with a special reference to the erection of the St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, with a special reference to the erection of the St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, with a special reference to the erection of the St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishop of St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishop of St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishop of St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishop of St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, on behalf of the Colonial Bishop of St. Paul's Church, by the Lord Bishop of St. Pau

We have received the first number of the Queen of ligence, published, as we perceive, at the Office of the Albion, New-York. The mechanical execution is neat, and as it comes to us under the auspices of a long established and valuable periodical, we wish it all the success it may be expected to derive from the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the supervision of the able and industrious conductor of the supervision of the

the receipt of Ten Pounds from His Excellency the the Committee have, for the first time, to report the appropriated the sum of £20,000 to its endowment, and

concession of the Township of Brock, also acknowledge the recept of Ten Pounds from His Excellency the Governor General, towards the completion of said Church.

To the objects of the Church Society, and at a monitor when all his feelings must have been deeply solemn. The Testator was Henry Harris Esq., of Annapolis.

From Yarmouth, the Rev. Richard Avery has forwarded the sum of £15 10s. 7\frac{1}{2}d., of which, eleven shirts and the sum of £15 to \$10\$.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ADDRESS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH TO THE LORD BISHOP, ON HIS FIRST VISIT TO PAKENHAM.

To the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop

My Lord,-We the undersigned, the Churchwardens, in behalf of the Churchmen on this mission, beg leave, on this your Lordship's first visit amongst us, to express our hearty welcome and congratulations, and to state the satisfaction and pleasure it affords us to see in this remote part of the country a Prelate of our holy Church, travellples," and zealously discharging the high functions of

laborious duties, in such wise as to promote his own glor and the welfare of his Church, which he purchased win his own blood, and over which in this Diocese the Holy Ghost hath given you the oversight.

We have the honour to be. Your Lordship's obedt. humble servants, FRANCIS GILLAN, ? Church Thos. Burrows, \(\) warden.
On behalf of the members of the Unitel
Church of England and Irelan in this Mission Pakenham, Oct. 12, 1843.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY. To the Churchwardens and Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Pakenham and vicinity.

Church in this part of my extensive Diocese,—the Church of your fathers, and which is built, as you most justy observe, "upon the foundation of the prophets and apotles, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone." Your long state of spiritual destitution, under which so many of our brethren throughout the colony still unhappily suffer, was to me a subject of deep regret, and natwithstanding any exertion in my power to make, would have still continued, but for the Christian munificence of the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gs-pel in Foreign Parts, which enabled me, as the miniser of her bounty, to place a Clergyman among you. This noble Society has for more than one hundred and fity years been anxiously employed in spreading the Gopel

and Sacraments in all the simplicity and purity of the

Pakenham, 12th Oct. 1843.

Nova Scotia Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

We extract from the Report which has been obligingly furnished us the following particulars:—
The period for holding the Fifth Anniversary of the

gret the absence of their worthy and Reverend Secretary, as well for the cause of that absence, as for the loss sustained by your Committee, from the efficient services al-ways rendered by that Reverend Gentleman, in conducting the affairs of the Society in general, and more paricularly, on an occasion like the present, in preparing for your consideration, a full and accurate detail of its proceedings, which, from his intimate acquaintance with all matters connected with the Society, he was so well calcu-

your Committee thus express their deep regret, for the absence of their Reverend Secretary, they at the same time entertain the hope, that God, in His good Providence, will soon restore him, in renewed health and strength, to the field of his labours and his usefulness.

Since the last report of the proceedings of the Society, several grants of money have been made by the Commitllent and unpretending nature, yet it is a pleasing duty to report to those, who take an interest in the progress of the Society, the quiet and peaceful working of its principles, and that it trusts, it will be humbly instrumental by the blessing of God, in whose service it is engaged, in making some small portion of the wilderness to rejoice and blossom as the rose, by spreading the knowledge of that word, which maketh wise unto salvation, and by giv-ing to those who have hitherto been destitute of them, use of those ordinances, which in themselves, are so well adapted to the improvement and comfort of those who partake in them. In some places destitute of the more regular, and efficient ministrations, of the duly ordained servant of God, recourse has been had, to the humble but useful services of respectable Lay Readers, or Catechists, who have been licensed for such purpose, The following appropriations were made since the last Annual Meeting, followed by a detail of the receipts of

For the erection of Churches, For the support of Lay Readers under 20 0 0 ers, 20 0 0
For grants of Books, 10 0 0
For Books, remittances returned, 28 13 6 For Missionary visits,....

"Student at Kings' College,..... Making in all the sum of £298 13 6

The Committee, in turning the attention of the meeting to the consideration of the income of the Society, have to express their regret, that the funds of this Society have

exceptions, have been the same, since the formation of the Society. At that period, a number of persons readily came forward to its support, and put down their names as contributors to its funds; but since that time, your London, with a view to the formation of Bishoprics in all We have received the first number of the Queen of the Islands; but since that time, your the Islands, as we perceive, at the Office of the igence, published, as we perceive, at the Office of the interests of the present time seems at each, and liberality, for which the present time seems at each, and liberality, for which the present time seems at each, and liberality for which the present time seems at each, and liberality for which the present time seems at each, and liberality for which the present time your the Colonies of the Empire, in which any portion of the Colonies of the Empire and the Colonies

Church, in March last, after a sermon preached by the Lord Bishop, and inclusive also of the collection of £49 mittee next turned their attention to the see of Nova The Churchwardens of the St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas, (London District) thankfully acknowledge

The Churchwardens of the St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas, (London District) thankfully acknowledge

The Churchwardens of the St. Thomas' Church, St. Paul's Church, after a sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Arnold, in aid of the Funds of the Society, whose extent had long appeared too great for the effectual supervision of a single prelate; and with a view etty, on Sunday last, the 19th of February, amounts to

pious disposition, and affectionate regard, of the Testator, for the objects of the Church Society; and at a moment,

lings and ten-pence, contributed by the parents and children of one family, was directed to be applied to assist in the education of Candidates for the ministry. The number of members, of which this Society consists at present,

The letter addressed to the Assistant Secretary, accompanying the remittance of £17, from the Digby Local Committee, by the President and Secretary of that Committee, has, among others, the following interesting par-

of their subscriptions is £40. There is every where in this neighbourhood, a more intelligent acquaintance with the Church, and a growing attachment to her services,

From Clements, £5 has been remitted, by the Rev. W. Godfrey, in addition to £1 15s. 6d., received in April last.
From the Liverpool Local Committee, the sum of £21 has been forwarded by Rev. J. T. T. Moody, through S. P. Fairbanks Esq., one of the Delegates at the present meeting. The number of persons belonging to the Liverpool Society, is about 250; the amount subscribed at their last meeting, was £30; the balance of £10, Mr. Moody

writes, he expects to forward this week; £1 3s. 9d. of the amount remitted is to be sent to New Zealand.

At the fifth Anniversary of the Antigonish Parochial Branch of the Church Society, recently held, the sum of £13 and upwards was subscribed for the various purposes of the Society; £10 of this sum has been forwarded by the Rev. T. C. Leaver; in addition to this sum, Mr. Leaver remitted from the Antigonish Committee in April ver remitted from the Antigonish Committee, in April last, the sum of £10 8s., and in July, the sum of £2 18s.,

To the Churchwardens and Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Pakenham and vicinity.

Gentlemen,—I thank you sincerely for your kind wdcome on this my first episcopal visit to your beautifal and prosperous settlement.

I me letter than Dr. Shreve, accompanying a remintance of £10 5s., from the Chester District Committee, has the following pleasing information: "The Annual Meeting of our Society took place on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., at which a large number of subscribers, and others, were present, thus showing their undiminished interest in the reference of the Society took place on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., at which a large number of subscribers, and others, were present, thus showing their undiminished interest in the reference of the Society took place on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., at which a large number of subscribers, and others, were present, thus showing their undiminished interest in the state of the subscribers of th I am happy to find so many attached members of the the welfare of the Society. At the close of the Meeting, hurch in this part of my extensive Diocese,—the Church to our list. I am happy to say, the members of the Parish generally, evince a strong desire thus to enrol themselves among the number of those, who, not only in this Province, but in the Christian world at large, love and venerate the Church of their Fathers, "the pillar and ground of the truth." Five shillings of the above amount remitted, at particular request, is to be sent to the Society

for Promoting Christianity among the Jews."

The sum of £8 15s, has been forwarded by the Sackville Committee, through the Rev. A. Gray.

A very interesting Report, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Ingles, before the St. George's Local Committee, at Cape Breton, has been received by your Committee, a few

their meeting in January last.

present meeting. The Society, though only originated a fortnight back, already numbers 60 members.

Making in all the sum of £366 7 8 In closing their report, the Committee would earnestly call upon their Brethren of the Local Committees, and other members of the Society, (when they consider the happy, and exalted privileges, of Church communion they enjoy,) for more strenuous exertions, in the great, and good work, which they have undertaken; until they shall be enabled, through the blessing of God, to place within the reach of the Poorest Individual, throughout the length through the Poorest Individual, throughout the length through the place of the priest over the mind of the Irish peasant was produced by the religious veneration of the latter, and the religious subordination of the former. But this has passed away. The priest purchases his religious authority by popular servility, and to gain the applause or pocket the dues of his parishioners, neither scruples to revile his Bishop, nor to caluminate his brother priest.

Yes; the agitation goes bravely on indeed. One week rents are always and privileges and provided and privileges are always.

Governor General, in aid of a fund for repairing and enlarging said Church.

The Committee have, for the first time, to report the pleasing intelligence of the receipt of a Legacy, by the hands of the Rev. Edwin Gilpin, Rector of the Parish of Annapolis; its amount is small, only £5, but it marks the Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the purpose of the Church in the Colony, before recommending to Her Majesty the appointment of a Bishop. It was for the colony the church in the Colony the Church in the Colony the Church in pose of inducing the congregation of St. Paul's to contribute to this amount, that the Lord Bishop of Jamaica kindly consented to occupy the pulpit on Sunday morning and to plead the cause of the Church and Clergy of New Brunswick. His Lordship selected as his text a part of 1 Corinthians, xii. 28,—"God hath set some in the Church. first apostles;"—and after expatiating upon the promises given, and the privileges conveyed to "the congregation of faithful people," wherever existing, wherever dispersed, he proceeded to set forth the apostolic character of that anch of the Universal Church of Christ, to which his Lordship and the congregation he addressed professed to belong. After asserting the Church of England to be at committee, by the President and Secretary of that Comittee, has, among others, the following interesting parculars:—
"SIR,—It gives us great pleasure to inform you of our
outlined success: the meetings of the Committee are
"SIR,—It gives us great pleasure to inform you of our
outlined success: the meetings of the Committee are continued success; the meetings of the Committee are always well attended, and the Managing Committee are active, and the subscriptions generally paid.

