poetry.

GOOD FRIDAY.

O my chief good, How shall I measure out thy blood? How shall I count what thee befel, And each grief tell?

Shall I thy woes
Number according to thy foes?
Or, since one star shew'd thy first breath, Shall all thy death?

Or shall each leaf, Which falls in Autumn, score a grief? Or cannot leaves, but fruit, be sign

Of the true vine? Then let each hour Of my whole life one grief devour; That thy distress through all may run,

And be my sun. Or rather let My sev'ral sins their sorrows get; That, as each beast his cure doth know, Each sin may so.

Since blood is fittest, Lord, to write Thy sorrows in, and bloody fight;
My heart hath store; write there, where in
One box doth lie both ink and sin:

That, when sin spies so many foes, Thy whips, thy nails, thy wounds, thy woes, All come to lodge there, sin may say, No room for more than

No room for me, and fly away. Sin being gone, oh fill the place, And keep possession with thy grace; Lest sin take courage and return,

And all the writings blot or burn. GEORGE HERBERT.

CHRIST CRUCIFIED. (From Archbishop Magee on the Atonement.)

should have escaped the comprehension both of the Jew and of the Greek: that a crucified Saviour, should have given offence to the worldly expectant of a triumphant Messiah, whilst the proud philosopher of the schools turned with disdain from the humiliating doctrine, which proclaimed the insufficiency of human reason, and threatened to bend its aspiring head before the foot of the Cross,-were events, which the matured growth of national prejudice, on the one hand, and the habits of contentious discussion, aided by a depraved moral system, on the other, might, in the natural course of things, have been expected to produce. That the Son of God had descended from heaven: that he had disrobed himself of the glory which he had with the Father, before the world began: that he had assumed the form of the humblest and most degraded of men: that submitting to a life of reproach, and want, and sorrow, he had closed the scene with a death of ignominy and torture; and that through this voluntary degradation and suffering, a way of reconciliation with the Supreme Being had been opened to the whole human race, and an atonement made for those transgressions, from the punishment of which unassisted reason could have devised no means of escape: these are truths, which prejudice and pride could not fail, at all times, to have rejected: and these are truths, to which the irreligion and self-sufficiency of the present day, oppose obstacles not less insurmountable than those, which the prejudice of the Jew and the philosophy of the Greek phet had prophesied: "Unto us a Child is born, unto of the most glorious gospet of Christality, presuming to reject the proffered terms of human science, the connexion between the cross of human science, the connexion between the cross of christ and the redemption of man? But, to these vain and presumptuous aspirings after knowledge placed beyond human reach, we are commanded to preach Christ reached by the first name of the present christal the profit is proceedings; and it is thereplaced beyond human reach, we are commanded to preach Christ reached and presumptuous aspirings after knowledge placed beyond human reach, we are commanded to preach Christal Reached State of the present Christal Reached State of the preach Christal Reached State of the present Christal Reached State of the profit of the mother country, a recognition, at least, of the publishing the most glorious gospet of Christ among them."

Clarendon is the first name on the list of the corporation, of which the Hon. Robert Boyle was appointed and presumptuous aspirings after knowledge placed beyond human reach, we are commanded to prove that is that they possessed no radiality of the mother country, a recognition, at least, of the publishing the most glorious gospet of Christ among them."

Clarendon is the first name on the list of the corporation, of which the Hon. Robert Boyle was appointed and presumptuous aspirings after knowledge pointed. The publishing the most glorious gospet of Christ among them."

Clarendon is the first name on the list of the corporation, of which the Hon. Robert Boyle was appointed and presumptuous aspiring after knowledge pointed. The publishing the most glorious gospet of Christal Reached Present Christal Reached Present Christal Reached Present Christal Reached Present Christal Reached Prese grandest display of the divine perfections; Christ, the

* * * * tians, and profess not altogether to discard the written manner of person can they be reconciled? But to go word of revelation, adopt the very principle [of the on: after this general description of his low estate, the Deist], which we have just examined. For what are Prophet proceeds to point out some of the most rethe doctrines of that description of Christians,* in the markable calamities of his life. He was not only matician, may perhaps be not unjustly styled the first high things of God to the level of man's understand- afflicted, yet he opened not his mouth. He was taken tive enforcement: its morality more pure, as built on shall see the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied. but onely the doctrine therein conteined: yet would the natives. Juster notions of the divine nature: and its enforce- By his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many be glad to touch it, to embrace it, to kisse it, thing, but a new and more formal promulgation of the bered with the transgressors; and yet shall he prolong that knowledge which was spoken of." be judged by the rigour of that law, and to stand or ing gifts unto men, and leading captivity captive. fall by their own personal deserts.

power of God, and the wisdom of God.

known, mankind has been informed of all that is essenfilled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness,

them that do them."-Rom. i. 29, 30, 31, 32.

human heart, which is the favourite theme and funda- fort in his distress. mental principle with that class of Christians, with without some proof of God's hatred for sin, we remain pised and rejected of men." unacquainted with the greatness of his love.

The simple promulgation then, of forgiveness on repentance, could not answer the purpose. Merely to know the condition could avail nothing. An in-That the sublime mystery of the Redemption, ducement, of sufficient force to ensure its fulfilment, was essential. The system of sufficiency had been fully tried, to satisfy mankind of its folly. It was now God, come down, and we will believe thee." But time to introduce a new system, the system of humility. And for this purpose, what expedient could have been devised more suitable, than that which has been adopted?-the sacrifice of the Son of God, for the sins of men: proclaiming to the world, by the greatness of the ransom, the immensity of the guilt: and thence, at the same time evincing, in the most fearful manner, God's utter abhorrence of sin, in requiring such expiation; and the infinity of his love, in appointing it.

THE PROPHECIES OF OUR LORD'S SUF-FERINGS AND DEATH. (From Bishop Sherlock's Discourses.)

I shall not need to carry you far in search of this evidence; the chapter (Isaiah 53) alone is so full a description of this part of our Saviour's character, that it looks more like an history than a prophecy, and may with more reason be suspected to be a copy drawn from his life, than not to be a description of it. Yet this scripture was in being long before our Lord was born, was in the keeping of his enemies, of those who hated and despised him, and at last put him to a crue! death, and were at once the preservers and the shall appear, we may also appear with him in glory." fulfillers of this prophecy. Here you find him represented as void of "form and of comeliness"; as having "no beauty that we should desire him"; one "despresented, in the age of the Apostle. For, at this placed beyond human reach, we are commanded to blish it with judgment and with justice from hence-Preach Christ Crucified: which, however it may, forth even for ever." What enigmas are these! Shall to the self-fancied wise ones of this world, appear as he be a mighty prince, and yet despised and rejected he be a mighty prince, and yet despised and rejected foolishness, is yet, to those who will humble their understanding to the dispensations of the Almighty, the David's throne, and yet be void of form and of comeliness? Shall he reign for ever, and establish justice and judgment for evermore, and shall he yet be taken from prison, and cut off from the land of the living? Strange to say, some who assume the name of Chris- Where can these contradictions meet, and in what sister country, who glory in having brought down the despised and rejected, but he "was oppressed and English missionary to the new world. ing?—that Christ was a person sent into the world, from prison and from judgment, and cut off from the came, according as I was able, I made declaration of

Let us then consider the historical evidence we

no more was intended to be conveyed, than the sufficiency of repentance; yet it remains to be considered rentage could promise nothing for the child but labour devoting himself to the religious interests of the new the Christian religion against notorious infidels; he in what way that repentance was likely to be brought and sorrow: and so it proved. This mighty Prince settlement. His first object was the erection of a about. Was the bare declaration, that God would of peace made his first appearance in a manger; and church, which was no sooner built, than, together with forgive the repentant sinner, sufficient to ensure his we may well suppose the other conveniencies he met, the town, it was destroyed by an accidental fire. amendment? or was it not rather calculated to render upon his first coming into the world, were answerable worthy pastor, however, whose own library had perished him easy under guilt, from the facility of reconciliation?

To this. No sooner was he born but his life was sought in the flames, never lost heart, but at once zealously to this. So sooner was he born but his life was sought in the flames, never lost heart, but at once zealously Church shall be added. Sir Leolyne Jenkyns, in his What was there to alarm, to rouse, the sinner from the after: the distressed parents fly their country, and the set about the work of restoration, and ere long had apathy of habitual transgression which the nature of Cod's moral distinguish between good and evil. His youth was Town rebuilt. make that impression which the nature of God's moral distinguish between good and evil. His youth was Town rebuilt. government demands? Shall we say, that the grateful spent in the difficulties of poverty, and his hands em-Sense of divine mercy would be sufficient; and that ployed in the works of it; and when the time came the generous feelings of our nature, awakened by the Supreme goodness, would have secured our obedience? forth in the power of the Lord, confirming his doctrine that is, shall we say, that the love of virtue, and of with mighty signs and wonders, the opposition to him right, would have maintained man in his allegiance? increased, and every act of charity he did to others And have we not, then, had abundant experience of brought new sorrow and misery to himself. During what man can do, when left to his own exertions, to this time, in which he went about doing good, "he be cured of such vain and idle fancies? What is the had not," as he himself has told us, "where to lay his himself has told us, "where himself has told u history of man, from the creation to the time of Christ, head." When he cast out devils, he was immediately but a continued trial of his natural strength? And charged to be in league with the prince of them what has been the moral of that history, but that man When he healed the sick of their infirmities, and foris strong, only as he feels himself weak?—strong, only gave their sins, then he was a blasphemer, an enas he feels that his nature is corrupt, and from a conaciousness of that corruption, is led to place his whole teliance upon God? What is the description, which the Apostle of the Gentiles has left us, of the state of the live: these were such offences, as nothing but his the live: these were such offences, as nothing but his live: the line live: the live: the live: the live: the live: the live: the li world, at the coming of our Saviour?—"Being death could expiate. Consider what he suffered, and

covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, de- But still there remains behind the gloomiest scene left sum of £300 towards erecting a school in Virbate, deceit, malignity; whisperers, backbiters, haters of sorrow. When the powers of darkness prevailed, ginia for the education of infidel children. The king of God, despiteful, proud, boasters, inventors of evil and the time of his being offered up drew near, all had already issued a letter to the Bishops, requiring things, disobedient to parents, without understanding, things conspired to make his death bitter and terri- a collection to be made for a like purpose in all parish covenant breakers, without natural affection, implaca- fying. In his life he had chosen twelve to be his con- churches, and contributions amounting to £4000 ble, unmerciful-who, knowing the judgment of God, stant companions, and they at least adhered to him, were raised. These facts serve to show that those plating the manner in which these men attempted to death, not only do the same, but have pleasure in of these bosom-friends conspires his ruin, and sells "the heroical work of plantations" had due regard to ministry. The recollection of it appears to have the Methodist Connexion in America? Here were the fruits of that natural goodness of the were guilty of no such baseness, yet proved no com- their own people and of the Gentiles.

religion: lost as they must be to it, at all times, when agony, fell asleep. They were soon awakened; but severe; and a peremptory enactment was passed that nothing short of a strong and salutary terror, could Peter followed, but it was afar off; and he only fol- allowed to officiate in the colony.

Follow him but one step farther, and you will find him hanging upon the cross between two common robbers, groaning under the bitterest agonies of death. Nor yet can all this misery create in the lookers-on any pity or compassion. See how they shake their heads, and say, "Come down from the cross, Son of neither the pains of the cross, nor those pangs which drew from him that complaint, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" nor all the malice and scorn of the crucifiers, could make him one moment forget his love and tenderness towards them. You hear no complaint from him, no appeals made against them to a future judgment: instead of this, with latest for they know not what they do."

And here let us close this scene, and return to ourwords of the Psalmist, "I will receive the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord." We and nothing else is required of us; "he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows"; let us not call for them again by our iniquities: let them be buried for ever, but let us arise to a new life of righteousness in Christ Jesus, that "when Christ, who is our life,

THE EARLY COLONIAL CHURCH. (From the British Magazine.)

ing of Christianity in our colonies. Some few instances, however, may be given.