"There are now 253 members enrolled, and the amount the corruptions that a control of the parity of its doctrine from the corruptions that the corrupt

and fitting tribute to the energy, and faithfulness, and zeal, with which the present Bishop of Nova Scotia had discharged the duties incumbent upon him, during the time that New Brunswick had formed a part of his episcopal charge, but deemed it no disparagement to his brother Prelate's diligence or devotedness, to express his belief that the complete and effectual supervision of a diocese such as that of the present extent of the see of Nova Scotia, was beyond the powers of any individual Prelate. As an instance of the benefit likely to accrue to the Church from the erection of a see in New Brunswick. the Church from the erection of a see in New Brunswick, his Lordship referred briefly to what had been effected in the diocese of Newfoundland, from which he had just been transferred, during the four years it had had the advantage of a resident Chief Pastor. Within that short period upwards of twenty new churches had been added to the house of Cod's expired working the Clarge had to the houses of God's appointed worship, the Clergy had been triplicated, an institution established for the especial education of candidates for the Ministry, and the extensive operation of the Newfoundland School Society brought into immediate connexion with the Church, under the control of its Diocesan. Notwithstanding the piety and zeal of many of the Clergy of New Brunswick, to which last, the sum of £10 8s., and in July, the sum of £2 less, and a further sum of £3, to be sent to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in aid of Missions to the Healer Propagation of the Gospel Propagation of the Gospel Propagation of t responding enlargement of result in that Province, from the immediate superintendence of a Chief Pastor resident there. It is impossible, however, in a brief notice such as this, to follow the eloquent prelate through the important details, and powerful appeals which characterized his admirable discourse. The collection, which was received by the Rector and Curate of St. Paul's, amounted to the sum of £52. 3s. 6d.; and if any members of the congregation or friends of the Church were absent or insuffici ntly provided on the occasion, and are disposed to contribute towards an object so important to the interests of the Church in these Colonies, their contributions will be thankfully received by either of those Rev. gentlemen.— Halifax Times, October 17.

From our English Files.

IRISH AGITATION. (From The Times.)

the inestimable privileges which she confers, and better acquainted with her pure and distinctive principles.

It is true, like the primitive Church, she is the seet that is everywhere as the seet of an enlarged number of Missionaries, of increasing congregations, and of more candidates for confirmation coming forward, with greater seriousness and preparation of mish Vicar-General of the diocese, Dr. Fogarty, who had prethat is everywhere spoken against, but conscious of her heart. The number of Books distributed, circumstances viously been hostile to the meeting, and had warmly deprecated catholic truths and apostolic character, she may well bear with the malevolent calumnies of ignorance, presumption is probably near the truth:—13 Bibles, 30 Testaments, and infidelity, and look down with compassion on the numerous sects so bitterly combined against her, for they will soon be swept away and be no more seen, as hundreds of the like spirit have already been, while she, ightly judging all pretended discoveries in our religion to be only and the material probably near the truth:—13 Bibles, 30 Testaments, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and infimity of purpose with the strongest protestations of zeal, and in of the like spirit have already been, while she, nightly judging all pretended discoveries in our religion to be only new varieties of falsehood, shall continue as she has done do centuries, to dispense to future generations the Word and Sacraments in all the simplicity and purity of the Apostolic Church,—the Church to which alone our Lord Promised his continual presence.

I feel much strengthened by your affectionate reception; and my earnest prayer is, that God in his goodness. At Cowe Bay, a Meeting was to the late ago, reliminary to the attempt at creeting a short time ago, reliminary to the attempt at creeting and the single and we can be not at the interest at the little Chapel has been repaired, and very neatly fitted and will and will at were, by one soul, and will at were, by one soul, and we led, as it were, by one soul, and we led, as it were, by In summer. At Cowe Bay, a Meeting was to be field a short time ago, preliminary to the attempt at erecting a short time ago, preliminary to the attempt at erecting a continue you faithful and resolute members of our Zion, which I conscientiously believe to be the purest branch of the Church of Christ which at present exists on earth; and that he will cause you to grow daily in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Lawy Topogram of the former year, no one acquainted with the difficulties of the season will be surprised, especially if it be considered, how much has been engaged in, and is in prospect, only be quoted:—" Ireland will wrest Repeal from England as locally, among our people; but not withstanding this, had she wrested Emancipation; and once able to legislate for herself, it not been for the extremely stormy autumn, which prevented the Visiting Missionary from meeting the people, she will soon do away with absenteeism—a system which resulted from the confiscations of Elizabeth, of Cromwell, and of at the usual time for collecting subscriptions, the deficiency would be small, if any thing. It is proposed that an adjournment be made to the first of March, when it is adjournment be made to the first of March, when it is hoped, a more satisfactory account can be rendered to the Society than at present."*

Devonshire to do the same to the detriment of the poor." Now, when it is recollected that these two noblemen are amongst the when it is recollected that these two noblemen are amongst the From New Dublin, the Rev. J. W. Weeks, has forwar- most considerate, lenient, and improving landlords in the whole Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, again calls upon the General Committee to present to their brethern, the Representatives of most, if not of all the Local Committee, with its usual punctuality,

The Guysboro' Committee, with its usual punctuality,

The Guysboro' Committee, with its usual punctuality, which no popular passion can shake,—which no whim of despot or demagogue can overturn. They are so intertwined and interwoven, the one with the other, and the Negroes of the Western Coast of Af-In submitting this Report, your Committee have to reret the absence of their worthy and Reverend Secretary, conversion of the Heathen.

and £21782d, to be to under the form of the general and sometimes immoderate political conversion of the Heathen. conversion of the Heathen.

The Committee at St. Margaret's Bay has, as usual, The Committee at St. Margaret's Bay has, as usual, hopelessly blind who does not at once see the strength of the men are great mimics. One of our officers danced and made its punctual remittance by the Rev. J. Stannage, popular passions, and the reckless subservience of sacerdotal sung Jim Crow to a set of them; and a Fuegian immediately,

amounting to £6 6s 6d.

From Lunenburg, in addition to the amount of £23, remitted in February last, the Rev. J. C. Cochran, has forwarded the sum of £24 6s. There has been an increase warded the sum of £24 6s. There has been an increase the District Society at Lunenburg, since their meeting in January last.

The Newport Committee have forwarded by the hands of the Rev R. Uniacke, the sum of £11 16s 4d.

From Aylesford, the sum of £1 has been forwarded by the Rev. H. L. Owen.

From Mahone Bay, where a Branch Society has lately been formed by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, the sum of £3, has been paid by Mr. B. Zwicker, their delegate at the present meeting. The Society, though only originated a fortnight back, already numbers 60 members.

amongst those who have been tied and fettered by the chains of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. The serion of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see their ranks of political thraldom. They chuckle as they see the

tic cheering" with which this side-blow was hailed. Mr. Cant-The Dartmouth Local Committee are still untiring in their endeavours, to increase the efficiency of their Society, and especial commendations are due to them from this Committee. The result of their labours, aided by cannon's mouth." Again, referring to the priests who still held ety, and especial commendations are due to them from this Committee. The result of their labours, aided by the unceasing exertions of their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Parker, has been, to enrol nearly every member, of every family, in the Parish, on the list of the Society, and to increase the amount of their subscriptions, to the sum of \$4.55\$, of which \$6.32\$ to \$6.15\$ key left behind me 7,000 men who would go with me to the cannon's mouth." Again, referring to the priests who still held aloof, he spoke with bitter malignity:—"I regret that all the Bishops and clergy of Ireland are not Repealers or patriots; nor can I say that I am as fond of them as if they were. When I see a Bishop who is not a patriot. I we shall not columns of this day. The active and inexhaustible cheerfulness of our young Sovereign, her unwearied spirits, and her unvarying enjoyment of the shifting seem to be matters affording equal delight to the court which attends her, and to the court and people which receive her. It is indeed one of the best qualities and effects of a mind and temper overflowing with cheerfulness, that it converges to the court and people which receive her. It is indeed one of the best qualities and effects of a mind and temper overflowing with cheerfulness, that it converges to the court and people which receive her. It is indeed one of the best qualities and effects of a mind and temper overflowing with cheerfulness. his Committee. The result of their labours, and only the unceasing exertions of their Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Parker, has been, to enrol nearly every member, of every family, in the Parish, on the list of the Society, and to increase the amount of their subscriptions, to the sum of £58, of which £33 4s 6d, has been paid to the Treasurer. The income of the Society for the past year appears as follows:

Amount collected in Halifax,

Amount collected in Halifax,

Capacy of H. Harris, Esq.,

The agitation goes bravely on. It has made the priests parasites to the lords over their priests; it has made the priests parasites to the lords over their priests; it has made the priests parasites to the sum of the Lind from local Committees, and one lord and one lady of the bedchamber; one secretary of the Lind for the Lind for the society for the post year.

Amount collected in Halifax,

Capacy of H. Harris, Esq.,

Capacy of H.

Church—"A Church, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets—Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone."

The sum of £20 has since been remitted by the St. George's Society at Cape Breton, by their Treasurer, Mr. Brownnot.

The sum of £20 has since been remitted by the St. George's Society at Cape Breton, by their Treasurer, Mr. Brownnot.

The sum of £20 has since been remitted by the St. George's Society at Cape Breton, by their Treasurer, Mr. Brownnot.

The sum of £20 has since been remitted by the St. George's Society at Cape Breton, by their Treasurer, Mr. Brownnot.

son to speak thus :--- "I must abandon my avocation as an agi-

son to speak thus:—"I must abandon my avocation as an agitator, for the people and the clergy" (it once was 'the clergy and their people') are going beyond me. * * * Heretofore I have excited; I now must moderate. It is now my duty to regulate the vigour and temper the energy of the people."

Regulate the vigour of an incensed and furious people! Temper the energy of men whom you have for years been rousing to resistance against the oppression of the alien! Calm the hot blood which you have taught to boil against the supposed authors of every we which desolates your country! Are you mad? thors of every wo which desolates your country! Are you mad? Or are you now for the first time looking for some safe refuge from the dangers which you have courted, and the horrors which you have created? Are you expecting from the temper of your ntrymen that shield against the dreadful disasters of a civil conflict which the firmness of a courageous Minister would long since have thrown over you and Ireland? Look to the long annals of past time—to the history of every man who has swayed a people's will; look to the fate of your own priests. Those who were your and their servants are now no longer so.

They will have their way; for you have taught them their power. The pack will turn upon the huutsman at last.

"Ea turba cupidine prædæ"
"Quà via difficilis, quaque est via nulla ferentur,
"Ille fugit, per quæ fuerat loca sæpe secutus,
"Heu, famulos fugit ipse suos I clamare libebat,
"Actæon ego sum: dominum cognoscite vestrum

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. (Second notice, from the Literary Gazette.)

In our last Gazette we had the satisfaction to give a com-In our last Gazette we had the satisfaction to give a complete outline of the course and scientific proceedings of the antarctic expedition, which we rejoice to find has made so strong a public sensation. The harmony which prevailed from first to last in every department, the firmness and resolution of all employed, and the safe return, with so little of sickness or of loss during four years of arduous and dangerous enterprise, reflect such credit on officers and men, that it would indeed be difficult to find words to express our admiration. We take reflect such credit on officers and men, that it would indeed be difficult to find words to express our admiration. We take pleasure in stating that his Royal Highness Prince Albert took it warm and early interest in their progress and discoveries. In bestowing his regards upon these brave navigators, he assumes the true position of a British prince; and a portion of their gallant exploits will thus become a part of his history as, well is of the history of the nation adorned by both.

In addition to what appeared in our last week's sheet, we have some particulars to communicate to our readers, which

In addition to what appeared in our last week's sheet, we have some particulars to communicate to our readers, which, we are sure, will be gratifying to their tastes and curiosity. We mentioned the plummet having struck the ground in a sounding of great depth, but had not at the moment the exact extent before us. It was an 2677 fathoms; and by an able contrivance the vessels veered aut more than 4000 fathoms of line, and yet (as in lat. 66½ deg. 3.) with all that scope could find no bottom. In the former case, where they did, they could not bring the lead up again to indicate the nature of the ground. In the highest latitudes when they reached, and much within the antarctic circle, their dradging was very productive, and they have brought home, in sputs of wine, many ductive, and they have brought home, in splits of wine, many specimens of mollusca and other creatures, shells, &c., &c., which are believed to be rare, if not new, in this branch of sciwhich are believed to be rare, if not new, in this branch of scientific exploration, and which will be the more welcome now, since Professor Forbes's Ægean researches have, as it were, opened a vast novel field of inquiry for the investigation of the nature of our globe. In these desolate regions, where so little could be seen or found on the surface, it was some compensation to be able to divulge even a few secrets from the depths of the sea. Above and around them it was almost as if life were extinct. Animals there were none; and birds were very few. The stormy petrel occasionally flying over their heads was shot; and a new species of white petrel was also obtained. The other continuously inhabitants of the antarctic, such as calls, for ornithological inhabitants of the antarctic, such as gulls, &c. were identical with those of the arctic regions; the same in colour, feather, and form, only they were "like angel visits, few and far between." Of shrimps under the ice there were myriads; but apparently nothing to feed upon them except the worthless finner-whale. For the mess the ocean was a blank. Seals, however, abounded, with skins of a long coarse hair. And this was all—all except the extraordinary penguin, whose habits seemed to be impenetrable. This bird was found always on the ice, and at immense distance from land. How always on the ice, and at immense distance from land. How it existed appeared to be a mystery. There were thousands and tens of thousands of the smaller species; and the lightly fledged young in their first year were often met with. But here were, besides, a patriarchal order, never encountered in more than three at any time, and ofan immense size. Their appearance with a summits of insbarys and always the sample of the summits of insbarys and always the distance of the summits of insbarys and always their samples of the summits of the sample than three at any time, and of an infinense size. Their appearance on the summits of icebergs and elsewhere was almost ludierous; for, with their stately stalk and short legs, they looked for all the world, like the padres of a religious order. One was weighed at 76lb, and stood about 4ft. 6in. in height. The average weight of this large class was 64lb. And heavy as they were and seemed, their activity in leaping was incredible. In their walk, and glancing over their shoulders as it were with wonder at their strange visitors, they betrayed no fears, and hardly took themselves out of the way. But if an impulse led them to jump up the face of a piece of ice, their flappers came down on jump up the face of a piece of ice, their nappers came down on each side, and they rose with a spring (considering their form) truly astonishing; as several of the officers estimated such exploits at 10, 12, or 14 feet in perpendicular height. How these birds contrive to live on icy masses, unable to fly, and not much made for running, is, we repeat, a natural curiosity. There are no insects within many degrees in the antarctic circle where

quartz in huge masses in basaltic caverus, and other singular remains. It looks as if a land had been submerged, and again thrown up to the surface by volcanic action; the former solid earth and all its products having been restored to view under an igneous power, which destroyed it. Here, however, our countrymen fared well. They could not thin the multitudes of teal which surrounded them and afforded good table cheer, and an excellent species of the brassica tribe, though wild, furnished a vegetable much esteemed after a long voyage. The seed of this cabbage furnished food for many birds, and several specimens were brought from this quarter. From Kerguelen's Land we have on our table, kindly presented to us by Lient. Smith, a beautiful specimen of the fossil wood—a black silex, with the woody fibres obviously circling in the anterior, and the outer bark, particularly on one side, of a different brown consistency. It is about five inches in diameter, and very heavy. From Van Dieman's Land we have also silicified vegetable remains, of singular beauty; and in mentioning the place whence they came, we are happy to notice the hearty welcome from Sir J. Franklin, who made it a home to the expedition. The visit to Cape Horn, whither they ran from the Falkland Islands, brought them acquainted with the natives of that wild promontory. They met them on an island, not on the mainland, but a place evidently much frequented by them. They never met more than six or seven of the men together, and found them a fearless and rather robust, active, and welllooking race. They were matchless imitators, and very dexterous thieves; had nothing to offer in barter but small pieces of skins; and were careful to prevent the appearance of their women. These were kept sedulously out of sight; and in one instance, where a party from the ships surprised two of them them, screeching with terror. The "Jerdan Island" of Capt.
Weddell's map was near; and upon it, as upon others, rabbits
(brought from the Falkland Isles) were put ashore; and as the they will no doubt thrive, and replenish the land. Our voytouch, landed rabits, poultry, goats, and sheep, of which their future successors may reap the advantage. The boats of the natives of the Terra del Fuego are curiously built, and their bottom ballasted with clay, on which their cooking is performed. encouragement. to the great entertaniment of the ships crews, copied both
The annals of crime and suffering tell us that prisoners long dance and song; the first to perfection, and the last so well confined exult at each fresh accession to their numbers. They feel the weight of bondage alleviated by the augmentation of its victims. A similar feeling may be supposed to prevail amongst those who have been tied and fettered by the chains

> THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE CONTINENT.—The warm and friendly reception of her Majesty in Belgium will be found fully detailed in our columns of this day. The active and inexhausti-

the reach of the Poorest Individual, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all the blessings, and privileges, of the Gospel, through the ministrations of our beloved Church—"A Church, built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets—Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone."

*The sum of £20 has since been remitted by the St. George's Speciated and Speci

formity with royal etiquette, upon visiting him at his hotel, his Majesty stepped hastily forward, exclaiming "No, no, L——,

none of that nonsense, if you please."

We do not feel disposed to make too much of these passing piness which a kind and beneficent Sovereign so well deserves, and which a loyal and grateful people ought to desire for one who so steadily seeks the happiness of her people. She is now travelling over a country, which, at two intervals very remote —was the theatre of the two most sanguinary wars that ever devastated the world, and which wars were both terminated by triumphs equally signal over these cruel despots and tyrants. It was in these provinces that the Duke of Alva, a worthy instrument of such a master, perpetrated the atrocious cruelty of the Flemish wars; and it was in this province that Napoleon made his last tremendous struggle, and that the universal peace which we now enjoy was secured and established in his subjugation. It is gratifying to our English feelings that we are enabled to afford to these friendly foreigners such a happy and delightful contrast between two sanguinary tyrants and our own beneficent constitutional monarch, and that our Sovereign also will thus become more confirmed in our own just preference for regal power and influence founded upon the solid basis of the hearty love of her people, by being thus powerfully reminded that the memory of tyrants is always visited with the just indignation of posterity, and that the justice of Providence always defeats the object of their ambition. The towering empire of Napoleon is buried at Waterloo, and the free and constitutional states of Holland and Belgium have almost effaced the memory of the Spanish domina ion in the Netherlands.

We believe that her Majesty's summer journeys and visitings

vour civil

s or

and

ttle

ain, and Iow

ear-

heir

1 to

m)

nere

t is.

als,

eer,

The

and

t on

lex-

heir

one hem

be concluded upon her return from the Netherlands, and that she will spend what remains of the most splendid autumn which within our memory has ever gilded our fields with its attempered sun, and yellow and golden lustre, at Windsor.— How delightful is it, says an ancient Roman poet, to return to our own home and country after a long journey amidst foreign scenes and images,—ad usitato accumbere lecto; to lie down again in our own bed, and to recal those beautiful scenes and images amidst the selection of the selection again in our own bed, and to recal those beautiful scenes and images amidst the equinoctial and wintry winds which whistle round our paternal chimneys. We then learn to value our own home, and to find that the best effect of wandering is that it binds us closer to our domestic hearths. Our fancy, indeed, and perhaps our judgment, becomes enlivened and enriched by the new scenes and images we have beheld, but in every well-constituted mind the atwarded facilities and affections rally constituted mind the strongest feelings and affections rally around our home; and where is the best home for a beland constitutional Sovereign but in the midst of her loyal and affectionate people?—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

Colonial.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. - We extract the following constitutional and vigorous remarks, from an article in the Montreal Courier, written in the assumed form of a Speech of an Honourable Member in the House of Assembly, on the introduction of the control of the co troduction of Mr. Baldwin's University Bill: "The preamble of this Bill, with a shew of candour, acknow-

Majesty George the 4th, with the style and privileges of an University under the solemn gage of a Royal Charter and was, also, endowed by the same Royal munificent hand a portion of the waste lands of the Crown. * * * *
If this House can abrogate that Charter—if it can annul the tenure of property in a corporate body—it can do the same with the lands and tenements of individuals derived from the Crown—for might, in either case, will constitute the right. I would particularly call upon Honorable members of the Roman Catholic Church, to consider well what may be the consequences to their own Collegiate institutions in the Eastern portion of this Province, to the richly endowed Seminaries at Montreal and Quebec.—By what tenure do they hold their princely property—is it not by grant from the Crown? Is it not by precisely the same kind of tenure as that by which King's College holds its property? If then this House can deprive the one, it can with the same ease, the same measure of justice—deprive the others. Let honorable members reflect, that if the principle of spoliation proposed in this Bill be adopted by the House, the patent titles to land in this Province will become valueless as the sheepskin on which they are engrossed, nay the very deeds of conveyance from man to man, of as little value as the foolscap on which they are written, and which should appropriately adorn the head of every Honourable member who may vote for this Bill.

What do we now see? A proposal to sweep away, as if they were but cobwebs, both a Royal Charter and an Act of Parliament. liament—stripping the University at one fell swoop, of those rights and privileges, and of that property which are both secured to her by guarantees than which we cannot conceive any stronger in the wide world—and after thus stripping her naked, this Bill proposes in the 101st Clause, with a refinement upon the deepest hypocrasy, to make an exhibition of mingled institute. ustice and charity—telling the deluded officers of the University, who forsook their native home and abandoned their livings British Charter, telling them that if those new sources of inome arising partly from labours which they never contempla-

no other source than the fountain af all honors, the Sovereign on the throne? If the Honorable member does not know this, I shall take the liberty of quoting to him a case in point of such late. such late occurrance that it cannot yet have escaped his recollection—I mean the case of Queen's College in this town. Did not the Legislative Council and assembly in the first session of the United Parliament of this Province pass an Act incorporating that College, and authorising it to confer degrees in the Arts and Faculties? Did not the late Lord Sydenham reserve that Act for the Queen's pleasure thereon, on the ground that such power was not vested in any British Legislature? Was not the question referred to the Crown Lawyers in England? Was not the Bill refused the Royal sanction on that very ground? And, were not the managers of Queen's bliged to seek for a Royal Charter in consequence? We shall perhaps be told that this Bill does not propose to repeal that portion of the Royal Charter which confers the power of granting literary honors—but does it not propose to transfer that power from the King's College to the University of Toronto. What right, I would ask, has this House to mutilate What right, I would ask, has this House to mutilate that which is written above the sign manual of the King? What right has this House to blot out from above that sign