Sir Walter Raleigh, the father of English colonization, after the failure of his enterprise in Virginia, on assigning over his patent in 1589 to a company of merchants, gave the sum of £100 "in especial regard and zeal of planting the Christian religion in those barbarous countries, and for the advancement and preferment of the same, and the common utility and profit of the inhabitants."

His celebrated companion, Hariot, the great mathe-

"Many times (says he) and in euery toune where I

our salvation, to the perfection of our obedience?— opening apace: there you will find your Lord despised his Majesty's instructions to the company was, "that presence or inspection of any English among them." excusable in their transgressions, he has left them to of the grave ascending to the glory of his Father, givof England."

It is said, indeed, that as by this new dispensation, have for the completion of these prophecies, which was one little known, but deserving of all honour, death the sum of \$100 to the society of which he had Among those who had petitioned for this charter the certainty of pardon on repentance, has been made describe the calamitous condition of our blessed Retial in the doctrine of mediation. But granting that

The way was prepared before he was born. His severest trials, were a signal blessing to the colony.

Do they not wilfully hide their talent, or keep them- ministerial functions." selves at home, for fear of losing a few pleasures? Be It is scarcely probable, that, after a lapse of a cen-

the principle manager of the company. His father

him for thirty pieces of silver. The rest, though they the promotion of God's honour in the sight both of grievously weighed upon Dr. Coke's conscience, when

As the danger drew near, our blessed Lord, who members of the Church of England, the legislature of White and Seabury to ordain their preachers over That it was the Conference and not Wesley, which whom we are at present concerned. And have we was in all things tempted like unto us, sin only ex- the colony decreed a provision for the clergy: at the again! And well it might weigh upon his consci- "appointed" them Superintendents! and (2.) To not then, had full experiment of our natural powers? cepted, felt the pangs of nature at the approach of rate of 1500 pounds of tobacco and 16 barrels of ence! The wonder is, it did not drive him into a make it appear, that Wesley was a Bishop, and or-And shall we yet have the madness to fly back to our death, and retired to prayer, the only support of an flour annually for each clergyman. As each new bo- mad-house. Wesley himself tells us the effect it dained them bishops, and that thus they have a reguown sufficiency, and our own merits, and to turn away afflicted spirit. In this his grief he chose Peter, and rough was formed, it was ordered that a portion of had upon him, when he heard of Asbury claiming to lar succession from a lawful Bishop! Now let it be from that gracious support which is offered to us, the sons of Zebedee, to be his companions, that they glebe land should be set apart for the clergyman.— be a Hishop! He tells us it made him shudder—and remembered, that these questions were introduced by through the mediation of Christ? No: lost as men might watch with him in his sorrow: but even here Tithes were afterwards instituted. Discipline was well it might. He thus writes to Asbury: were, at the time Christ appeared, to all sense of true they forsook him, and, insensible of their Master's enforced by laws, it must be admitted, unjustifiably left to a proud confidence in their own sufficiency; they awoke only to fly, and Christ was left alone. none but ministers Episcopally ordained should be

awaken them to virtue. Without some striking ex- lowed him to deny him. Thus betrayed, and thus During the troubles which accompanied and fol- relation wherein I stand to all the Methodists. You utes to get the name of a Bishop, and with the fact pression of God's abhorrence of sin, which might work forsaken, he is carried to judgment. When he is loved the civil war, many of the cavaliers sought a are the elder brother of the American Methodists; I that Asbury had in his possession Wesley's letter depowerfully on the imagination and on the heart, what silent, he is reproached with sullenness: when he refuge in Virginia; and this new emigration naturally am, under God, the father of the whole family. claring that he was no Bishop, and that Asbury was could prove a sufficient counteraction to the violent speaks, he is charged with blasphemy. Sometimes tended to sustain the prevalent feeling of attach- Therefore, I naturally care for you all, in a manner no Bishop-I say, calmly and without prejudice reimpulse of natural passions? what, to the entailed depravation, which the history of man, no less than depravation, which the history of man, no less than the mock honours of a prince, he is long subsequent, King William and Queen Mary provide for you all; for the supplies which Dr. Coke the voice of revelation, pronounces to have infected crowned with thorns, has a reed put into his hand, and formed the noble design of erecting and endowing a provides for you, he could not provide, were it not a more daring, or unhallowed scheme, than this prethe whole human race? Besides, without a full and in derision he is saluted, "Hail, King of the Jews." college in Virginia. A charter was given with ample for me—were it not, that I not only permit him to sents, of men undertaking to usurp the office and auadequate sense of guilt, the very notion of forgiveness, And that nothing might be wanting to shew how vile immunities and privileges, a public fund was allotted collect, but support him in so doing. ignorant of that goodness which confers it. And thus, "Release unto us Barabbas." Thus was he "des- time tie Rev. James Blair was sent out as ecclesias- strut along; I found a school, you a college. Nay, support of missionaries.

Puritans, in the winter of 1621, and considerably in- fer yourself to be called a Bishop? creasel in 1629 by an influx of their brethren, who "I shudder, I start at the very thought! Men vented from embarking by an order from the court. Methodists know their calling better.

But though Cromwell was reserved to play a more breath he pleads their cause, excuses their weakness, Fathers." And we find that during his Protectorate, feel a deep interest in the country of the "Pilgrim bear witness how sincerely in the year 1649, an ordinance was passed for "the prometing and propagating of the gospel of Jesus Chris in New England by the erection of a corporaselves with this question, "What reward shall I give tion, to be called by the name of the President and unto the Lord for all the benefits that he hath done Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New unto me?" Let us also answer for ourselves in the England, to receive and dispose of moneys for that purpose;" and a general collection was ordered to be made in all the parishes of England and Wales .have nothing to return but our love and obedience, With the proceeds of this collection they purchased an estate in land; and some progress is said to have been made in the conversion of natives, both on the Continent and in the West India islands.

> On the restoration of the monarchy the charter was renewed, through the influence of Sir W. Ashurst and Richard Baxter, with the Lord Chancellor Hyde, and the powers under it were enlarged, for now the adjacent in America." Its object was defined to be but let the Methodists know their calling better."

results which followed its establishment. The missionaries seem for the most part to have been deprived of clergymen of the Church of England; and, indeed, Neal names seventy "who being disturbed by the ecclesiastical courts for the cause of non-conformity, transported themselves to New England for the free exercise of their ministry, before the year 1641.-Among those mentioned are the celebrated John Eliot is it certain that he was in holy orders?—and a very different person, Hugh Peters. The whole revenue of the corporation never exceeded £600 a-year; and with this, according to the same authority; they maintained from twelve to sixteen missionaries-English and Indian-on salaries of from £10 to £30;erected schools, and supplied them with books.

We learn, however, from some letters addressed by to promulgate the will of God: to communicate new land of the living; for the transgression of the people lights, on the subject of religious duties: by his life, he was stricken." And yet he "had done no vio- the true and onely God, and his mightie workes, that Indians," to Mr. Boyle, that the governor sent over to to set an example of perfect obedience: by his death lence, neither was any deceit in his mouth. Yet it therein was conteined the true doctrine of Saluation him considerable sums of money, £400 at one time, to manifest his sincerity: and by his resurrection, to pleased the Lord to bruise him, and to put him to convince us of the great truth which he had been complete. His soul was an offering for sin." And yet and chiefe points of Religion, as I was able then to lation of the Bible into the Indian language. This missioned to teach, our rising again to future life.— after this, when the Prophet had killed and buried vtter, and thought fit for the time. And although I work was finished, and many hundred copies of it cir-This, say they, is the sum and substance of Christian- him, he adds, "He shall prolong his days, and the told them the booke materially and of itself was not culated, in the year 1686: Mr. Boyle's own tract "The ity. It furnishes a purer morality, and a more opera- pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand. He of any such vertue, as I thought they did not conceiue, Practice of Piety," was also translated for the use of

By Eliot's indefatigable exertions many companies ment more operative, as founded on a certainty of a many; for he shall bear their iniquities." Where are to hold it to their breastes and heads, and stroke ouer of Indians in Massachusetts, Plymouth, Martha's Vinestate of retribution. And is then Christianity no we now? must be die a wretched death, and be num- all their body with it, to show their hungry desire of yard, and Nantucket, had been so far instructed in the faith, as to assemble themselves regularly every Sunreligion of nature? Is the death of Christ but an his days, and see the work of the Lord prosper in his In the charter which was granted by King James I., attestation of his truth? And are we after all left to hands? How shall we clear these things? Look April 10, 1606, for improving trade and plantations able "to practice and manage the whole instituted Our own merit for acceptance, and obliged to trust for into the Gospel, and there you will find the scene in Virginia, one of the avowed objects expressed in public worship of God among themselves, without the Then, indeed, has the great Author of our religion, in and rejected of men, persecuted and afflicted, and put the true word and service of God be preached, planted, It is impossible not to feel regret that the Church at vain submitted to the agonies of the cross; if, after to a cruel death and open shame, and yet rising to and used, not only in the colonies, but also as much as home took no measures to bring these promising conhaving given to mankind a law, which leaves them less glory and honour. There you may see this prisoner might be among the savages bordering upon them, and verts within her fold, and to retain them for her own

Boyle, who had during his life-time devoted so much of his attention and of his wealth to the spiritual imdeath the sum of £100 to the society of which he had meekness, cheerfulness, and perseverance, under the for the relief of poor Indian converts. And, moreover, after settling an annual "salary for some learned divine to preach eight sermons every year for proving companies, and encouraging them in any undertaking

for propagating the Christian religion in foreign parts.' at his cost and charges in Jesus College, Oxford, on Another shining light of the early colonial church condition that the said two fellows respectively, and follows: was Alexander Whitaker, who went out as chaplain their respective successors for ever, may be under an indispensable obligation to take upon them holy orders This devoted servant of God, "the Apostle of Vir- of priesthood, and afterward that they go out to sea America? ginia," seeing the spiritual harvest to be reaped among in any of H. M.'s fleets, when they or any of them are the native Americans, and indignant at the apathy of thereto summoned by the Lord High Admiral of Enghis brethren at home, thus speaks out of the fulness land; and in case there be no use of their service at of his heart:--"I muse that so few of our English sea, to be called by the Lord Bishop of London to go ministers that were so hot against surplice and sub- out into any of H. M.'s foreign plantations, there to scription come hither, where neither are spoken of. take upon them the cure of souls, and exercise their

there not any among them of Moses, his mind, and of tury and a half from the date of this foundation, her the apostles, that forsook all to follow Christ? But majesty will be advised to demand the services of Sir I refer them to the Judge of all hearts, that shall re- Leolyne's fellows as naval chaplains; but, as there is It is pleasing to remember, in connection with this more clergy are not wanted, it might perhaps, be still he was the lowest of the sons of men: consider what colony, that the saint-like Nicholas Ferrar was for worth while to inquire whether this noble endowment he did, and he appears, as he truly was, to be the Son several years, either as council or deputy-governor, might not yet be reclaimed for its original purpose.

A LETTER TO A METHODIST. (By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Maryland.) [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

he afterwards so earnestly wrote to Bishop Seabury

JOHN WESLEY TO FRANCIS ASBURY.

" London, September 20, 1788.

as it relates to us, is unintelligible. We can have no and contemptible he was to the people, the question for the endowment, a president appointed, and the "But, in one point, my dear brother, I am a little idea of forgiveness, unless conscious of something to was put between him and a murderer, which should building commenced, but unfortunately destroyed by afraid both the Doctor and you differ from me. I knew that Wesley did not ordain them Bishops, when be forgiven. Ignorant of our forgiveness, we remain be released; and with one voice the people answered, fire, aid never afterwards restored. About the same study to be little, you study to be little, you study to be great; I creep, you he "appointed" them Superintendents of the Methotical ommissary of the province, and on the occasion and call it after your own names! Oh, beware! Queer Mary gave a bounty of £200 a-year for the Do not seek to be something! Let me be nothing, perusal of Dr. Coke's letters to Bishops White and and Christ be all in all.

were descontented with the state of things at home. may call me a knave, or a fool, a rascal, a scoundrel, It is said that among those who were on the point of and I am content; but they shall never, by my con- Bishop. abandoning their country for the enjoyment of unresent, call me a Bishop! For my sake, for God's 2. His letter to Bishop White shows, that he exrestricted liberty in a new world, were, Hampden, sake, for Christ's sake, put a full end to this! Let ceeded the authority given him by Mr. Wesley, and Hasleig and Oliver Cromwell; but they were pre- the Presbyterians do what they please, but let the that Mr. Wesley disapproved of his proceedings.

important part at home, it was natural that he should is in my heart; and let this, when I am no more seen,

"I am your affectionate friend and brother,

This letter is a remarkable document. Four years had nearly elapsed since his "appointment" of Dr. Coke. In the mean time Wesley had had time for reflection. He had time for a further and more deliberate investigation of the authority of Presbyters to ordain; and however he might, for a season, have been blinded by the sophistical book of Sir Peter King, so as to suppose Presbyters and Bishops were the same order, yet now he gives his more mature the Presbyterians. It is well known that the doctrine of the Presbyterians is, that Bishops and Presbyters are the same order; and many of them, even corporation was styled "The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England and the Parts above letter, "Let the Presbyterians do as they please,

plainer-declares that Asbury was no Bishop; and yet Coke did for Asbury precisely what Wesley did for Coke-he laid his hands upon him, and prayed over him: and if, in Wesley's judgment, this imposition of hands and prayer by a Presbyter, did not constitute Asbury a Bishop, neither could they, in Wesley's judgment, have constituted Dr. Coke a Bishop; for Coke's authority to ordain was the same as Wesey's, (which was no authority at all,) both of them being Presbyters of the Church of England; and, ters, (or Elders,) may be found at page 127 of the of the Methodist Society, Wesley did not ordain ordination of those they call Bishops, may be found them Bishops.

Notwithstanding their high-handed assumption of the title of Bishop, still these men were uneasy. The fact was still staring them in the face, (and the world knew it,) that Wesley had only "appointed" them to be Superintendents of the Methodist Society UNDER HIM: † and, however they might claim to be Bishops and however they might alter the name in the minutes-still Bishops of the Church of God they were not! Something, then, must be done to get around this matter, and convince the people, 1. That Wesley was a Bishop; 2 That Wesley ordained Coke a Bishop; and 3. That Coke ordained Asbury a Bishop! One would suppose, when Asbury had Wesley's letter, (dated September 20th, 1788,) in his pocket, declaring that he was no Bishop, and that Ashury was no Bishop, that this would not be a very easy matter to accomplish. But these men did not stick at trifles; they had already fabricated a new set of minutes for their "Church" to get the title of Bishops, and they were determined to go all lengths sooner than fail in their project to be accounted real Bishsecrated; Coke and Asbury knew that their commission was authentic; that they had been consecrated in England and Scotland by lawful Bishops; and that the Church had received them as Bishops, in a Asbury knew all this; and alongside of these men, as Methodist "Superintendents" they felt their littleness, although they had assumed the name of what the name of a Bishop, and that was all! They had no succession to point to! Let us see, then, how they proceeded to get the reality. At one of their Conferences, held in the year 1789, Mr. Lee, in his 'History," informs us (p. 142,) that,

"The Bishops, (that is, Coke and Asbury) introduced a question in the annual minutes, which was as

"Q. Who are the persons that exercise the Episcupal office in the Methodist Church in Europe and that he was a Bishop;

which Dr. Coke provides for you, he could not collect, were it not for me—were it not that I not only permit him to collect, but support him in so doing." The following question and but support him in so doing." The following question and answer were adopted at the Conference in 1784. "Q. 2. nation—without any real nalidity. knowledge ourselves his sons in the Gospel, ready in matters belonging to Church Government, to OBEY HIS COMMANDS," &c. (Lee's History, p 95.) Mr. Lee afterwards observes: ters belonging to Church Government, was afterwards the cause of some uneasiness." No wonder, Wesley's letter to Asbury

It is enough to make one shudder, when contem- which stands thus:

The history of the New Plymouth settlement is "One instance of this, your greatness, has given A, B, in the Appendix.—As you will, of course, give well known. It was first formed by a small party of me great concern. How can you, how dare you suf-

ing of the last clause in his letter, where he speaks of

ops. The Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church power; in the United States had now for some time been conregular succession from the Apostles. Coke and England; they so much coveted! They knew that they had far more than this: I have proved,

* From Moore's Life of Wesley, vol. ii, page 285. † In his letter "appointing" Dr. Coke a Superintendent, resley says, "Whereas many of the people in the Southern of North America, who desire to continue under my | did not ordain him one. A. During the life of the Rev. John Wesley, we ac-'This engagement to obey Mr. Wesley's commands, in mat showed that he knew, that his ordination of them was when he set up for a Bishop, was well calculated to make him 9. That Dr. Coke knew that Wesley had no autho-

"A. John Wesley, Thomas Coke, and Francis

Asbury, by regular order and succession! ! "The next question was asked differently from what it ever had been in any of the former minutes,

"Q. Who have been elected by the unanimous that they which commit such things are worthy of and willingly partook in his afflictions: but now one who were first concerned in what Lord Bacon calls thrust themselves into the chief office of the Christian suffrages of the General Conference to superintend

"A. Thomas Coke and Francis Asbury." The drift of these questions and answers can be The first colonists of Virginia being exclusively to ordain him and Asbury Bishops! and to Bishops seen at once. Their object is to make it appear (1.) Coke and Asbury themselves! They saw the full drift of them, although the Conference might not have seen it! Calmly and without prejudice review "There is, indeed, a wide difference between the this proceeding; and then taking it in connection relation wherein you stand to the Americans, and the with the fact, that they fabricated a new set of minthority of a Christian Bishop!

These facts, also, prove that Coke and Asbury dist Society under him. But, if there be any doubts remaining on this point, they will be removed by the Seabury of the Protestant Episcopal Church, marked

sary for me briefly to refer to them. 1. It will be observed, in both of these letters, that Dr. Coke does not, for a moment, claim to be a

3. In his letter to Bishop Seabury, he asks Bishop "Thus, my dear Franky, I have told you all that Seabury to ordain him "a Bishop of the Methodist Society!" Thereby acknowledging that Wesley, when he "appointed" him a Superintendent, did not ordain him a Bishop, of that Society!

4. In his letter to Bishop Seabury, he asks Bishop Seabury to ordain Mr. Asbury a Bishop of the Methodist Society; thereby acknowledging that his ordination of Asbury to be a Bishop was only a mock

5. In his letter to Bishop Seabury, asking for the admission of the Methodist preachers into the Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. Coke says, that he "hnows that they must submit to re-ordination." Of course, the ordination they received from him was good for nothing, otherwise there would have been no necessity

6. These letters prove, beyond question, that Coke knew and believed, that Bishops alone possessed authority to ordain; that no such authority was possessed by Presbyters (otherwise his own ordinations would have been valid, for he was a Presbyter;) and, conses quently, that he knew and believed that Presbyters That and Bishops were not the same order.

day, when we boast a wider diffusion of learning, and more extensive acquirements of moral knowledge, do we not find these fundamental truths of revelation of their immortal souls, and these fundamental truths of revelation of their immortal souls, and these fundamental truths of revelation of their immortal souls, and the same order. That is, let the Methodists know their calling better. That is, let the Methodists know their calling better. That is, let the Methodists know their calling better. That is, let the Methodists know their calling better. That is, let the Methodists know their calling better. That is, let the Methodists know their calling better. That is, let the Methodists know their calling better. That is, let the Methodists know their calling better. That is, let the Methodists know their calling better. The is that they be seek the outward welfare and prosperity of those colonies, but more especially to endeavour the good and salvation of their immortal souls, and of the good and salvation of their immortal souls, and the same order.

7. These letters, too, so whom were not the same order.

8. The more extensive acquirements of moral knowledge, do the more especially to endeavour the good and salvation of their immortal souls, and of the good and salvation of their immortal souls, and the more extensive acquirements of moral knowledge, do those colonies, but more especially to endeavour the more extensive acquirements of moral knowledge, do the more extensive acquirements of moral knowledge, do the moral knowledge, do the more extensive acquirements of moral knowledge, do the moral knowledge, d 7. These letters, too, show conclusively, what was

Because, if Presbyters and Bishops were the same order, when a man is ordained a Presbyter, or Elder,* he would be a Bishop, without any further ordination; but the Methodists require those, whom they are about to elevate to the order of Bishop, to submit to a third ordination, and thereby acknowledge, that they do not consider a Presbyter (or Elder) to be a Bishop without such ordination, and consequently denying them to be the same order.

The Methodist form for the ordination of Presby-Methodist "Book of Discipline;" their form for the at page 140 of the same book. And, as these "forms" were drawn up by Wesley, from the ordination offices in the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, it is an additional proof (if any were wanting) that he did not believe Presbyters and Bishops to be the same order-because, if he did, why did he, why do the Methodists now, require those they call Elders, (or Presbyters) to submit to a third ordination, before they allow them to be called Bishops?

Let those answer this question who can. By a reference to the third page of this letter, you will find that I there lay down the following position, namely: that, if Wesley had authority to ordain Dr. Coke a Bishop, then, it is conceded, that the Methodists have a lawful ministry, and lawful sacraments; but if Wesley had no such authority to ordain him, then his ordination was a nullity, and the Methodists have neither a lawful ministry, nor lawful sacraments.

Now, sir, this point, that Wesley had no such authority to ordain, I have fully proved, by showing, 1. That it was not born with him; 2. That he did not obtain it from any temporal

3. That it was not conferred on him at his ordina.

4. That he did not ordain Dr. Coke a Bishop, because if Bishop and Presbyter be the same order, Dr. Coke was already a Bishop without Wesley's ordination-Dr. Coke being a Presbyter of the Church of 5. That Wesley had no "providential call" to or-

This, sir, would be sufficient; but I have proved

1. That Wesley did not "ordain" Dr. Coke a Bishop, but only "appointed" him a "Superintendent" of the Methodist Society;

2. That in "appointing" him a Superintendent, Wesley did not ordain him a Bishop; 3. That the Methodist Conference did not for several years receive Coke and Asbury as Bishops, but

only as Superintendents; 4. That Wesley denied (in his letter to Asbury)

5. That Wesley denied (in the same letter) that Asbury was a Bishop; 6. That Dr. Coke, by his applying to Bishop

Seabury to ordain him a Bishop, admits that Wesley 7. That Dr. Coke, by his applying to Bishop Seabury to ordain Asbury a Bishop, admits that his own

ordination of Asbury to be a Bishop was a mock ordi-8. That Dr. Coke, by applying to Bishops White and Seabury to admit the Methodist preachers into the Protestant Episcopal Church (when the condition of their admission was, that they would be re-ordained)

rity to ordain him a Bishop, and that he did not ordain

* The Unitarians.

Bishop Seabury to ordain him a Bishop;

Society, he did not ordain him a Bishop of the Church of standing obligation in the Primitive Church. of God.

until they have been a third time ordained.

plain, also, that the (so called) "Methodist Church" is not a Church of Christ.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1844.

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Approach to England.
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English Eccies. Intelligence.