manual the words "King's College," and substitute the words ersity of Toronto?" Whilst upon the subject of the University, we would notice the spirited communication of a correspondent subscribing himself "Orill" in our contemporary the Patriot—This writer truly remarks "hatred of the Church is the one common feeling—the strong bond of sympathy, which unites the discordant elements now arrayed against the Charter of our infant University. This is a fact the most superficial observer cannot but discover, since the agitators take such slight pains to dissemble. And, indeed, there is no other passion sufficienty powerful to combine these antagonist materials in one purpose. First we have the Independents, whose leader, (Mr. Roaf,) at a large public meeting in England, a few months since, told sundry strange stories about the Methodists in Cahada, to wit, —that 'Their teachers taught without the Bible,' then the Ryersoniaa Methodists, who consider Mr. Roaf, aforesaid, a propagator of falsehoods; next the Presbyterians who, forgetting the principles of their ancestors, and their 'Confession of Faith,' (except the part relative to the 'extirpation of prelacy,') warmly advecate, through their mouthpiece the Banner, the holding communion with the Congregationalists and foresization, with the other sects. Truly, a

tionalists and fraternization with the other sects. Truly, a that the Kirk, after having courted the assistance of the sector ries in the promotion of its own objects, is quite prepared to throw them overboard on the first opportunity. "I would carnestly call the attention of both Churchmen and Dissenters, to the to the extracts beneath, taken from a letter of the Rev. Dr. McGill, which, through some sad error in policy, made its appearance in the Banner. This gentleman is one of the leading Presbyterians in Canada, and his letter may be considered as expressive of the genuine feeling amongst members of the Kirk, although they made it convenient to conceal the sentiment for a The worthy Doctor appears to be fully impressed with the sin of supporting 'neutralizing institutions'; and all persons who consider the matter, if they have the usual proportion of sense, must coincide with him. He says:—'Our Canadian Senators will soon find themselves involved in no small embarassment, should they establish a precedent for conferring transfer. of the public money to every religious denomination that may petition for it, to enable them to carry out some sectaria project. ject.'- When a nation is divided into numerous and conflictg parties—when the balance of sects is such that assistance cannot be obtained for truth without conceding an equivalent for error, * * it is the duty of every Christian to favor no measure that would build up such divisions into a

more compact form, and give them a better chance of perpetu ancellor of our Exchequer, a long list of donations to colteges that might be set up by the numerous sects in this country, even though the said Chancellor had rejected the worst of them, and disbursed to the rest the state munificence to the lemant. remotest fraction: such policy would be as much at variance with enlightened statesmanship as true piety, and every year

DIOCESAN COLLEGE OF QUEBEC .- We are indebted to the Montreal Courier for the following notice of the Bill now before the Provincial Legislature, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Diocesan College, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Quebec." The Preamble of this Bill commences with stating the exertions that have been made to establish a College ne Lennoxville, and that it would conduce to its advantage and efficacy to obtain for it a Charter of Incorporation. The Act then proceeds to constitute and appoint the Corporation to consist of the following persons:—The Lord Bishop of Quebee, church of the Diocese of Quebec—Secondly—The Trustees of the said Diocesan College, not less than three in number, and thirdly, the College Council, not less than — in number—the aid Trustees and Council to be named by the Bishop, and, in the event of removal, death, or resignation, to be replaced in the same manner, and so on continually for ever.

The Act empowers the Corporation to have a Seal, with power to alter it as they think proper—gives them the right of contracting, suing, impleading, prosecuting, and the contrary, in all the Courts of the Province, and also to confer degrees and establish such rules, orders, and regulations as they shall deem necessary. The Act goes on to give the necessary authority to hold any lands or property that shall be given or bequeathed them, without Letters of Mortmain, or to sell, alienate, or lease the same as they think right—Provided, that the net proceeds of such property do not exceed a certain sum per annum. They are also empowered to appoint an Attorney

It is further enacted that these revenues are to be strictly applied to Educational purposes alone. That Degrees are not to be granted other than honorary, or in the Faculty of Divi-nity or Polite Arts, or Literature. This Act is to be considered a public Act by all Judges and Officials; but is not to extend so as to diminish any of the Royal rights of Her Ma- Dominick Daly, 10th Feb., 1841, Executive

[We need not say that we sincerely wish every success to the establishment of the Diocesan College of Quebec. We must however enter our protest against the principle embodied in this proposed Bill, viz., that the Provincial Legislature have the shadow of a right to confer upon any Literary Institution, the power of granting degrees. This is the inalienable prerogative of the Crown, and can only be obtained by a Royal

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Since our last, the House of Assembly has been chiefly occupied with the Bill for suppressing Party Processions, which has passed the second reading. A republican document has been brought forward by Mr. Hincks, the object of which is to advocate the getting rid of the permanent Civil List. Every loyal British subject in this Province has but one opinion on this matter,—in the words of the Montreal Herald,—"That the Civil List, whether voted by the Colonial Parliament, or fixed by the constitution, should be constitution, should be constitution, should be constitution, should be constitution. ledges that King's College, at Toronto, was invested by his late fixed by the constitution, should be permanent, and placed beyond the power of the mere popular branch of the Legislatu we hold to be absolutely necessary to the working of our form of government; but that the amounts of the salaries paid to public officers may be altered and modified by the people with | F. Hincks, 9th June, 1842, Executive Counthe consent of the crown, or by the crown with the consent of the people, according as times and circumstances may alter, is alike desirable and in accordance with the provisions of the Act H. H. Killaly, 17th March, 1841, Executive of Union." A proposition has been brought forward for printing the Speeches of the members of the Assembly at the public H. H. Killaly, 10th Feb., 1841, President, On this subject the Montreal Gazette exclaims,-Heaven preserve us from the visitation! Public documents this Province are already enormously numerous and bulky. The public will not wade through them, and we must confess that we are appalled at the task of condensation. To put on record at the public expense all the foolish speeches which are made—and the majority are very foolish—would be a wanton waste of the public money." In the Legislative Council, we are glad to see Mr. Draper's Bankruptcy Bill is in Committee. Most earnestly do we wish success to this just and benevolent In the Legislative Council, we

STEAM-BOAT REGULATIONS .- A Bill is now before Parlia nent for the better regulation of steam-boats, of which the

ollowing is the analysis:—
"Preamble.—No vessel propelled by steam to navigate the waters of this province, unless inspected yearly by the officer appointed for that purpose, and furnished with a certificate from him—such vessels to be strictly examined as to their safety and sea worthiness-Certificates of inspection to be posted in the vessel-steam-boats carrying passengers to be provided with sufficient boats, anchors, and cables over a certain tonnage to be steered forward, and the wheel connected with the rudder by iron rods or chains—steam-boats to have sufficient engines and fire buckets—steamboaes to y, who forsook their native home and abandoned their livings ere, in full reliance upon the stability of British law and a titish Charter, telling them that if those new sources of inmotion while passengers are embarking or disembarking-exprove inadequate to the amount of income promised hand of charity will be extended to them to make the hand of charity will be extended to them to make to them, the hand of charity will be extended to them to make up the deficiency.

There is another feature in this Bill, besides those of injustice, spoliation and investigation and investigat on board each steam vessel for the perusal of the passengers.

—Appeal given on conviction under this act—notice of appeal and security to be given—proviso—Justices of the peace to transmit the conviction to the Quarter Sessions.—Act to be a

MILITIA BILL.—A copy of this Bill has been published. It consists of eighty clauses, and provides for the defence of the Colony by a Militia force which is to consist with certain exceptions, which are named, of the entire male population of the Province, from 18 to 60 years of age. This force, by the 45th clause, when called out and assembled for actual service, may be marched into any part of this Province, or out of this Province, for the purpose of attack and destruction of any army, armament, vessel, port, depôt, or magazine, formed o by the Queen's enemies, for purposes hostile to Her Majesty, and to the peace and safety of this Province. It is to consist of a certain number of regiments, which is to be hereafter fixed by the Governor, each regiment to be composed of three divi sions; the officers to be named by the Governor. The first division of each of these regiments (which will consist of the younger men, from 18 to-) may be called out for training for certain number of days in each year, and for this purpose is divided into two more companies, which are to be trained in turns. In case of war, invasion, or rebellion, the Governor may order the second and third divisions to be enrolled in the same manner as the first division. Substitutes are allowed, and punishments are laid down for breaches of military discipline, neglect refusal to serve, &c. &c. By the 16th clause orders for training, shall be exempt from the statute or customary labor on the public roads; and during such year of training in the first division, they shall not be liable to serve on any jury, or as constable or parish or town officer." Alice Of the public roads of the public roads; and during such year of training in the first division, they shall not be liable to serve on any jury, or as constable or parish or town officer." Alice Of the public roads; and during such year of training in the first division, they shall not be liable to serve on any jury, or as constable or parish or town officer." Alice Of training in the first division, they shall not be liable to serve on any jury, or as constable or parish or town officer." or as constable or parish or town officer." Aliens, Quakers and others, laboring under any civil or religious disability, are and others, laboring under any civil or religious disability, are exempted from serving on the payment of a fine. The Officers J. M. Raymond, 1st Jan., 1842, Registrar, Dispersional in this Public P mentioned in this Bill are one Adjutant General and two mentioned in this Bill are one Adjutant General and two Deputy Adjutants General of Militia, and a Quarter Master J. W. Dunscomb, 15th July, A Warden, Tri-General—to be appointed by the Governor.—Montreal Tran-

papers we have received, is a curious document, which has been printed by order of the House of Assembly, relating to the W. H. Draper, 10th Oct., 1843, Legislative ees received for Marriage Licenses

small millennium has come to pass, based on hatred!"

The following extracts which "Orill" gives from some letters of Dr. McCill.

West contributed £3274 10s. Now, here was a pretty round

The province was £4222 4s. 6d., of which Canada West contributed £3274 10s. Now, here was a pretty round sum,—of course something must be done with it, and the way in which the Government spent it is certainly "a caution to Moses." They first allowed 5 per cent. to the receivers, and Peace, Montreal—no Salary, Fees variable. paid some expenses of printing, and then went to work to "di-vide the spoils" among themselves. Mr. Harrison, receiving £1000 sterling as Secretary West, £100 as Executive Councillor, and we know not what other pickings, got £524 3s. 3d., of the Marriage License funds—for what? Why, curious reader, remuneration for loss in being placed on a fixed salary!
Mr Dominick Daly being placed in the same positon, and
having gained a similar loss, pocketed the like amount. Cer-Mr Dominick Daly being placed in the same position, and having gained a similar loss, pocketed the like amount. Certain officers (names not given) took £665 to pay their expenses in moving from Toronto and Quebec to Kingston. Mr. T. W. C. Murdoch got £250 because he forfeited his passage to England and had to come back to the Province in 1841. Baron de Rottenburgh got £23 17s. for his expenses to Quebec and back, while framing a Militia Bill, and about £30 for his expenses to Brantford and Dunville and back. By the Governor General's trip to Montreal and Quebec, £750 was got rid of, and the members of the Executive Council expended £129 additional in attending His Excellency. The office of Mr. Secretary East sacked £695 in addition to Mr. Daly's share. A clerk in the Government Officegot £162; another clerk got £15 odd, and a Mr. Winter received £6 5s. for expenses incurred on secret service on the American frontier. Finally a ballance of 161l was paid over to the Receiver General for the public service.