The Fast of Forty Days which the Church has appointed to precede the commemoration of the great humiliation, and in more than ordinary devotion to referred:religious meditation, and the holy exercises of public and private prayer. The last two days of this week especially,-the day on which our Saviour suffered upon the Cross, and the day in which his lifeless body in act and spirit, what our Saviour had before affirmed,

sacredness of its associations,—the unspeakable good trial, he might be commended to the example of some of things we derive from the redemption which was then his own followers." completed, present peace and happiness eternal, -and

the day of our Lord's crucifixion received, even in the profanation than this. Apostes' times, that solemn and religious reverence with which it has been regarded by the Church ever since. The Paschal feast of the Jews was changed ter of the Rev. H. Southgate in explanation of the into the Festival of Easter; and for the bitter herbs causes of the "Nestorian Massacre," we observe in and unleavened bread which were an accompaniment our valued contemporary the Banner of the Cross, of the Levitical commemoration, the Christian Church two other letters from that gentleman in reference to

That the Festival of Easter was observed in the Apostles' days, we have intimations in the New Testament. In allusion to this most joyous commemoration of the Christian Church, St. Paul, for instance, says, "Christ our passover is sacrificed for us; therefore let us keep the feast," - the feast, assuredly, of the Christian, not of the Jewish, passover; for the latter was fulfilled, and, by believers in the full and complete sacrifice of Christ, could be observed no more. And if the feast was celebrated, as these words of the Apostle give us assurance that it was, we have every equal reason to believe that the antecedent fust was correspondently observed: if the Lord's resurrection from the dead was celebrated with its becoming joy and honour, so must we infer that a becoming and peculiar reverence, too, was paid to the day on which the Saviour perished on the cross. There is nothing in the language of the New Testament, nor in the acts of its first preachers, to induce us to suppose that, while the triumphs of redemption engaged their which it was effected, would be looked upon without even the solemn interest or honour of an appropriate day for its commemoration. The Scriptures upon this, as upon many other points

of great and acknowledged obligation, are not explicit; yet is their inferential testimony, in the case in question, as marked and strong as in other instances where no doubt is felt, or dissent expressed. And if succeeding Christian writers are as much to be relied upon in their account of religious rites and ecclesiastical observances, as in their attestations in favour of Before I began to act, and even before I came abroad, the acknowledged canon of the Scriptures, we can have no difficulty in establishing the conviction that the Fast of Good Friday and the Festival of Easter that "it would create a distinction among Protestant misare both to be reckoned among the institutions of the sionaries;" or, in other words, that it would show them Apostles. We know at how early an age the primitive Christians were moved, by a pious gratitude to their noble army of martyrs, to maintain the recollec- mendation to the Eastern Christians. Of the manner in tion of their holy living and dying not by a simple which it has been concealed, and of the means resorted record only, but by yearly commemorations of their last conflicts,-at their very graves, too, and with a special and appropriate religious service. And if this such a degree that American Congregational missionaries was done for the servants, is it credible that it would be neglected in the case of the Master; that while labouring, to be members of the English Church, and the birth-day, as that of their martyrdom was termed, of individual Christians who sealed their testimony for Jesus with their blood, was kept by a solemn and spe- for the good of the Eastern Christians. But the missioncial commemoration, the great Martyr for us all should aries and their supporters saw that this could not be done have no appropriate day observed in humble and grateful recollection of his tragic death?

subject .- The disputes concerning the time of celebrating Easter, in the primitive Church, are a familiar part of ecclesiastical history; but the very existence of the disputes prove the observance of the Festival ing out the obnoxious design. In doing this, I have never itself. And if of the Festival, so of the preceding Fast: for Irenæus, who came forward as a peacemaker in this question, alludes just as expressly to the latter as to the former. He speaks of a difference of opinion "not only about the day [Easter], but even and the manner in which I was to be sacrificed was to about the very form of the fast" which went before it. "Yet," he adds, "the difference in the observation of the fast confirms the concord of our common faith." We have, therefore, the Fast of the Crucifixion, -in other words, Good Friday, -just as positively referred to as the Festival of the Resurrection, or Easter, and that by one who was the disciple of Polycarp, and Polycarp the disciple of St. John. The question in the utterly false accusation of having co-operated with his time was not, as to whether a Feast or a Fast was to be observed, but as to the particular time and man-

ner of fulfilling it. Tertullian, also, who lived not long after, affirms that "the days on which the Bridegroom was to be taken away, [viz. the Friday and Saturday before Easter] were determinate days of fasting,"-observed with a Eastern Christians; that I have freely discussed differdistinction of solemnized mourning and sadness, adapted to the awe-inspiring event which was then commemorated. And in succeeding Christian writers, the allusions to both the Festival and the prece- through the system which I was instructed to pursue;

him one; otherwise he would not have applied to ding Fast are so numerous, that no person, unless he for my right thus to speak has been admitted only on is prepared to reject the testimony of the Fathers 10. That, consequently he knew when Wesley altogether, can possibly doubt that the celebration of "appointed" him a Superintendent of the Methodist EASTER, and the observance of Good FRIDAY, were

That spirit of innovation is deeply to be lamented, 11. That the Methodists do not believe Presbyters, which, at the time of the Reformation, caused any or Elders and Bishops, to be the same order, because portion of the household of Christians to reject and they have two distinct "forms" of ordination, one for cast aside as superstitious, devout commemorations Elders and another for Bishops; and because they will and edifying ceremonials of religion, which can be so not suffer those they call Elders to be called Bishops clearly traced to the earliest and purest days of the Church. Could it have been proved that such com-I have thus, sir, examined most minutely every memorations and ceremonials were the invention of argument by which it is pretended to establish the men in the more lax and degenerate days of Chrisvalidity of Wesley's ordination of Dr. Coke; and I tianity, or a portion of the tares which sprang up so have shown, conclusively, not only that Wesley did not rifely in the corrupt soil of Popery, there would be a ordain him, but that Dr. Coke did not believe that valid reason for rejecting them; but to neglect and he had ordained him—and that the whole transaction | cast aside religious observances which the first Chriswas destitute of even the shadow of validity. The tians practised,-to give up the commemoration of validity of Dr. Coke's ordination, then, being com- the most holy and solemn events in the mystery of pletely destroyed, (and the validity of the present redemption, -is, we must believe, not justifiable upon Methodist ministry depending upon that -so that they any principle of Christian faith and piety. Such a must stand, or fall, together,) it is plain, to a demon- sweeping away of the lineaments and features of Chrisstration, that the Methodists have no lawful ministry | tianity as were recognized and maintained by its earwhatever, and that those they call their Bishops, liest and holiest disciples, is an infatuation which will Elders, and Deacons, are only laymen. And as there have its punishment, we must believe, in innovations can be no lawful sacraments without a lawful ministry, more startling and afflictive still; in the substitution it is equally plain they have no Sacraments. And as of human devices and distractions for the divinely there cannot be a Church of Christ, unless there be a appointed means of grace; and at last in the pruning lawful ministry and lawful sacraments, it is equally away of the life and power of the doctrine of Christ, by the reckless abandonment of the form and the means through which it is required to be maintained. Of these results we have already had evidence sufficiently painful; and every day's experience goes to prove too sadly, that they who reject first the Apostolic organization of the Church, will proceed from this to other innovations:-from casting aside, as needless or superstitious, the commemoration of the day on which the Saviour suffered, they will proceed, with a lamentable celerity, to deny that Saviour's Godhead: despising the Saviour's cross, they will trample on his crown; refusing honour to the day of his Nativity and to the season of his Passon, the transition will be easy and natural to the perversity and pride of this announcement, "We will not have this man to reign over us."

In connection with the above remarks, and as corsacrifice for sin by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, roborative of the concluding portion of them, we would was, as is well known, observed by the ancient Chris- call attention to the following passage in the New tians from a very early date; and the concluding week York Evangelist, the organ of "New School Presbyof this solemn season, called the Great or Passion | terianism," in that city. We gave this passage sub-Week, was kept, as we stated in our last number, with stantially last week, but since then we have been able Missionaries, some years ago:every possible solemnity,—in peculiar self-denial and to lay our hand upon the very article to which we

"What is the example which the sufferings and death of Christ afford? . . . an example, if unexplained by any other circumstance, the most frightful and disgusting the world ever saw. If this were Christ's object, he has most miserably failed. HE NEVER MANIFESTED ANY EXTRAlay in the tomb,—were regarded by the Church Ca-tholic with peculiar reverence and interest; realizing, and cries, his bloody sweat in the garden, and his pitiful cry on the cross, seem to be entirely unmanly. The desertion of his friends, and the cruelty of his enemies, he might that "the Bridegroom should be taken away from them, and then should they fast in those days."

The day of our Lord's crucifixion has received the name of Good Friday; so called, to designate the taken away from them.

The day of our Lord's crucifixion has received the name of Good Friday; so called, to designate the taken away from them. So far from setting an example of patience and self-possession. So far from setting an example of patience and self-possession, in the hour of suffering and the companyed to the example of some of

Can any thing be conceived more atrocious than terms of the adorable Saviour of the world, nor was Gazette. The general belief of Christians ever has been, that even Voltaire, in his infidel ravings, guilty of worse

fitly introduced the more spiritual and appropriate the religious affairs of the East. We do not perceive that the question of the Nestorian Massacre is again discussed in these letters, and probably no further particulars were required, especially as to the origin and cause of that deplorable event; but we find various other matters referred to, of much interest.

It appears that certain gentlemen of the Congregational persuasion are engaged in the East, prosecuting similar inquiries with Mr. Southgate; and because the latter, in endeavouring to make a due impression upon the heads of the Oriental Churches, adduced, as it was his duty to do, the distinctive features of our Church polity and ritual, as portrayed in her Episcopacy, Creeds, and Liturgy, much offence, it seems, was taken by the other gentlemen, of the Congregational denomination. We apprehend that such offence could only have sprung from an observation of the advantage which was thus given to the Churchman, in his intercourse with the Oriental Christians, from presenting, as held by his own communion, tenets and institutions which were common to the Church Catholic from the beginning. The vantage ground which praise and wonder, the shame and the suffering by this would afford to Mr. Southgate, in his efforts to facilitate intercourse and procure confidence between these Christians and himself, and so to advance the great object in view,-viz. to promote knowledge and piety in the Oriental Churches,-was not viewed without envy and disapprobation. This result is thus explained by Mr. Southgate himself:-

"The first intimation of an intention, on the part of our Church, to appear in her real character before the Eastern communions, was received by the Congregational misonaries, and their supporters, with extreme dislike. their hostility to the measure was clearly made known to me. No allusion was at that time made to it as an act of opposition to the American Board. The objection was, to be what they really are-Congregationalists. their true character, had been studiously concealed, from a very natural feeling that it would not serve as a recomto for the purpose, I have many curious facts, which it may be useful one day to relate. For the present, I will only say, that their wish had been successful, and that to Bishops! Now our own design, as I understood it, had no reference to them. It was simply to show our true character, and to use it as a talent committed to our trust, without showing also, by implication, their true character, as neither members of the English Church, nor-Bishops; and to be known in their true character would place them But we are not without positive testimony upon the at a disadvantage. Hence, from the beginning, and even before my instructions had been issued, the design of our Church was regarded with a strong aversion. passed on, this aversion increased, although I have never. by any act of mine, given occasion for it, except by carry opposed them, nor endeavoured to injure them. arded my work as standing by itself, and have acted as I should have acted if there had been no other mis-sionary in the land. But the system, in itself, was too bring me into discredit with my Church. Hence an odious name was attached to me. Hence I was charged with ctioning the corruptions of the Eastern Churches. Hence I was accused of carrying out the views of a suspected party. Hence it was endeavoured to associate my ame with that of an individual who (most falsely, to be sure,) had been charged with being the occasion of the Nestorian massacre. Hence the Secretary of the Amerithat individual, (who had already been brought into suspicion,) in opposing their missions. To all this I have but one reply to make, which is, that I have endeavoured, according to my ability, to follow the instructions which were given me; that I have set forth my Church as she is, in her reformed, her Protestant, and her Catholic cha racter; that I have concealed nothing which I supposed, ences with their Patriarchs and Bishops, and have not hesitated to represent to them what we should regard as innovations, and what was contrary to ancient piety, and

account of my being a representative of a regularly or ganized Christian Church. No Congregational misson ary can thus speak. If he would, his title to dissuss matters relating to the Church is disputed. He is an ambassador without credentials. I claim to have made more direct and open protests against corruptions than any such missionary has ever attempted, and to lave made them in quarters where he can gain no admission, and yet where they are most needed. I say this without poasting, for it is our excellent system alone which has enabled me to do it. I ought to add, that I have ever endeavoured to speak with courtesy, kindness, and love."

There is something very gratifying and refreshing n this statement, notwithstanding the much to be egretted personal obloquy and annoyance which Mr. bouthgate has been made to endure. We can easily believe, however, that a tenfold share of calumny, and all its attendant vexations, would cheerfully be borne by him, while the plain path of duty was faithfully oursued, and the happy results of its honest and concientious prosecution were, at every step, so manifest. The effect here described of the presentation of the Church in her true and undisguised features to these simple Christians, who, with some corruptions which it is most desirable to remove, -and which it is the oject of Mr. Southgate to endeavour to remove,old nevertheless many of the essentials of Christian truth, is just such as might be anticipated in contrast with the efforts which must be made at so great disnatural as what is described by Dr. Claudius Buchanan to have been felt by the newly discovered Chris-

dent of that which Christ established; that your system is attended with innumerable evils, dissensions distractions, a neglect of the Sacraments and Festivals of the Church, and that it does little to check vice and immorality; I think you had better have remained at home, and turned your thoughts to consider your own heresies, are then to come all this distance, and to feal so much than to come all this distance, and to feal so much than to come all this distance, and to feal so much than to come all this distance, and to feal so much than to come all this distance, and to feal so much than the feal so much that it does not be seen that the feal so much than the feal so much that it does not be seen that the feal so much that it does not be seen that the feal so much that it does not be seen that the feal so much that it does not be seen that the feal so much that it does not be seen that the feal so much that it does not be seen that the feal so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that it does not be seen that the feat so much that the feat so m and turned your thoughts to consider your own heresies, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto rather than to come all this distance, and to feel so much One would have thought these good Christians would have thought the good Christians would have the goo concern for the spiritual darkness of the Holy Caiholic every means, to their utmost, to bring the poor Indians

We have some further remarks to offer on the subject to which our valued correspondent, "A Canadian Churchman" so seasonably refers. We are collected the subject to which our valued correspondent, "A Canadian teaching them the unsearchable riches of Christ; but we see things went quite differently. It becomes us to en-Churchman" so seasonably refers. We are only wait- quire why it was the Christians did not perform their Churchman" so seasonably refers. We are only waiting for some more specific information as to the real nature of the rumoured appointment,—one, of which, if made, the authorities appear to feel distrustful or swer, but perhaps this may be a good comparison. We the immensity of the Divine triumph which was then achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness, and the strength achieved over the powers of darkness.

> In consequence of our usual day of publication falling upon Good Friday, our paper, this week, is published on Thursday.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church.

Raw Sir. When I read your excellent remarks in your paper of the 15th instant, on a rumoured appointment, I they settled themselves by the side of the Christians; we not talk what they were whether Christians; the sons felt thankful that we had so able a person occupying your Editorial chair. But allow me to say, with all due-deference, that I think they were deficient in one important we can form some idea, what kind of people they were I think that they ought to have recommended the members of the Church to express their feelings, on even the contemplation of an appointment so obnoxious to all destructive element the fire-water. By this and various every parish in this Diocese. Churchmen have not, hitherto, considered it necessary to take any part in politics, as Churchmen; but it surely is full time that they shook off their lethargy, and took that position to which they are justly entitled. At the last census they outinbered the largest of the "various denominations" by 'thirty thousand souls;' they probably possess nearly ne-half of the property in Canada West; almost all the men of education are found within their ranks, and they have always been remarkable for that still essential, at present, rather proscribed qualification in a British subject, their loyalty. And yet, from their unwillingness to act as a body in political matters, they have allowed sects, possessing scarcely a fourth part of their numerical strength,—still less property, and but very little education,—to obtain a powerful influence with the Government of the country. Churchmen should now however remember, that we are living under "Responsible Government. which is to be carried on "in accordance with the well. understood wishes of the people." But how are those wishes to be understood, unless they are expressed?— They can be expressed only in two ways: at the hustings, and by memorials to the Government. It is their privi lege, as British subjects; nay, I deem it their duty, as such, to approach the throne on matters in which they interested. They must feel that the appoint ment to a high and responsible office of one, who, for merous tribes, it has reduced almost to nothing. twenty years, has been the bitter and violent opponent of told some of the tribes of Indians showed themselves hosof every thing which Churchmen hold dear; of one, whose qualifications, in point of education, cannot surely mischiefs to you, because their national rights and many ecommend him, and whose position, as the leader of a political party, they must consequently deem his only recommendation. I say, that they must feel, when they shed in every direction until they became no more. I behold such an appointment, that they possess but little could enumerate here numerous most shameful transactions between the pale faces and the red men of the forest times down to the country. discouraged. Ten years ago Churchmen possessed little from the earliest times down to the present day, but nfluence even in England, as Churchmen. But such is refrain from making any further remarks at prese far from being the case now: and if we will only exhibit mention these to you merely to show, in some points, the a little of their activity and union, our position will soon treatment the Natives received from the Color be changed. The case referred to in this communication is one on which, I imagine, all Churchmen can easily be then, in their several parishes, be united on these questheir new position, and act in time to come as truly "a powerful phalanx." Thus, in order to obtain a few votes n the Assembly, the Government will not contemplate for a moment the appointment to a high office, with a seat Executive Council, of one obnoxious to them and to half the remainder of Western Canada, and thereby orce them to keep aloof from that union of parties, and that oblivion of past differences, which, in common with our excellent Governor General, they are anxious to see A CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

CHURCH SOCIETY, NAPANEE.

A meeting was held in St. Mary Magdalen's Church lords of the whole land, including our former beloved this village, on the 13th inst., to form a Parochial Association in connexion with the Church Society of the Diocese, to embrace the Townships of Tyendenaga and Richmond. The Rector, having taken the chair, and offered the appointed prayers, addressed the meeting at some length, explaining his reasons for not organizing an Association at an earlier period within the limits of his charge; and in order that the objects contemplated by the Society might be fully brought before the meeting, proceeded to read the Bishop's Pastoral Letter on the

The usual Resolutions, moved and seconded as follows, and in the shadow of death, shall have their feet guided were unanimously adopted :-1. Moved by John Portt, Esquire, and seconded by 2. Moved by S. G. Murray, Esquire, and seconded by

Mr. J. Hill. 3. Moved by Dr. Chamberlain, and seconded by Mr. George Scriver.

4. Moved by John Benson, Esquire, and seconded by

Mr. John Browne.

5. Moved by Mr. Daniel McBride, and seconded by Mr. M. Somers. 6. Moved by Mr. Harvey, and seconded by Mr. Thos. 7. Moved by Dr. Shirley, and seconded by Mr. Ed.

J. Demorest.

The following were the Committee to co-operate with the Rector and Churchwardens in carrying out the designs of the Association, viz.: for Richmond, Messrs. S. G. Marray, S. Carseallen, D. McBride, C. McGreer, J. of the Association, viz.: for Richmond, Messrs. S. G. Murray, S. Carseallen, D. McBride, C. McGreer, J. Chamberlain, S. Sixsmith, J. Baker, and J. Sisson; for Tyendenaga, J. Portt, Esq., Capt. Davis, R. N., Messrs. E. Wakeman, and J. Browne; J. Benson, Esq. Treasurer; Scadding, H. B. Osler, and V. P. Meyerhoffer and others Scadding, H. B. Osler, and V. P. Meyerhoffer and others

Although the roads and weather were very unfavourable, the attendance was satisfactory. The neighbouring Clergy were prevented by the same causes from attending. The feeling manifested on the occasion was very encouraging, and gave promise that the branch now formed will yield its fruit in due season.

Scadding, H. B. Osler, and V. P. Meyerhoffer and others addressed the meeting in a very impressive manner, enlarging upon the views of the Society, and exhorting their hearers to afford it their support.

The Rev. Mr. Scadding expressed the great pleasure he experienced in seeing such a neat and Churchlike edifice erected for the worship of God, remembering, as he did that a few years are reported.

ED. J. SISSON, Secretary. Napanee, 25th March, 1844. Iission, - spoke as follows:-

Mr. Chairman,—I am entrusted to second the resolution which has been just read. I feel very delicate to do so, or to make any remarks in behalf of it, as I acknowledge my incapability. I never addressed a meeting like this before, and my knowledge of the English language is very imperfect,—so imperfect that I scarcely know how to explain myself; but as I approve of this great and good cause, I think it is best to try to say a few words in its favour, trusting to that Great Being for support.

to them.

happy when we were told that the good people in this says, "that there was a Kasheesha or Presbyter Church in our own kingdom, in which every Kasheesha was equal to another. Are there no Shumshanas? (deacons in holy orders.) None. And, what, is there nobody to overlook the Kasheehas? Not one. There must be something imperfect here, said he."

In as well as many of my brethren, the Mohawks, felt happy when we were told that the good people in this small contributions, if they were general, and the large

must be something imperfect here, said he."

Moreover, if in their communications with Presbyterian Missionaries, the Oriental Christians discovered, for instance, that the day of Christ's Nativity was not religiously observed,—that the commemoration of his Cross and Passion by a special and solemn relgious service was not retained,—that all the Festivas and Fasts of the Church, observed from time immenorial, were abjured,—and all this in conjunction with the repudiation of Episcopacy and Forms of Prayer,—we might naturally expect some such reply as this, which our friend the Rev. E. M. Johnson very properly put our friend the Rev. E. M. Johnson very properly put in the mouth of the Bishop of Aleppo to the American Missionaries, some years ago:—

our friend the Rev. E. M. Johnson very properly put in the mouth of the Bishop of Aleppo to the American American and these forerunners into this country, we are year should be applied to this purpose, and I am happy told, were Christians—good Christians, who left their to state that the collection made upon the spot reached "I wish I could converse longer; but from what I have eard, that you reject the authority of the four first Councils of the Church; have set up a page Churc "I wish I could converse longer; but from what I have heard, that you reject the authority of the four first Councils of the Church; have set up a new Church, independing to the Church; have set up a new Church, independent of their consciences. One would have supposed that happy days were now approaching to the heathen Indians, his attachment to his Master's holy cause, by contributing to admirably this country to serve their God according to the dictates of their consciences. One would have supposed that happy days were now approaching to the heathen Indians, his attachment to his Master's holy cause, by contributing the contribution conduction of their consciences.

out of darkness into the marvellous light of the Gospel. We are told the Indians soon became amicable with the him away from his presence to a distant land, where he begot a numerous offspring, and they called them sons and daughters of men; while the other branch of Adam's family, the descendants of Seth, also became numerous, and they were called the sons of God. In the process of ime, as we read, these two races became intermixed by marriages, and they were all corrupted before God, inso-much that the great Creator repented that he ever created them, and it grieved him at his heart. Perhaps so it was in the case that I am now speaking of. We are told the Christians, (if such they were) were of short duration by themselves, as we find the following season more vessels we are told they introduced into the settler nembers of the Church to express their feelings, on even of articles, which proved very injurious to the natives; other facts, my mind is confirmed that the last comers were nothing more than the sons of men, if not some of them the agents of the Evil One. Doubtless these two bodies soon mixed by intermarriages and became corrupted, insomuch that we are told the land was soon filled

iolence. How happy would it have been for this

land if Christian principles spread as successfully from the earliest days, as those of the Evil One! How numeous the miseries we the natives would have avoided!-But thanks be to God, there is yet some hope for the few of us who remain, if your people only try to redeem the ovs of evil that are past Before I conclude I will say a few more words, of what appened in the earliest times, worth noticing. As I said afore, some of the natives became soon very friendly to our people, they surrendered such portions of their lands you as your people required from time to time, and in various other ways, such as aiding your new disthe interior, and even your wars with the hostile Indians, they have often proved their strong attachment to but notwithstanding all their good intentions and ctions towards you, your merciless people pour into the Indians' throat, that most destructive thing, both to their bodies as well as to their souls, the fire-water, and in consequence many of them became more degenerated than they were in their heathenish state; and many once nuother things were despised, but we find the result of this The University question is another. Let them, advancement of their temporal and eternal welfare, I have too good reason to believe it: they receive much ions, and, once united, they will feel the advantages of indeed too much, from their white brethren to destroy their earthly enjoyments, as well as their everlasting happiness, but in the midst of all their misfortunes they have ne great consolation: our good Mother the Queen, and the people in England, have always showed themselves

time will not permit me now to allude. My great hope and anxious desire is to see the people in this Province use their means and efforts unitedly to extend Christ's kingdom more widely than all they hitherto have done in this land, and more especially in those parts where gross darkness still prevails. My humble opinion leads me this time to say, your people are deeply indebted, to do something for the poor Indians, that are now strangers to the fold of the true Israelites, because you must admit there was a time when these poor people were the kings and lords throughout this extensive (ontinent, from the Pacific shores to the Atlantic, and from Cape Horn to the North Pole, they were the lawful inheritors; but no sooner did your people come among us than they used all orts of schemes to disinherit us, until you became the which was our greatest treasure and happiness. In just return, then, we ought to have a share of your richest treasure and happiness, a treasure and happiness which our blessed Saviour left with you to diffuse throughout the world. I hope and trust through the efforts of this

all the numerous tribes that are now sitting in darkness into the way of everlasting peace. [The above is certainly a very gratifying proof of the ains and culture which have been bestowed upon that ortion of the noble tribe of the Mohawks which are seted in the neighbourhood of Napanee; and we respond the hope of Mr. Hill that it may be widely and generally diffused among them.—ED.]