conceive, sound and constitutional doctrine, -Mr. Baldwin and the Cerberus of Democracy; and the consequence now is, just | Powell, the Chief Engineer on the Welland, mentioned to me the Colonist's Kirk friends might have saved themselves the trouble of concocting their Bill for overturning the Royal Charter of the University of King's College. The Provincial amusements of the day; we can only say in conclusion that our warmest sympathies accompany her Majesty, and that we sincerely wish her the enjoyment of all that pleasure and hapsing sincerely wish her the enjoyment of all that pleasure and hapsing sympathies accompany her Majesty, and that we sincerely wish her the enjoyment of all that pleasure and hapsing sympathies accompany her Majesty, and that we sincerely wish her the enjoyment of all that pleasure and hapsing sympathies accompany her Majesty, and that we spring sometime of the Execution by the establishment and support of those monarchical institu-tions, without which it will be in vain to expect to retain Ca-

nada as an appendage of the British Crown: Statement of the Names of all Members of the Legislative Assembly who have received Appointments to Office, &c.:-

T. C. Aylwin, 23d Sept., 1842, Executive Councillor, £111 2s. 2½d.) Queen's Counsel, and Solicitor General, East, (£1111 2s. 2½d.)... 1222 4 5 Robert Baldwin, 16th Sept., 1842, Executive Councillor, (£111 2s. 2½d.) and Attorney

General, West, £600-Resigned 14th June, Henry Black, 27th Oct., 1838, Judge Vice Ad-222 4 5

Counsel, Upper Canada-no Salary, Fees va-Malcolm Cameron, 28th March, 1842, Commissioner for inquiring into the collection of 666 13 4

Counsel, Upper Canada,-no Salary, Fees John S. Cartwright, 22d Jan., 1838, Queen's

Counsel, Upper Canada,-no Salary, Fees John S. Cartwright, April, 1837, Judge, Mid-325 0 0 Regis, (Indian Department) - Military Chest 163 6 1

Councillor, (£111 2s, 21d.) and Provincial Stewart Derbishire, 20th Sept., 1841, Queen's Printer-no Salary, Fees variable William Dunlop, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, Hu-

ron District—Honorary. Henry J. Dunn, 10th Feb., 1841, Executive Councillor (£111 2s. 21d.) and Receiver borne District, and Crown Land Agent-no

Salary, Fees variable. Edward Hale, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, Sher-

Secretary, West, (£1111 2s. 2½d.) Resigned 30th Sept., 1843..... Received also from Marriage Licence Fund, for loss of Fees cillor (£111 2s. 21d.) and Inspector General

Board of Works L. H. Lafontaine, 16th Sept., 1842, Executive Councillor, (£111 2s. 2½d.) Queen's Counsel, and Attorney General, East, (£1666 13s. 4d.) 1777 15 6½ Sir Allan M'Nab, 23d March, 1840, Registra County of Wentworth-no Salary, Fees va-

Sir Allan M'Nab, 21st Jan., 1838, Queen's Counsel, Upper Canada-no Salary, Fees variable

lexander M'Lean, 1st Jan., 1842, Treasurer, Eastern District—no Salary, Fees variable. Alexander M'Lean, 1st Jan., 1838, Registrar Surrogate Court, Eastern District, Upper Canada—no Salary, Fees variable. N. Morin, 1st Jan., 1842, District Judge, Rimouski, &c., to 12th October, 1842 A. N. Morin, 13th Oct., 1842, Executive Coun

Thomas Parke, 7th June, 1841, Surveyor Ge-666 13 4 W. Powell, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, Talbot

District,—Honorary.

John Prince, 28th August, 1841, Queen's Counsel, Upper Canada,-no Salary, Fees P. Roblin, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, Prince Edward District, Resigned, Sept., 1842 .-

David Thorburn, 1st Jan., 1842, Warden, District of Niagara .- Honorary

for Session of 1841, and £100 for 1842. J. E. Turcotte, 7th April, 1842, Secretary to the Seignorial Commission.—Not settled.
 C. R. Ogden, 10th Feb., 1841, Executive Coun-

cillor, (£111 2s. 2½d.) Attorney General, East, (£1666 13s. 4d.) and Queen's Counsel, to 15th Sept., 1842 1777 15 61 7. A. Quesnel, 5th April, 1841, Queen's Counsel, Lower Canada-no Salary, Fees variable.

NAMES OF FORMER MEMBERS. E. C. Campbell, 23d Dec., 1841, Judge, Niagara sel, Upper Canada-no Salary, Fees variable. Anthony Manahan, 18th June, 1841, Collector

of Customs, Toronto-no Salary, Fees vari-C. D. Day, 10th Feb., 1841, Executive Councillor (£111 2s. 21d.) and Solicitor General, 1222 4 5 1000 0 0

A. G. Ruelle, 1st Jan., 1842, Registrar, Dis-

MARRIAGE LICENCE FUND.—Among the Parliamentary

Markiage Licence Fund.—Among the Parliamentary

Markiage Licence Fund.—Among the Parliamentary

Markiage Licence Fund.—Among the Parliamentary

It appears that from the 10th February, 1841, to 31st De. R. J. Kimber, 23d Sept., 1843, Legislative

£22,701 17 10 D. DALY, Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office. 7 Kingston, 13th Oct., 1843.

Finally a ballance of 1614 was paid over to the Receiver General for the public service.

The mode in which the Marriage License Fund has been disposed of is shocking, and shows "Responsible Government" in one of its many highly attractive phases.—Niagara Chronical and the old canal are made of wood—the new ones are of granite, and in the lift of from 12\frac{1}{2} to 14 feet. The locks on the old canal are made of wood—the new ones are of granite, and in the lift of from 12\frac{1}{2} to 14 feet. The locks on the old canal are made of wood—the new ones are of granite.

Mrs. Gilkison is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Biana and training and in the lift of from 12\frac{1}{2} to 14 feet. The locks on the old canal are made of wood—the new ones are of granite.

Mrs. Gilkison is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Biana and Italian Masters in London, coupled with the condition of these accomplishments in their children. with enlightened statesmanship as true piety, and every year would aggravate it."

We may add further, that we observe the Colonist coincides in the opinion which we have all along maintained, as to the Speaking of the Provincial Legislature in regard to Colleges.—

Speaking of the proposed Episcopal College at Lennoxville, right to create a College, with the power of conferring degrees that right belongs exclusively to the Crown, to be conferred

The opinion which we have all along maintained, as to the Speaking of the proposed Episcopal College at Lennoxville, the opinion which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a series of false system of liberalism and conciliation which for a s

respondence, was in the act of bending his knee to him, in con- by Royal Charter." If this be the case,—and it is, we humbly of the Crown, have one after another been thrown as sops to of importance to both the naval and mercantile interests. Mr.

THE GORE DISTRICT .- The improving condition of this District will, at once, be observable on our stating, that on Wednesday last the different Turnpike Gates were put up for sale for the ensuing year, when the following prices were The Hamilton Gate was bid off for 7451 4s. 10d.—being an

advance over that of last year of 1411. Ancaster Gate, for 4171 2s. 8d .- being an advance of 611. Vanderlip Gate, for 587l 2s. 8d.—being an advance of 88l. Dundas and Waterloo The Mountain Gate bringing 566l 16s. 7d .- being 171l

nore than last year.

No 2, Flamboro', 420/ 18s. 5d.—an advance of 60%. No 3, Galt Gate, for 2851 2s. 10d .- being an advance of 711.—Hamilton Gazette. CUSTOMS REVENUE .- The following is the gross amount Customs calculated at the three principal ports in Canada

West, for the year 1842:— Hamilton, 7,604 6 5 Kingston, 6,826 10 4 -Hamilton Gazette.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF CANADA-From a Communication in the Hamilton Gazette, entitled "The Vision of Jeptha":—
"While comparing the past with the present manuer of conducting the affairs of this Province—the degrading state of the magistracy and others in office. I was sadly puzzled in trying to find out any advantage that had accrued, or was likely to accrue to it in consequence of the recent changes, which certainly appeared to me as intended to strike at the root of all that was great or good, and bring society to one common and debased level. But not being successful in my endeavours, I gave up the subject in despair—being afterwards carried (in imagination) deep into Futurity, events crowded on me in such variety and manner, that I can give but a confused account of them. I saw wrangling and contention in the Executive and Legislative, private advantage in almost every instance superseding the public good—I saw ambitious men in office, pushing their equally low and base adherents into every public situation in order to strengthen themselves, until disgust and indignation soused the country to its fearful situation—I saw a Governor, who, in the first instance was under the necessity of acting under the representatives he found in office, getting his eyes opened. A change of men and measures, in the administration, men of real integrity and talent sought after, and the scum and rubbish who filled public situations, dispersed to the four winds of Heaven. In the midst of this turmoil I was carried (in imagination) across the Atlantic. There public and private distress was at the highest. Fears of a general disruption of Society were calling the attention of all classes, but principally the Nobility and higher grades, to the probable results. Agents were despatched to the Colonies to purchase Property with a view to secure a retreat for their fam case of necessity, or to establish the junior branches, where there was full scope for Capital and Enterprise.

"Canada, a Colony fond of monarchical Government and peculiarly favoured for such was selected by the majority arge properties purchased and arrangements made for a respectable tenantry, in order to enable them to enjoy something ike the comforts they had left behind them in Europe. I say nobility and regular grades of society established—representa-ives of both sent across to the Imperial Parliament—the bond of union drawn close—the clergy active and respectable—agriculture and trade in full operation, improvements of every kind apidly going on—discontent and factions banished—the Emore regaining its ascendency and the people contented and 888 17 9 happy."

> CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Kingston, 13th October, 1843. T has pleased His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL

to appoint the undermentioned persons as Inspectors of Clergy Reserves :-William Mann, of Barrie, and Wellesley Richey, of the same place, for the District of Simeoe, comprising the Townships of Tecumseth, Orillia, Tay, Medonte, Oro, Tiny, Flos, at the following sterling prices:— Vespra, Mulmur, Tosorontio, Essa, Innisfil, Adjala, Gwillim

bury West, Mono, Notawasaga, Sunnidale, and Matchedash, and also for the Townships of Thorab, Mara, Euphrasia, Collngwood, St. Vincent and Rama, in the Home District. Jdn Haycock, near Peterborough, for the District of New-easth, in the room of Charles Butler, resigned. 329

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON,

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

RE-ESTABLISHMENT IN THE CARRIAGE, WAGGON & SLEIGH BUSINESS. THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the Inhabitants of Cobourg, and the Public in general, for their liberal support in his late misfortune,—whereby he is enabled

to re-commence his Business, AT HIS OLD STAND, Three Doors East of the English Church, He is now ready to execute all orders entrusted to him. He intends to conduct the business himself, and to be punctual in

all his eigagements. He is making arrangements to get his Iron fron England, which will enable him to sell as low as any other Establishment in the Province .. - He therefore solicits a continuance of that liberal patronage with which he was formerly favoured. JOB-WORK

Done as formerly, and at the shortest notice. Cobourg, 30th Oct., 1843.

BENJAMIN SMALL,

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

SIX OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE. (TWO PEDALS,) From Stodart & Co., New York, which he can confidently recommend. The Piano may be seen and price learned at the residence of SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq., any time between the

hours of 10, A.M., and 4, P.M. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. REMOVAL.