Society, you will be enabled to extend these great bless-

the day will soon arrive, when the knowledge of the Lord

will cover this land, as the waters cover the sea,-when

ings, even to the remotest corners of this land.

PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY IN SCARBOROUGH. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-I was much gratified by being present at a meeting at Scarborough, on the 20th of last month, which was held in the neat little Church in the northern part of that

8. Moved by Mr. C. McGreer, and seconded by Mr. Township, (known as St. Paul's), for the purpose of J. Kelly.

9. Moved by Mr. H. Stoughton, and seconded by Mr.

Society.

The Rev. W. Stewart Darling, the Clergyman of the

edifice erected for the worship of God, remembering, as he did, that a few years ago, when he occasionally ministered among them, a small school-house was the only place in which they could meet, to unite in the services of the Church. He likewise enforced upon them the duty In seconding the second Resolution, Mr. J. Hill,—a of the Church. He likewise enforced upon them the duty of exertion, in order to make others partakers in the blessings which they enjoyed.

The Rev. H. B. Osler showed how all might assist in

advantage by those who have not the credentials of Mr. Southgate to offer. In the intercourse of these Oriental Christians with ministers of the Congregational denomination, the objection would be just as "every man to do his duty.

I, as well as many of my brethren, the Mohawks, felt The Rev. V. P. Meyerhoffer pointed out the value of

to the support and extension of an institution so admirably constituted to meet the spiritual wants of this Province

I am, Sir, truly your's, March 10, 1844. NEW BRUNSWICK.

EIGHTH REPORT OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. February 8, 1843, (the second Thursday in February), being the day appointed for the Anniversary Meeting of the "Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick," on the preceding day, viz., Wednesday, February 7, the Clergy and Lay Deputies assembled in Canaral Committee in the National School House, Divine General Committee in the National School House, Divin

service having been celebrated in Christ's Church.						
PRESENT,						
The Ven. the Archdeacon,	The Rev. J. Hudson,					
The Rev. J. Alley, D.D.	" " J. S. Thomson.					
" " J. S. Thomson, LL.D.	" " J. M. Stirling,					
" " F. Coster.	" W. E. Scovil,					
" " N. A. Coster.	" " J. W. Disbrow,					
" S. D. L. Street,	" J. Neales,					
" " J. Dunn,	" E. J. W. Roberts.					
The following gentlemen attended as LAY DEPUTIES						
Kingston Mr. Pickett.						
Saint Andrew's Mr. Chandler.						
Saint Stephen's Mr. Watson and Mr. Thomson						
Fredericton Mr. Needham and Dr. Robb.						
Woodstock Mr. Bedell and Mr. Wilmot.						
Douglas	Col. J. Robinson.					
Stanley	Col. Hayne and Mr. Tippet.					
Gagetown I	Mr. Peters.					
Sackville 1	Hon. A. E. Botsford.					
Norton	on Mr Earle					

Mr. Earle and Mr. Simonds oceeds as follows :-

has drawn for travelling expenses, since the last general eting, 371.; and Mr. Thomson for 201. 18s.

former importations, grants have been supplied amount ing in the whole to 106l. 16s. 3d. The Secretary reports strained? that all the last grants made by the Executive Committee

151.; Magundy, 101.; Canning, 151. Total not yet called

The income of the year 1843 was 308l. 12s. 6d.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have retary has written to the Archdeacon, comm the efforts making in this Province for the support and with an expenditure largely exceeding its income, ha been unable to afford a larger amount of assistance.-They will, however, so far as their funds allow, always He added, that a Clergyman had lately sailed from England, who would, he hoped, be sent to New Brunswick, for which he lamented that so few labourers had been engaged during the last ten years. The Clergy-

That the Subscriptions will fall short this year of what they have been, seems but too probable. The Committee understand, however, that in many of the parishes of the Archdeaconry, a great deal has been contributed for local Perhaps it might be advisable that the butions of the people on the occasion, in addition to their From several of the parishes an application has been

tion has been occasionally raised in the Executive Com-

Executive Committee:

John C. Allen, Esq.,. John Bedell, Esq.,... Jas. W. Chandler, Esq.,... St. Andrews. George J. Dibblee, Esq.,.... Fredericton. Sylvester J. Earle, Esq.,.... Wm. F. Jones, Esq.,.... Jas. Robb Esq., M. D.,. Fredericton. Fredericton. Douglas. St. Stephen's. Robert Watson, Esq.,. Chas. P. Wetmore, Esq.,.... George Wheeler, Esq.,...... St. John. Benj. Wolhaupter, Esq.,..... Fredericton.

No. I. The Treasurer's Account. The Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick, in Account with W. J. Bedell, Treasurer. 3, May 1st. DR.

To paid W. L. Avery, printing 7th Report,... £12 10

 To paid v. B. Archy
 2 3

 "J. Simpson, Printer,
 2 3

 "Carriage of Books from St. John,
 0 6

 "James P. A. Phillips, Printer,
 0 15

 0 6 3 of its property. But, in truth, the real question had come to 0 15 0 be, simply, "will you destroy the Protestant Church?" He

" Pasta	6		Oi.
The fell	£) 0	9
The following Grants to Churches:			1600
Riviere des Chutes,	23	6	
Cocaigne	40	0	0
Johnston, Queen's Co	15		0'
To Balance,	118	5	9
		1000	
None against the second	€212	7	11
1843 May 9et			75
By Rolance described to			1
by Dalance due at this date	E152	19	1
Amount received from:			71417
Rev. J. Hudson,	2	14	
Rev. S. D. L. Street	8	0	0
Rev. E. J. W. Roberts	8	15	6
Rev. G. S. Jarvis	5	0	0
Farish of Kingston,	18	8	4
nev. J. Hudson, for Books	4	12	9
The Treasurer, for do			
		-	
	0110	7	11
February 1, 1844. By Ralance due the So	-212		
ciety for General Purposes	2110	-	9
No. II. Abstract of Funds set apart for Missio	nary	Vi.	sits.
1843. Feb. 1. Balance due, as per Abstract	13		
rendered	£737	2	3
1844. Feb. 1. Accumulated Interest	- 25	5	10
	Cocaigne, Johnston, Queen's Co To Balance, By Balance due at this date Amount received from: Rev. J. Hudson, Rev. E. J. W. Roberts, Rev. E. J. W. Roberts, Rev. J. Hudson, for Books, The Treasurer, for do February 1, 1844. By Balance due the Society for General Purposes, W. J. Bedell, T. No. II. Abstract of Funds set apart for Missio 1843. Feb. 1. Balance due, as per Abstract rendered.	The following Grants to Churches: Riviere des Chutes, 23 Cocaigne, 40 Johnston, Queen's Co. 15 To Balance, 118 £212 1843, May 2st. CR. By Balance due at this date. £152 "Amount received from: Rev. J. Hudson, 2 Rev. S. D. L. Street, 8 Rev. E. J. W. Roberts, 8 Rev. G. S. Jarvis, 5 Parish of Kingston, 18 Rev. J. Hudson, for Books, 4 The Treasurer, for do. 11 £212 February 1, 1844. By Balance due the Society for General Purposes, £118 W. J. Bedell, Treas No. II. Abstract of Funds set apart for Missionary 1843. Feb. 1. Balance due, as per Abstract	The following Grants to Churches: Riviere des Chutes, 23 6 Cocaigne, 40 0 Johnston, Queen's Co. 15 0 To Balance, 118 5 ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ###

£762 8 1 Less.
Paid Rev. J. S. Thomson, his expenses as Travelling Missionary, £20 18 0
Paid Rev. J. Hudson's ditto, 37 0 0—57 18 0 Due the Society on this Fund, £709 1 10 The above balance consists of Notes at Interest,..... £409 1 10

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February 1, 1844.

From our English Files.

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Since our last we have received our regular files of English papers. They are almost entirely filled with the debates on Lord John Russell's motion to take into consideration the state of Ireland. The discussion continued for nine successive nights, and the result was as we announced last week-a division in favour of Ministers of 99 votes.

THE DIVISION. (From the St. James's Chronicle.) The long debate has at length come to a close. At between ree and four o'clock this morning the house divided, when For Lord John Russell's motion 225

Against it MAJORITY, NINETY-NINE. A majority of ninety-nine, in a house of 554 members (Speaker and tellers included,) speaks with sufficient distinctness the sense of parliament—whether the question decided be considered as a mere party question, or considered upon its own

As a party test it proves the growing strength of Sir R. Peel's administration. The right hon, baronet took office with a majority of 91 upon 658; and a majority of 99 upon 554 is equivalent to a majority of about 104 upon 658-an accession of at least 13 votes to the ministerial majority.

In the course of the debate Sir Robert Peel, Sir James Graham, and Lord Stanley, greatly distinguished themselves for their powerful defence of the Government. Of Sir Robert Peel's speech in particular, we should have been glad to have given an outline, but it is one of such length and copiousness of detail that we find it impossible to do so with any degree of justice, in our narrow limits. The following outline of Lord Stanley's speech, being more manageable, we present to our

Lord STANLEY said-Sir, it is impossible to deny, and I feel no desire to deny, the noble lord, the member for London, the credit of having made on this important question an able and very clever Opposition motion, and an able and clever Opposition speech—an Opposition motion, because, under the form of a committee for the purpose of inquiry, the noble lord well knows the certainty of the rejection of his motion, and, without that certainty he would not venture to bring it forward.

(Cheers from the ministerial side of the House.) The motion s a direct, a manifest, a palpable censure on Her Majesty's Government. (Cheers from the opposition.) It is so in intention, though it is not so in terms; and on this point I can not help thinking that it would have been more straightforward in the noble lord, although perhaps not more polite, if he had not put his motion in that convenient form in which he can blame his political enemies for the grievances existing in Ireland. I do not agree in the opinion which the honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. C. Buller) seems to have formed of the Irish people. I do not believe he thinks a good can of the Irish people. I do not believe, he thinks no ma that if a foreign army were to land in Ireland, the would find from the great proportion of the people in that country a friendly reception. I have a higher opinion of the loyalty and good feeling of the people of Ireland than appears to be entertained by the honourable and learned gentleman. But, Sir, if indeed it be true that upon the first threatening of [The Reports from the different parishes in the Archeseconry having been presented the governd Recent parishes in the Archeseconry having been presented the governd Recent parishes in the government parishes in the g having been presented, the general Report true that Ireland is, not a disaffected, but a revolting people, as follows: calmly awaiting the moment when they may avow the The Visiting Missionaries have been employed during tillty—(hear, hear)—if, indeed, Sir, this be true, at this mo the year in the stations originally allotted to them. In the Miramichi district, the scene of the Rev. Mr. Hud-for national and patriotic objects I can conceive no conduct son's strenuous exertions, another Church, in addition to two already erected, is about to be undertaken; and the who have served the Crown—of men who may hope again to Society's aid is solicited for it by the Committees of Chat-serve the Crown—(cheers)—and who now come forward, and bam and Glenelg. In the Rev. Mr. Thomson's district, two Churches are making progress; but the precise state of them is at present unknown to them. Mr. Hudson the progress cincaths lest constant to favour it by every description of misrepresentation, and to the progress of the progress course which in such circumstances has been taken by those charged with the safety of this great country. (Loud and pro The Books and Tracts imported during the year 1843 longed cheering.) And what, Sir, has been that course ost 100%, sterling, and out of these and the residue of Has it been a constant violation of constitutional principles What principles have been violated? What law have we strained? (Derisive cheers from the opposition.) What new powers have we asked for? (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.) What rights and privileges have we restrained? have been applied for, and all furnished except one of 3l.

Out of the 80l., allotted last year to the building and

To what do you appeal? You tell me you think Ireland to enlarging of Churches and Chapels, seven appropriations were made, of which 21l. 13s. 4d. have been drawn on O'Connell is the leader of that danger. You tell me that he certificates that the condition of each grant has been complied with. To that is to be added 90L, paid to agents and associates. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The noble atisfy existing claims, making a total of 1111. 13s. 4d. lord opposite (Lord J. Russell) tells us that Mr. O'Connell The unpaid grants to Churches stand thus, viz., (Nelson (two grants together) 25l.; Richmond, 10l.; Tobique, and the noble lord insisted that we must be guided in our policy. towards Ireland by the opinion of Mr. O'Connell. A more forgiving man than the noble lord I never knew. You tell me that we have not succeeded in our object; that this very The balance in the Treasurer's hands February 1, 1844, conviction has driven the people to madness. A noble lord, 1 think at an early period of this debate, accused Her Majesty's and it The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have of appropriated any part of the 250l., placed last year at has been made a charge against the Government, that it was their disposal by this Society. In reply to our pressing their determination to rule Ireland by military force, and not application for the supply of additional Clergymen, the by adherence to the law. Now, what are the facts of the case? The noble lord commented, the other night, on what he called a false return produced by the Right Hon. Secretary extension of the Church, and regretting that this Society, for the Home Department; and an hon. gentleman called for a return of the rank and file in Ireland in each years since 1805 And what is the result? Why, this military despotism, this They will, however, so far as their funds allow, always be ready to second the exertions which are made in the they have been in office, up to the commencement of 1843. maintained a force of 2000 men lower on the average than the average number of men maintained in that country by hon gentlemen opposite during a period of seven years. Sir, we are charged with striking off the names of ten Roman Catholics man alluded to is the Rev. E. Roberts, now stationed at from the jury list. The Crown exercises an alternate right with the traversers to strike, and though it is an insult of a grievous character for the Crown to strike off Roman Catho-lies, it is not of the slightest note that upon the part of the traversers, who had an alternate strike with the Crown, it happened that none but Protestants were struck. The noble ord defended the course taken in this respect Society should request those of the Clergy who are favourable to the Society, to preach in its behalf on some early day after they shall have received the printed Reports, in their several Churches, and solicit the contributions of the people on the occasion, in addition to their House, for the purpose of attacking one of the highest legal subscriptious, and report the result as soon as may be functionaries in that country, because he summed up too much, according to the right hon. gentleman, against the traversers.
Why, he delivered the law in which the bench was unanimous. ade for aid to add a tower to the Church. But a ques- The judges all concurred, and he delivered the unanimous opinion of the bench. (Loud cheers.) Will any man tell me mittee, whether such an addition be such an enlargement that that jury did not apply their minds, their time, and their lords of the whole land, including our former beloved homes, our fruitful corn fields, and our hunting grounds, which was our greatest treasure and happingers. It is that that I was the state of the church as the Society contemplates. This question we therefore recommend to the decision of the General Committee. al Committee.

(Signed) E. J. W. ROBERTS,
Sec'y. to the Executive Committee.

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the executive Committee.

The following Committee:

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the executive Committee.

The following Gentlemen were elected Members of the executive Committee. that in that I most entirely, most cordially, and most unhesitatingly concur. (Cheers.) But if the noble lord means to charge upon the Government that they encouraged, or sanctive that they encouraged, or sanctive that they encouraged the sanctive that they encouraged the sanctive that they encouraged the sanctive that it is the sanctive th tioned, or connived at the impure, partial, or inequitable administration of justice, then I deny the fact on the part of the Government in the strongest terms which I can use, and I defy the noble lord to bring forward one example of such a disposition upon their part. The noble lord then referred to the franchise, and having justified his own consistency in proposing

an increase of county voters, notwithstanding his conduct upon

the Irish Registration Bills, he proceeded to the Church ques-tion. The grievance was not the excess nor the abuse of that Church, but its existence; and the noble lord took up that

question at this season of excitement, although he knew that if he himself were in office to-morrow he durst not—he could not

nay, he would not attempt the revolution which those around him demanded. He talked about some appropriation of the Church property. In what proportions? According to numbers? Why, on that principle, as the Roman Catholies were

seven-eighths of the people, at once take from it seven-eighths

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Protestant Church. He must now, without design to give occasions.

offence to Roman Catholic members, read the terms of the oath

M. Vige to settle it for the uses of the Roman Catholic clergy in that kingdom. If, said his lordship, you show that there is a practical grievance; if there is anything that can go to improve the condition of the Roman Catholic population and priesthood, you will not find on the part of her Majesty's Government any disinclination to view those claims with the consideration which I admit is due to a priesthood connected with so large and No Year, responsible Covernment has given in his adhesion to which I admit is due to a priesthood connected with so large a body of her Majesty's subjects. But to any proposition to exterminate the Established Church I cannot consent. Against, question the Governor's hearty recognition of the principle, and in the first place, any attempt to pass a vote of censure, which, in my conscience, I believe to be unmerited, I shall humbly

We must also make room for the following extract from the speech of Sir WM. FOLLETT, in the same debate :-I should be extremely sorry to go into any discussion upon the state of the Protestant Church in Ireland; but when I know that the measures her Majesty's ministers propose to the house are good for Ireland, and when I hear it declared that no ures can be of any use in restoring peace and tranquillity in that country as long as the Protestant Church is allowed to exist,—when I hear that stated by the hon, and learned gentleman opposite, and by the noble lord, and repeated by other hon, members, I am anxious to know upon what authority that latter statement is made, hearded hear the statement is made, hearded heard er statement is made; because I know what has passed in the Roman Catholic body; I know what is the statement of their priests and their bishops and of those who possess most influence amongst them, (hear, hear). They have one and all said that they do not wish the Roman Catholic Church to be endowed by a Provider of the Country of the condowed by a Provider of the Country of the condowed by a Provider of the Country of the condowed by a Provider of the Country of the Countr endowed by a Protestant state, (hear). They would refuse it (hear, hear); they would take nothing from the state; they would have no connection with it (hear). Well, the Roman Catholic pays no church-rate, the burden of the tithes falls not on him. What, then, is the reason of this repugnance to cive an endowment from the state? What but this, that they never will be quiet, and that the Protestant Church in Ireland must be destroyed (hear, hear). That is the statement of the hon, gentleman opposite. Is it founded in fact? Is it true that the Roman Coult his population of Ireland have that true that the Roman Catholic population of Ireland have that hostility towards the Established Church there that, although they neither true that the Roman Opposite. Is it founded in fact? It founded in that is the feeling, I venture to affirm it will not obtain sympathy here or elsewhere (cheers). But I think we may restore tranquillity and peace without doing that which it is quite impossible. impossible for any British legislature to do—destroy the Protestant Church (cheers). I must say, and I do venture to hope, that when the people of Ireland know that the trade of agitation is no longer safe to its chiefs or advantageous to themselves, and when it shall be known that the legislature are ready to listen to every complaint, and to redress every real grievance, they will reason and reflect within themselves, and

so much injury there (cheers). COMMUNICATION WITH AMERICA.

Sir V. BLAKE rose to move for "a select committee to inquire and report how far it might be practicable, expedient, and useful to promote a more speedy intercourse between Great Britain and America, by the establishment of steam carriages connection with a ship canal also to be executed) across Ireland, and thence by steam communication across the Atlan-The hon, baronet said that he believed no project could be better calculated to promote the commercial interests of the empire than the one which he proposed to recommend to the notice of the house. It would give employment to the poor in Ireland, and it would greatly facilitate the intercourse with America. His His plan was, that they should make a ship canal from Dublin to Galway, and that on the banks of that canal they should have should have a railroad. They would thus render the harbor of Galway when the noble of Galway what nature intended that it should be—the noblest use of steam could be done away with, and manual The hon, baronet concluded by submitting his motion. month, and the Rodney in a very short period.

Sir R. PEEL said it would be impossible for the house to conmotion of the honourable baronet without consenting the United Kingdom and the United States, and it would, theremanating from an individual hon. member, representing a local interest, as other hon. members representing other interests might claim a similar privilege. Without disguising the important of the control of the con Ireland, the railway commissioners in their report recommended cation in that country one cartiful parts. n in that country, one south-western and the other a north se, and of the south-western line they proposed that Cork g established with America through Ireland. Should this determined on, it could not fail to confer benefit on Galsioners did not recommend the construction railroads which could interfere with the interests of the great canals, in which a large amount of property was in-He had that day an interview with so who were disposed to construct a railway in the direction of Galway to Cashel, and who would, if they had succeeded in serving that ng their notices sufficiently early, have brought in a bill dat purpose during the present session. He trusted that tey would be able to bring it in early in the ensuing session of Parliament. Under these circumstances, where the object was a fair way of accomplishment by means of private enterprise thought at ught the interference of parliament would be injudicious, herefore suggested the withdrawal of the present motion. Serjeant MURPHY rejoiced to hear that a probability existed individual enterprise, the effect of which must be a great stimulus to the control of the contro Struction of a railway between Dublin and Cashel by to the investment of capital and employment of labour in

THE PUBLIC REVENUE. (From the St. James's Chronicle.) The balance sheet of the public income and expenditure for the year 1843, has been printed by order of the House of Common. The net income and expenditure of the year are given as

.....£52.582.817 10 2 51,139,514 11 $5\frac{1}{2}$ Balance in favour of Income..... £1,443,302 18 81

We shall be told, however, as we have been told one hundred times, that all this balance is China money. Let us see how that matter stands—the receipts from China are considerable, but so are the second but so are the demands upon the account of China, viz: Total from China £1,315,209

On the other hand, the China expedition costs £ 416,056
pium compensation paid 1,245,823

ow, deducting the whole of the China money received from Chinese expenditure, we have thus a balance of loss of countered that if both sides of the China account were structured to the china account were the balance-sheet, we should have a surplus of But this is not all: we have another extraordinary in to deal with—viz., 262,000% on account of the Exchequer Organies, raising the bona fide surplus to 2,051,972l.—a lus of two millions sterling, on the commencement of the year of Sir Robert Peel's administration. Would any have believed this possible in February, 1841?

M. VIGER'S COMPTE RENDU. (From the London Colonial Gazette, Feb. 24.)

The author's object is to lay before his countrymen the rea
"Conspectus Medicinæ," and several first-rate medical works.

"Conspectus Medicinæ," and several first-rate medical works.

"Conspectus Medicinæ," and several first-rate medical works.

His son inherited his amiable and estimable personal qualities,

His son inherited his amiable and respected.—St. James's

Mr. Barberie said, that not having his fesses to add nothing—to what is already known of the Chronicle.

insisted on the act of Union, and on the pledges given for the merits or demerits of the Governor General and his late Minis-

M. Viger takes high ground. He states in the outset that taken by them on entering the House, and intended by the Legislature expressly as a security for the Protestant Church.