THE AGENT of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY has South-East corner of Lot Street. Toronto, October 23, 1843. The Church and Toronto Herald insert for one month,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TUTOR, capable of teaching the elements of Classics and Mathematics, with Arithmetic, Geography, History, &c.
Applications, (post-paid) accompanied by testimonials, to be

Applications, (post-pand) account addressed to the Vice-Principal.

I. J. C. ABBOTT, Montreal, October 16th, 1843. Actg. Sec'y. M'Gill College 326-4

MRS. GILKISON BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Pro-

vince, that she has opened a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

IN THIS CITY, FOR YOUNG LADIES, in one of those new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, Situ-

and in a highly respectable neighbourhood. MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her ntention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education.

Masters will attend for the French, Italian and German

It will be MRS. GILKISON'S particular duty, personally, to instruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with ence in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may

MRS. GILKISON is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington, Mr. Levis and Darlington, Mr. Levis Camble Esq. Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq., Toronto, Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Falls, Thomas

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. AT COBOURG,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND TUITION OF THE MISSES CROMBIE. Daughters of MARCUS C. CROMBIE, Esquire, Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.

STUDIES AND BRANCHES. English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History, ancient and modern, with the use of the Globes, &c. &c.£ 1 Drawing Fancy Needle-work &c., taken collectively, (Dancing excepted)... 4 0

Extra. - Fuel for the winter season, 5s. payable in advance. REMARKS .- Quarters, eleven weeks each. Pupils charged from date of entrance. Vacations—a fortnight at Christmas; a week at Easter; a week at Whitsuntide, and a month at Midsummer. Quarterly Terms payable in middle of Quarter.
The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the
Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Rector of the Parish, who has

kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the School; as also to—
The Hon, and Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Toronto. The Hon. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON. The Rev. Dr. McCAUL, Vice-President of King's College

The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, A. M., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

The Rev. J. WILSON, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to Public in general, that his stock of GEORGE S. BOULTON, of Cobourg, Esquire.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. J. Wilson, in whose family the Misses Crombie will reside. 5th October, 1843.

EDUCATION.

A N ENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches

PIANO FORTES. JUST RECEIVED from England, four very superior SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTES, by W. Stodart & Sons, Golden Square, London-Price £75 and £80, Cure'v cluding a set of additional Strings, and Tuning Fork and

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street 326 Toronto, October 4, 1843.

MESSRS. CHAMBER'S PUBLICATIONS.

Chambers's Edinburgh Journal, Eleven volumes just completed, at 8s. stg. each, boards.

Chambers's Information for the People. Complete in 100 numbers, each a distinct branch of human knowledge, illustrated by wood engravings, forming two handsome volumes, in a variety of bindings.

Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature Comprising a Series of Specimens of British Writings, in Prose, and Verse, connected by an Historical and Critical Narrative. This Work is published in weekly numbers at 1½d. and Monthly Parts, price 7d. stg. largely embellished with wood engravings.

Chambers's Educational Course The object of this publication is to furnish the friends of an improved, system of Education with the Books required for carrying out their views in the actual business of the Nursery

Already issued, all strongly bound in colored cloth, and sold

Infant Treatment under two years of age...... 1 Infant Education from two to six years of age..... 2 First Book of Reading The Moral Class Book A Geographical Primmer ... 0
Text book of Geography for England ... 0
Introduction to English Composition ... 0
English Grammar, two parts, each ... 1 First Book of Drawing Second Book of Drawing Animal Physiology Natural Philosophy, First Book . Elements of Plane Geometry Solid and Spherical Geometry History of the English Language and Literature ... Principles of Elocution..... Exemplary and Instructive Biography...... 2

Chambers's School Room Maps. Maps of England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Asia, Palestine, North America, South America, Africa and the Hemispheres Each Map measures five feet eight inches in length, by four

Price, coloured on Cloth, with Rollers, 14s. stg. each. The Hemispheres, including Astronomical Diagrams, 21s. stg. Chambers's People's Editions.

Anxious to promote a taste for an improving kind of reading among the less opulent classes of the community, Messrs. Chambers have for several years been engaged in publishing, from time to time, a series of reprints of approved works in all departments of literature; and in such a form (royal octavo) a R. HUMPHREYS has just received a very superior to combine extreme cheapness with good appearance, readable-ness and durability. The books have been, and continue to be, selected with a regard to amusement, instruction, and moral improvement of the people. The series also includes ORIGINAL WORKS of an entertaining and instructive character, and TRANSLATIONS of the most approved productions of foreign writers. Fifty-one distinct works have been issued till the present time. Among the latest published are—

A Tour in Holland in 1838. By W. Chambers, Second Edition, price 1s. 6d. stg. A Tour in Switzerland in 1841.

By W. Chambers, price 1s. 6d. stg. By W. Chambers, price 1s. 6d. stg.

REMOVED to Church Street, to the house at the h-East corner of Lot Street.

be Church and Toronto Herald insert for one month.

University of M'Gill College.

By W. Chambers, price 1s. 6d. stg.

CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH; and are also supplied by W. S.

Orr & Co., Amen Corner, London. Colonial Agents, from whom the works may be had or ordered:—Messis. A. & W. McKinlay, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Mr. James Dawson, Picton, Nova Scotia; Messrs. Leslie Brothers, and H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto; Messrs. Leslie & Son, Dundas; Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, Montreal, Mr. Daugall, Montreal. Ramsay, Montreal, Mr. Dougall, Montreal. October, 1843

> NEW PUBLICATION. REELE'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE. SECOND EDITION.

Price, full bound, twenty-five shillings, IS NOW FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES, VIZ: H. & W. Rowsell,..... Toronto. H. Scobie, Do. Chas. Richardson, C. P., Niagara. Ramsay, Armour & Co., A. H. Armour & Co., Cook & Strowbridge,..... Brantford. W. Lapenotiere, C. P., Woodstock. T. Tawrason..... Sandwich. W. Fitzgibbon, C. P., Belleville. Brockville. Henry Jones, P. M., A. Jones, P. M.,
C. H. Morgan,
D. Campbell, P. M., Cobourg. D. Campbell, F. M., Simcoe.
D. Smart, P. M., Port Hope.
G. C. Wood, P. M., Cornwall.
Thos. Lloyd, D. C., Barrie.
W. H. Wrighton, C. P., D. C. Peterborough.

Editors of the following newspapers, viz.,—The Church,—Patriot,—Toronto Herald,—Colonist,—Examiner,—Ottawa Advocate,—Quebec Mercury,—Montreal Herald,—Kingston Chronicle & Gazette,—British Whig,—Cobourg Star,—Hamilton Gazette,—Niagara Chronicle,—and London Herald, inserting this advertisement three months, will be entitled to a copy of the work. gratis, at either of the agencies, upon forwarding a copy of the paper to Mr. Keele.
Toronto, October, 1843.

RUN AWAY FROM HOME.

R ICHARD FITZGERALD, who on the 20th September 1841, was 14 years of age, of a fair complexion, small, pock-marked, fair and blue eyes. Nothing has been heard of him since. A Letter addressed to Widow Fitzgerald, Monaghan, Canada West, conveying information of him, will be most gratefully received. Monaghan, September 27th, 1843.

The Gospel Messenger is respectfully requested to give Esq. (rem.); J. R. Thompson, Esq. the above an insertion.

JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to
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 hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. J. HOLMAN, TAILOR,

WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and splendid assort-FALL AND WINTER CLOTHS,

sisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassimeres

Black and Fancy Doeskins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALSO: A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mufflers, Scaliffs, Suspenders, &c. &c., all of which he is prepared to make up in his usual good style of workmanship and very low price, for

Cobourg, October 11, 1843.

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET, KINGSTON,

Fall and Winter Goods

has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velver, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles and London Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the season. In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

N. B .- A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-

socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 14th September, 1843. 322-tf

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. Bilton, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto, where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands

of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their predecessor, to merit a share of public support.

Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their

customers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Bun ess having had long experience in the CUTTING DEI ARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in Canada, was for a length of ime Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial.

(23) Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843.

THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly 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 he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate erms. R. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 267-tf

THOMAS WHEELER,

FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND, HAVING just arrived in Toronto, informs the Gentry, and Inhabitants generally, that he has commenced business at 191, King Street, (opposite the Colonist Office), as Clock & Watch Maker, and Engraver,

and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva, Watches and Clocks, CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH.

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Silver Plate, Door and Coffin Plates, and Window Tablets,-Engraved. JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED. All favors received from the country shall have immediate ttention, and be returned according to promise. Reference for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. August 1st, 1843. SMITH & MACDONELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

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

Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

WANTED, BY an Englishman, lately arrived, a Farm to rent or manage, where his wife could be engaged educating the younger branches of the family, she being quite capable of giving a sound. religious education. Satisfactory references can be given.
Application may be made to Thos. Champion Esq., at the
office of the Church Depository, Toronto. 325-3i

October 5th, 1843.

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

277-tf

Works by the Rev. Jas. Beaven, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto.

A help to Catechising, for the use of Clergy-2 6 2 0 Young Clergymen 2 6 2 2
The Doctrine of Holy Scripture and of the Primitive Church on the subject of religious celibacy, with a vindication of the early Church from the mistakes of the author of 10 8

ral Reply to all objections" of the author of "Ancient Christianity" An Account of the Life and Writings of St. .. 13 4 11 8 land and the Churches in the East 5 0 4 3

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Dicese of Toronto, 144 King Street, Toronto. BIRTH.

At Kingston, on the 24th inst., Mrs. John Macpherson of a

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 2: Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. M. Burnham (add. sub. and rem.); W. H. Tellon, Esq.; Rev. R. Flood; H. Le Visconte, EPISCOPALIS has been received.

heir st he nnot coard

fficial

English & Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence

HOSPITIUM, OR REFUGE FOR DECAYED CLERGYMEN. -Of all the objects of sympathy and henevolence we can imagine none more calculated to awaken the deepest interest than the faithful minister struggling with penury, and bowed down by age or infirmity. Once, both in practice and precept, the bright exemplar of all Christian virtues, self-denying, yet bounteous to others, he himself is now destitute of the very food which he was so ready to bestow-once the public teacher of patience in adversity, he now exonce the pastor who

"Allured to brighter worlds and led the way," he is not now in his fallen fortunes the less deserving of love and esteem. It is, however, surprising that while the other professions have their hospitia, or

the state of degradation which destitution produces, manent or temporary refuge of distressed Clergymen, brethren to co-operate with him in the undertaking."

The object does indeed appear most praiseworthy, and as the cry of the widow and orphan is not disregarded, so we trust that the wants of the surviving but fainting labourers in the Lord's vineyard will not remain unsupplied .- Hereford Journal.

MR. NEWMAN.—Our readers will perceive, under the head of University Intelligence, that Mr. Newman has resigned the Vicarage of St. Mary's in Oxford. We know not if we have communicated any intelligence with greater pain since we have commenced the duties of a journalist; partly because we cannot forget that from the pulpit of this church were delivered those noble volumes of sermons, now before the public which have exerted a more beneficial practical influence upon our theology than any publication that could be named; and against which we have never heard the slightest breath of censure: but more par- sarily be quite beyond our comprehension. And, since there ticularly are we grieved at this step, because we write appears such a subordination and reference of the several parts under the belief that it has been taken at the promptopponents are quite unable to appreciate. The fact part, without knowing the whole. This surely should convince Mr. Newman to occupy some rooms in his house at known the mind of the Lord?"—Bishop Butler. Littlemore, on the promise that he would take no step of the kind within three years, which period Mr. Newman considered necessary in order to qualify him to form an opinion upon the questions in dispute between the Churches of England and Rome. He left Littlemore about a fortnight since, without communicating his intention to Mr. Newman; and the next thing heard of him is that he has joined the Romanists.—English Churchman.

THE REV. MR. SIBTHORP .- A correspondent of the Morning Herald at Ryde, says:-"I find the Rev. Mr. Sibthorp is here, and has been frequently seen at church at Brading. It is considered by the people here that he is veering about again; and also I am informed positively that the [Roman] Catholic bishop has suspended him for two years owing to some irregularity, his not submitting to some rule of the Church-I understand his refusing to pray to the fection?"-yet they occur in other subjects; and any one who Virgin Mary."

EXETER.—The annual meeting of the Exeter Branches of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was held last week. The children of the Diocesan Society's schools (to the number of 2,470) attended divine service at the Cathedral, and sang the 16th and the 100th Psalms. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Medley; and a collection was made at the doors, amounting to £134 6s. 51. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese afterwards presided at the anniversary meeting, and the sum of £13 5s. 2d. was collected; making a total of £147 11s. 7¹/₄d.

A DANGEROUS COLLISION.—Last Friday afternoon, as the Rev. J. W. Whiteside, of Ripon, late of Keswick, and the Rev. Dr. Singer, of Trinity College, Dublin, were proceeding in a cab from Ambleside towards Keswick, at a sharp turn of the road, by the side of Grassmere Lake, they suddenly came in collision with a phæton coming in the opposite direction, in which were Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, of Ambleside, a lady and a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. So great was the shock that both carriages were overturned, and the parties thrown with violence to the ground, Mrs. Robinson having an arm dislocated, and the gentleman being much cut and bruised. It fortunately happened, that soon after the accident a carriage came up with some ladies, who very kindly gave it up to the sufferers, and the Rev. J. W. Whiteside was taken back to Ambleside in it, and Mr. and Mrs. Robinson to their residence near Ambleside. The Rev. Dr. Singer, after a short time, was so far recovered as to be able to proceed on his journey to Keswick, where they were going to attend a meeting that evening, as a deputation from the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. The latest account from Ambleside is, that although the parties are suffering a good deal from the effects of the accident, they are

all out of danger .- Carlisle Journal. "THE GRASPING CLERGY."—The list of subscribers to the National Society, supplies a triumphant refutation of the calumnies with which the Clergy of the Church are assailed, on the ground of their want of liberality.—
Of the 700 names on the list of subscribers, upwards of 300 are those of dignitaries and Ministers of the Church. Nor is it in numbers only, that the Clergy have come forward to aid this grand movement for the intellectual and moral advancement of the people. We find that out of 110 persons, comprising the class of contributors of £100 each, no fewer than 81 are Clergymen. These are facts no less honourable to the Clerical than they should prove stimulating to the lay members of the Church.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE. - We are happy to announce the opening of the school at Marlborough for the education of the sons of Clergymen and others, which took

and corporation of Marlborough, the Rev. Sir Erasmu Villiams, Rector of St. Peter's, several members of the shool council—viz., the Earl of Eldon, the Venerable Archdeacon Berens, the Rev. G. H. Bowers, the Rev. Archaeacon Bereis, the Rev. C. L. Davets, the Rev. B. Brett, Mr. R. Few, Sir Stephen Glynne, M.P.; the Rev. R. Gorton, Mr. Christopher Hodson, the Rev. B. Harrison, Mr. F. A. M'Geachy, M.P.; Mr. Joseph Neeld, M.P.; the Rev. C. E. Plater, Mr. T. H. S. Sotheron, M.P., the Rev. I. Ward, the auditors, Mr. J. Shepron, M.P.; the Rev. I. Ward, the auditors, Mr. J. Shepron, M.P., the Rev. I. Ward, the auditors, Mr. J. Shepron, M.P., the Rev. I. Ward, the auditors, Mr. J. Shepron, M.P., the Rev. I. Ward, the auditors, Mr. J. Shepron, M.P.; Mr. J. Shepron, Mr. erd, Mr. W. Pott, and the masters and scholars of the foundation, went in procession to St. Peter's Church, where, after Divine Service, the Bishop of Salisbury preached a most eloquent and admirable sermon, explanatory of the great and important objects such an institution is calculated to attain, if based, as all education must be to institution of the great and important objects such as institution. be, to insure success in its results, on the sure foundation of hibits in his own person that lesson of obedience and submission which his lips had so often inculcated—in the course of education has not occurred in these in the course of education has not occurred in these in the course of education has not occurred in these in the course of education has not occurred in these occurred in the course of education has not occurred in the course occurred in the cou times: it will give to that large and influential body of men, the clergy of the country, the means of providing for their children that measure of classical instruction which, before, could only be obtained in our great public boughs of wickedness. No flock better fed, no people more inschools, but at an expense which entailed upon them far greater sacrifices than in many instances their limited incomes rendered prudent or even justifiable. The same behold. This vineyard so prepared; this vine so planted, wawhile the other professions have their hospitta, or asylums for decayed members, such an institution for Clergymen is yet a desideratum; and we perceive from a circular which is now before us that a gentleman in a neighbouring county has awakened attention to the subject. The circular is addressed to the clergy, but doubtless there are many of the laity, favoured in regard to worldly circumstances, who would gladly assist in so good a work. The letter is would gladly assist in so good a work. The letter is as follows:—

Rev. E. R. Fitman, B. A., and other gentlemen as masters of modern languages and in the drawing, writing, and arithmetical departments. The magnificent mansion of heaven more enriched with treasures and gifts of God; so that "Almost every profession and trade have establishthe former Dukes of Somerset, known of late years as
the Castle Hotel, at Marlborough, has, by the indefatigathe Clergy have no establishment of the kind, although, perhaps, there is no class of men who, from education and previous habits of life, feel moré acutely the reverses of fortune. Men having been employed in the sacred performance of their holy office should not be sallowed by their order to sink into the misers which allowed by their order to sink into the misery which dire poverty too frequently occasions. To obviate those noblemen and gentlemen who visited every part of the buildings and grounds on the day of opening. The ultimate intention of the council is to provide accommothe writer of this circular, himself a Clergyman of the Established Church, is desirous of instituting such an asylum or "hospitium," either for the persuch an asylum or "hospitium," either for the persuch an asylum or "hospitium," either for the persuch as the soul indicates the funds necessary to carry out an increased plan shall be placed at their disposant to be esteemed in its degrees of malignity; and let men be is to be esteemed in its degrees of malignity and let men be is to be esteemed in its degrees of malignity. borough entertained the Bishop and the members of the and begs to appeal to his more wealthy and reverend council at dinner on the occasion of the opening. - Correspondent of The Times.

The Garner.

THE MYSTERIES OF PROVIDENCE.

As to the government of the world; though from consideration of the final causes which come within our knowledge; of | for true faith is most commonly kept with the least trouble character, personal merit and demerit; of the favour and disapprobation which respectively are due and belong to the righ- pleasure in it, but is a very punishment; because faith, as it teous and the wicked; and which therefore must necessarily be from hence we may know somewhat concerning the designs of of true propositions, are natural and proportionable to the un-Providence in the government of the world, enough to enforce | derstanding, and more honourable than false. - Bishop Jereny upon us religion and the practice of virtue; yet, since the mo- Taylor. parchy of the universe is a dominion unlimited in extent, and everlasting in duration; the general system of it must necesto each other, as to constitute it properly one administration or ing of a delicate sensitiveness, which Mr. Newman's government; we cannot have a thorough knowledge of any is that, for a length of time, Mr. Newman has been us, that we are much less competent judges of the very small exposed to a systematic opposition from the heads of part which comes under our notice in this world than we are houses, who have resorted to every possible means in apt to imagine. "No heart can think upon these things wororder to prevent young men attending his sermons. thily? and who is able to conceive his way? It is a tempest It is now two years since Mr. Newman publicly allu- which no man can see: for the most part of his works are hid. ded to these circumstances, and intimated to the Who can declare the works of his justice? for his covenant is Bishop that he contemplated the resignation of his afar off, and the trial of all things is in the end:" i.e. The cure in consequence. We regret most sincerely that dealings of God with the children of men are not yet completed, he has done so. And we ask once more—to what and cannot be judged of by that part which is before us. "So extremity do these anti-catholic zealots wish to push | that a man cannot say, This is worse than that; for in time matters? Having had occasion to mention Mr. they shall be well approved. Thy faithfulness, O Lord, reach-Newman's name, it may be as well to allude to an- eth unto the clouds: thy righteousness standeth like the strong other circumstance with which it has been associated | mountains: thy judgments are like the great deep. He hath during the past few days in the public prints-we made every thing beautiful in his time; also he hath set the mean the lapse of a Mr. Lockhart, of Exeter College, world in their heart; so that no man can find out the work result of his residence at Littlemore. The facts of | St. Paul concludes a long argument upon the various dispenthe case we understand to be these: - Mr. Lockhart sations of Providence: "O the depth of the riches both of the was on the point of declaring himself a Romanist wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his about twelve months since, when he was admitted by judgments, and his ways past finding out! For who hath

> PARADOX AND CONTRADICTION. When two distinct propositions are separately proved, each by its own proper evidence, it is not a reason for denying either, that the human mind, upon the first hasty view, imagines a repugnance, and may perhaps find a difficulty in connecting them, even after the distinct proof of each is clearly perceived and understood. There is a wide difference between a paradox BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, and a contradiction. Both indeed consist of two distinct propositions; and so far only are they alike; for of the two parts of a contradiction the one or the other must necessarily be false, Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment, -of a paradox, both are often true, and yet when proved to be true may continue paradoxical. This is the necessary consequence of our partial views of things. An intellect to which nothing should be paradoxical would be infinite. It may naturally be supposed that paradoxes should abound the most in metaphysics and divinity, "for who can find out God unto pershould universally refuse his assent to propositions separately proved, because when connected they may seem paradoxical, would, in many instances, be justly laughed to scorn by the masters of those sciences which make the highest pretensions to certainty and demonstration. In all these cases, there is generally in the nature of things a limit to each of the two contrasted propositions, beyond which neither can be extended without implying the falsehood of the other, and changing the paradox into a contradiction; and the whole difficulty of perceiving the connexion and agreement between such propositions

THE GOSPEL COMPARED WITH THE LAW.

mind these limits are overlooked .- Bishop Horsley.

arises from this circumstance, that by some inattention of the

Let any indifferent rational person take the precepts of the Gospel, and lay them in the balance with those of the ceremonial law, and if he makes any scruple of deciding on which side the overweight lies, we may have cause to suspect him forsaken SURGEON DENTI the overweight lies, we may have cause to suspect him forsaken of that little reason which gave him the name of man. Let but the fifth of Matthew be laid against the whole book of Leviticus, and then see whether contains the more excellent precepts, and more suitable to the Divine nature. I speak not this to disparage anything which had once God for the author of it; but to let us see how far God was from the necessity of natural agents to act to the height of his strength in that discovery of his will. God is wise as well as righteous in all his ways; as he can command nothing but what is just, so he will command nothing but what is good, nay excellent in its kind. But though all the stars be in the same firmament, yet "one star differs from another in glory," though they may be all pearls, yet some may be more orient than others are: every place of scripture may have its crown, but some may have their aureolæ; a greater excellency, a fuller and larger capacity than ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co the other hath: every parcel of divine revelation may have some perfection in its kind; yet there may be some monstra perfectionis, in Sealiger's expression, that may far outvie the glory and excellency of the rest. Can we think the mists and umbrages of the Law could ever cast so glorious a light as the Sun BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON of Righteousness himself, in his meridian elevation? As well may we think a dark shady passage more magnificent and glorious than the most princely palace; a picture drawn in charcoal more exquisite and curious than the lines of Apelles; some imperfect rudiments more exact and accurate than the most elaborate work,—as go about to compare the Law of Moses with the Gospel of Jesus Christ in point of excellency and perfection. Let the Jews then boast never so much of their gradus Mosaicus, and how much it exceeds the degree of revelation in other prophets: we know, if his light be compared with what the Gospel communicates, Moses himself saw but as in a glass darkly, and not in speculo lucido, as the Jews are wont to speak. We honour Moses much; but we have learnt to honour Him, at whose transfiguration he was present, more; neither can that be thought any disparagement to him, who "accounted the place on Friday last. As became the importance of the occasion, the President, the Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by the Marquis of Aylesbury, the Mayor

THE VINEYARD OF ENGLAND. Now it behoveth the vinitor to take great heed what vine he planteth in this vineyard. Thorns will not bring forth grapes, nor thistles figs. If thou sow the giddy darnel of human traditions, look for like fruit; for he that conceiveth vanity shall bring forth wind. But our skilful householder, our wise governor, hath planted in this our vineyard neither thorns nor thistles, but the true vine Christ, growing in the hearts of his elect. This vine hath been diligently watered with the dew of God's truth sincerely preached; it hath been cherished with his sacraments, reverently administered according to his will; it hath been under-propped with the continuance of authority, and defence of zealous Christian magistrates; pruned with the twoedged sword of God's Spirit, working by the ministry of His servants, who with the sweet promises of the Gospel have reared sharp threatenings of the Law have cut off the lascivious wild structed, no vineyard in the world more beautiful or goodly to

we may truly say, "We are enriched by him in all knowledge

Heresy is a vice, and the person criminal, and so the sin is tery or murder, inasmuch as the soul is more noble than the body, and a false doctrine is of greater dissemination and extenthan a single act of violence or impurity. Adultery or murder is a duel; but heresy (truly and indeed such) is an unlawful war,-it slays thousands. The losing of faith is like digging down a foundation; all the superstructures of hope and patience, and charity fall with it. And besides this, heresy of all crimes is the most inexcusable, and of least temptation opposes heretical or false opinions, and distinguishes from chain a mind which sees things as they really are; though, I say, rity, consists in mere acts of believing, which, because they are

> DOCTRINE AND DISCIPLINE. Though I cannot but feel that the minister of God is in his ighest and happiest vocation when he is preaching repentance Gospel are intimately concerned in its ordinances, that if the Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man, more than the raiment, raiment must not be cast away; and that whilst St. Paul laboured so hard and so earnestly in dispersing the great doctrines of the cross, his spirit stirred within persing the great doctrines of the cross, his spirit stirred within the recent Misrepresentations of Church Principles, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover the great remedy confided to him, still he took occasion to attend to the economy of a congregation, the regulations of a household, or even the ordinary and almost indifferent habits of the individual minister .- Rev. J. J. Blunt.

Advertisements.

RATES.

ide where parties advertise by the year, or for a cons Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Proving well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a ofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champton, Esq., 144, King St. dwill be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the prices advertising.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church." ALSO,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWEE,

DR. HODDER,

York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. DR. HAMILTON,

AT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE, YORK STREET. DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET.

Mr. S. WOOD, KING STREET,
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED July 14, 1842. 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,

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR 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 usiness, 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.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment No. 10, New City Buildings NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

KING STREET.

The Subscribers are now receiving, at the above prenises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China. Tex, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and alarge supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840. KING STREET.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint hir friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-led by Mr. Popplewell. To. 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 blic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedes-tals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843.

TEACHER WANTED. WANTED.

WANTED for the Grammar School of the Bathurst District, a
Master qualified to teach the higher branches of an English
education, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Geography, and
Mathematics. Candidates are requested to transmit (post paid) certificates of moral character, and of their literary attainments and
experience in teaching, to the Rev. M. HARRIS, Chairman of the
Board of Trustees, not later than the 22nd June, the Trustees being
desirous that the School should be opened on the 1st of July, if
rosesthle. MICHAEL HARRIS, Chairman, &c. &c.
Perth, 30th May, 1843.

N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One fourth 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.

FOR SALE,

THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one or lie from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitcheft, Wash House, a Rain Water Clistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.—Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.

A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented.

For forther particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office, Montreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises. TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

Cobourg, April 26, 1843. TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

MAPS.

COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large Maps, forming the best and most complete Atlas yet published. They are contained in a Portfolio made purposely for them .-Price £11. 15s. 6d.

August 15, 1843.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Letters to a Dissenting Minister, by Rev. M. A. towards God, and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ, and nothing else; yet I cannot but feel too that the vitals of the Saravia on the Three Orders of the Priesthood, 18mo... 4 6 life is more than the meat, meat must be supplied; if the bedy Examination Papers for Ordination, for the use of Theological Students, interleaved with writing

ture of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly,

Bishop of Lyons, and Martyr, by the Rev. Dr.

Beaven, 8vo

A Help to Catechising, for the use of Clergymen,
Schools and Private Families, by the Rev. Dr. A Manual of the Sects and Heresies of the Early Christian Church, also, the most remarkable Modern Sects, and Chronological Table, 12mo.

Dissenters' Baptisms and Church Burials, Strictures upon the Decision of the late Sir John Nicholl, Rev. J. Cumming, Minister of the Scottish

by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, and printed at the command of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, second edition, 8vo. paper cover.....ee Sermons on the Church, by the Lord Bishop of London, 8vo. paper cover

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto, August 24, 1843. SCHOOL BOOKS. CANADIAN EDITIONS. Canadian Primer.

First Reading Book. Canada Spelling Book, by A. Davidson. Mavor's Spelling Book. Webster's do. Murray's English Reader. with proofs.

Catechism of Universal History. Do. History of England. Walker's Dictionary. Walkingame's Arithmetic. Ewing's Geography. Canadian School Atlas.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Publishers' prices, by H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto.

BAGSTER'S PUBLICATIONS. THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA, being the New Testament in the Original Greek, and the six most important English Translations, in parallel columns. The whole presented to the eye at one view. Preceded by an historical account of the English Translations,—in one beautiful 4to. volume, bound calf half extra, gilt edges, &c......£ 4 10 0

Greek Testament, with English Lexicons, in one

0 15 6 and English New Testament, in one vol., Polyglot Bible, do. do.
Do. do. with Index, do. do. Do. do. with Cruden's Concordance, Turkey

morocco, gilt edges,.... sion of the Holy Scriptures, interleaved with a complete Biblical Treasury of Parallel pas-fine writing paper, 4to size, with water-mark lines in the paper at bottom of each page, for manuscript notes, &c., full bound, calf, 2 13 9

The Genevan New Testament, do. The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,—four Engra-0 19 0 vings, coloured and inlaid with gold, silver, and brass, according to the text of Scripture, with explanatory notes,—folio, cloth,.......
BIBLIA ECCLESIÆ POLYGLOTTA: being the proper Lessons for Sundays, from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, together with the whole of the Book of Psalms, in

Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, in one

NOVUM TESTAMENTUM POLYGLOT-TUM: being the New Testament in nine languages, viz., Hebrew, Greek, English, Latin, German, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, in one vol. foolscap 8vo., bound SYRIAC NEW TESTAMENT, bound in pur-POLYGLOT BIBLE, English version, with

Index, bound in purple moroeco...........
THEOPNEUSTIA, the plenary inspiration of H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto. September 7, 1843.



EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.)

No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,00 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,—

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands-thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s, per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon's £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Frechold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents-Assuming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

7s. 6d. do. 8s. 9d. do. 10s. do. 11s. 3d. do.

ways the amount deposited, with interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash Gown, or by One-fith Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest

The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

without notice.

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

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be btained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.



1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO,

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick;

From Kingston: PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Monday and Thursday, SOVEREIGN: At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, CITY OF TORONTO;

At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, -and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto: SOVEREIGN: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday,

CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday. —and arrive at Kingston early next morning.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

1843. DAILY MAIL LINE, BETWEEN

TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT. THE STEAMERS

ADMIRAL and AMERICA, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P.M., (Sundays excepted.)

Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted.) The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Roches

ter, Cobourg, and Port Hope. Toronto, August 15, 1843. ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

ECLIPSE. CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

HIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touchin at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling public.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, ? Toronto, 31st July, 1843. MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS, CHARLOTTE, AND

BYTOWN.

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, alling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz :-DOWNWARDS.

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

"French Creek "do "6 ""

"Prescott, "Tuesday, "3 "A.M.

"Ogdensburgh "do "3½ ""

"St. Regis, "do "8 ""

"Coteau du Lac" do "1 "P.M.

And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. French Creek "do "7".

French Creek "do "7".

A.M.

Proscott "Thursday, "3 "A.M. " Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "
" St. Regis " do " 8 " "
" Coteau du Lac " do " 1 " P.M And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Thursday, Carillon Grenville "do
Bytown "Friday, AM. " Merrickville " do " 2

" Smith's Falls " do " 7

" Oliver's D " Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, " 4
" Isthmus, " do " 7 Isthmus, And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

" Lachine " Saturday " 4 " A.M.

" Carillon " do " 1 " P.M. Lachine "Saturday" 4
Carillon "do "1
Grenville "do "7 Bytown "Sunday "8 A.M. " Kemptville " do "2 " Merrickville " do "7 " Smith's Falls " do "11 " " " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4 "
" Isthmus " do " 7 "

And arrives in Kingston the same evening. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, July, 4th 1843.

LOAN WANTED. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

June 8, 1843.

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

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS.

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

NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE or MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company, viz.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPAN Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Elevents Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium. T. W. BIRCHALL B. A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had Application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT CAPITAL-\$200,000.

THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as iberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

J. WALTON, Agent, New Street, 901 Af BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(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.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE. HE Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testa. ment, being an attempt at a verbal connexion between

the Greek and English Texts.

4to Calf, price £4 4s.

H. &. W ROWSELL, Toronto. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile.

Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLIULE" SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very uscul and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in the source of the

Solutions of Machesia.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaintis, attended with a-didity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very raliable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantle diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevall in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthurn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or polass. Drs. Evory, : ennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have sure interest to the same effect

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 103d. each.

Cautron.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

Messes. Lyman, Farr & Co. }

" J. Beckett & Co. }

" W. Lyman & Co. "

" J. Carter & Co. "

" J. Birk & &o. "

J. Hearh, Kingston.

Messes. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG. The Church

TERMS:—FIFTEEN 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.