Legislature expressly as a security for the Protestant Church. Having read it with great earnestness, and amid a profound opinion that, in the political actions of men and parties, the means as well as the end pursued ought to be moral, legal, and to examine his own conscience before he gave a vote against constitutional. He holds that the members of the Council of that Church. What was it that the Catholics now ask? They a Governor are bound to secrecy regarding what passes in the tell you that they will not take your Church endowments in Council-chamber, unless expressly allowed to communicate

because he has his explicit promise that he intends to stand by it.

In a postscript, M. Viger points out the wide difference and firmly protest; and against the confiscation of the property of the Church I shall raise my voice as long as I have a voice to raise. (Cheers.)

We must also make room for the following extract from the to identify the cases, and to represent the simultaneous differences between Sir Charles Metcalfe and Lord Falkland on the one hand, and the Liberals in their Cabinets on the other, as the result of a preconcerted plan, emanating from the Home Colonial Office, to put down Responsible Government in the

> The most prominent feature of M. Viger's pamphlet is his high, delicate, and unbending sense of honour—it is that of a real old Norman gentleman. The second is the gentleness and benevolence of disposition it indicates. He has been assailed with virulent abuse from one section of the followers of Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine—he has been assailed with what is perhaps more difficult to bear, the affectation of apologising for him on the plea that age had impaired his faculties—the jour-nals have suppressed the explanations he gave of his conduct in the Provincial Parliament—and yet in the whole of his pamphlet there is not one vindictive or retaliatory expression. a beautiful impression of the character of this Canadian Nestor, that with which we rise from the perusal of his "Crise Minis-M. Viger's instinct of loyalty has prompted to him Government that the sentiments and principles of a French Canadian gentleman render him worthy of unbounded confidence. He has strengthened (if that be possible) the claim of his country to just, confiding, and paternal government. He

> > AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION. (From the Morning Herald.)

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURE. - We rejoice to find that the agricultural party are at length proceeding to take vigorous measures to counteract
the Anti-Corn-Law League. A meeting took place at the
Duke of Richmond's on Saturday, for the purpose of forming a
metropolitan society for the protection of British agriculture,
when his Green was appointed provided to the interests, wants and wishes of the
the Anti-Corn-Law League. A meeting took place at the
British Crown, are combined with the fostering care and plowerful protection of Imperial supremacy and strength. It is
lamentable that those real advantages should be brought into be anxious to maintain that tranquillity and good order and security for property which are to be found in other countries in Europe where a Roman Catholic population is abundant (cheers). I know that it is fallacious to expect any improvement in that country without returning tranquillity; and I am sure that the sympathies of the great body of the people of this country have gone along with her Majesty's government in their Camden, Lord Newport, Lord Osculston, Sir C. Burrell, Sir C. Interest and advantages should be brought into people of the society. There were present at this influential meeting:—The Duke of Richtenson, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Duke o country have gone along with her Majesty's government in their attempts to vindicate the supremacy of the law in Ireland, and to put down that state of discord and agitation which has done Messrs. T. Duffield, Stafford O'Brien, E. S. Cayley, E. Wodehouse, R. A. Christopher, E. W. Mundy, C. Turner, A. Lawson, R. Eaton, R. Gordon, C. N. Newdegate, W. Long, Col. Sibthorp, W. Beresford, C. Wyndham, G. Darby, P. Pusey, C. R. Colville, J. P. Plumptre, Q. Dick, H. S. Waddington, R. Palmer, T. W. Bramston, R. B. Hale, E. Yorke, H. Halford, C. Goring, W. B. Ferrand, A. E. Fuller, D. Watts Russell, W. L. W. Chute, W. Miles, J. P. Allix, and other Research of realizants. Resolutions were squeed to for the perfect of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the British Constitution that the free circle of the operation of the people are also the most loyal supporters of the Crown.

Nova Scotia.—We received no Halifax papers by Saturday's mail of a later date than by the mail of Wednesday. It appears that Lord Falkland had communications with Messrs.

Russell, W. L. W. Chute, W. Miles, J. P. Allix, and other the circle of the operation of the people are also the circle of the crown. members of parliament. Resolutions were agreed to, for the purpose of carrying into effect the great object in view—namely, tion that Messrs. Stewart and Almon, should retire. In the the protection of the agriculture of the kingdom, and a deputation was appointed to confer with those gentlemen who have adver-Tavern. This is the right course to pursue. Where unity is strength, it is absolutely necessary that some central association strength, it is absolutely necessary that some central association majority in the House is only two. Several of the members, should be formed, with which the various local bodies, whose meetings we have so frequently of late adverted to, may com-

eeded to read a letter which he had just received from available in an emergency, there are actually no less than 17 Sir James Anderson, stating that he was in possession of a plan by which the communication between London and Dublin, by which the communication between London and Dublin, by way of Holyhead, could be effected in 13 hours, and between London to Wolverhampton would be used, and from the note to Holyhead on a rail on the communication the communication between London to Wolverhampton would be used, and from the note to Holyhead on a rail on the communication between London to Wolverhampton would be used, and from the note to Holyhead on a rail on the communication between London to Wolverhampton would be used, and from the note to Holyhead on a rail on the communication between London and Dublin, by will be expected that the British Government will continue to spend some millions of a home. Holyhead communication between London and Dublin, by will be expected that the British Government will continue to spend some millions for the Communion Table; Napkins, and Crimson Communion Table; Napkins, and Crimson Communion of a home. The bound of the Communion of a home. The bound of the Communion of a home. The bound of the Communion of the Coordinate of the officers cabins fitted; they have also on board the and better the faith of the nation, and the sea service fire-hearths. They are night travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour without the possibility of days and the sea service fire-hearths. They are night travel at the rate of 60 miles an hour without the possibility of days and discharging its sworn obligation of executing and causing to be executed "law and justice" to all its subjects.—Quebec Gaby of danger. A very small portion of the existing road to yhead would be required; and if the government would clarence, 84, Vanguard, 80, Collingwood, 80, Bellerophon, and permission for interpretable of the control of the existing road to the control of the control of the control of the existing road to the control of the con Permission for its use, the contractors would engage to the mails without any charge to the Post Office. In Ire-Endymion, 44. The above are all ready for immediate service our substituted, more especially if the ship canal were estab-led. The writer expressed his intention of laying the plan years, has any Board of Admiralty had such a number of such ore government as a means of tranquillising Ireland by giv.

employment to the poor. He also eulogised the plan proted by the body of the poor of the poor of the poor of the plan proted by the body of the poor of the poor of the plan proted by the body of the poor of the poor of the plan proted by the body of the poor of the plan proted by the body of the poor of the poor of the plan proted by the body of the poor of the plan proted by the body of osed by the hon, baronet for making a ship canal across Ireland, tion: the St. George, 120, Trafalgar, 120, Rodney, 92, Kent, Which much danger and unnecessary delay to ships in going ound the coast and sailing up the Irish Channel might be be all completed by Midsummer.—the St. George by next

LAUNCH OF THE JANUS STEAM FRIGATE AT CHATHAM. to make Galway the particular port of communication between the United Kingdom and the United States, and it would, therefore, be highly inexpedient to acquiesce in a motion of this kind, emanating of the Market States and it would, therefore, be highly inexpedient to acquiesce in a motion of this kind, emanating of the Market States, and it would, therefore, be highly inexpedient to acquiesce in a motion of this kind, as Lord Cochrane, is universally known in the emanating of the Market States, and it would, therefore, be highly inexpedient to acquiesce in a motion of this kind, as Lord Cochrane, is universally known in the emanating of the Market States, and it would, therefore, be highly inexpedient to acquiesce in a motion of this kind, as Lord Cochrane, is universally known in the emanating of the Market States, and it would, therefore, be highly inexpedient to acquiesce in a motion of this kind, as Lord Cochrane, is universally known in the emanating of the Market States, and it would, therefore, be highly inexpedient to acquiesce in a motion of this kind, as Lord Cochrane, is universally known in the emanating of the Market States, and it would, therefore, and it would be a supplied to the state of the motion of the Market States, and it would, therefore, and the motion of the Market States, and it would be a supplied to the motion of the Market States, and it would be a supplied to the motion of the Market States, and it would be a supplied to the motion of the Market States, and it would be a supplied to the motion of the Market States, and it would be a supplied to the motion of the Market States, and it would be a supplied to the motion of the Market States, and the motion of the Market States, and the motion of the Market States, and the motion of the Market States are motion of the Market States and the service, curiosity and the fine weather, as might have been anrests ticipated, led a vast number of persons to the spot to witness

resembles that of a wed e towards the extremities, is precisely similar at both ends, and is, consequently, capable of n should be the terminus, deeming that port the most convenient being established with America through Ireland. Should this

cular dimensions:—			
		Feet.	Inches.
Length between the perpendiculars		180	0
Length of keel for tonnage		159	1
Breadth, extreme		30	0
Breadth, moulded		29	4
Depth in hold		19	
Tonnage, old measurement, 761 53-	94		
		11	2
		140 49	
	-,,	7	5
Length of keel for tonnage Breadth, extreme Breadth, moulded	94 ith	30 29	0 4

ordinary occasions one only will remain in place. The tillers work on deck. She has two capstans, and is provided with a pair of hawser-holes abaft as well as forward, but only one pair of riding bitts and one pair of catheads.

mity, throwing hollow shot of 86 lb. weight, and she will also be capable of mounting two 42-pounder guns.

great modern Masters of Sacred Music, Mendelssohn and Spohr. We hope these fine compositions may, ere long, find their way

be capable of mounting two 42-pounder guns.

The engine by which this vessel is to be propelled is an invention of the gallant earl who designed her. It is to be a rotatory engine, which, it is said, will not occupy more than onesixth of the space required for the common reciprocating engine. It may be placed so low as to be out of reach of gun-shot; it and grand. It was well executed, the crescendo and diminuendo will have no beams, cranks, side rods, parallel motions, levers, &c.; and it may be fixed in less than a quarter of the time now Spohr's 8th Psalm, "Jehovah, God of Hosts," is a truly

TY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, FEB. 29.—The following letter concludes by a magnificent fugue. The effect throughout is truly sublime. The solo parts were beautifully performed, and has just been received: —"Duncan F. Gregory, Esq., M. A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, died here this morning at five o'clock. Canaan Lodge, Edinburgh, Feb. 23, 1844."

This loss is felt by the University in general, and by the decased gentleman's own college in particular. He died in his 31st year of a lingering illness, which he bore to the last with manly fortitude and Christian resignation. He went off in a calm slumber, apparently, to those who watched him, without a struggle. Mr. Gregory was one of the moderators of the struggle. Mr. Gregory was one of the moderators of the struggle. Mr. Gregory was one of the moderators of the struggle. calm slumber, apparently, to those who watched him, without a struggle. Mr. Gregory was one of the moderators of the Mathematical Honour Examination in 1842, and one of the examiners in 1843. He was author of a very able work on Differential Calculus, and had got half-way through another on Geometry of Three Dimensions, the sheets having been printed as he proceeded. He was the chief projector of the Cambridge Mathematical Journal," a work which already a more and the contribution of the moderators of the have been my meat,"—Chorus, female voices, "For I had gone forth most gladly,"—Chorus, "Why, my soul, art thou so calleth another,"—Chorus, "Why my soul," concluding with "Praised be the Lord." It would be invidious to particularise beauties in a work so perfect; indeed should we attempt to point out what is beautiful, we should have to proceed bar by the contribution of the moderators of the have been my meat,"—Chorus, female voices, "For I had gone forth most gladly,"—Chorus, "Why, my soul, art thou so calleth another,"—Chorus, "Why my soul," concluding with "Praised be the Lord." It would be invidious to particularise beauties in a work so perfect; indeed should we attempt to point out what is beautiful, we should have to proceed bar by the contribution of the most gladly, "Chorus, female voices, "For I had gone forth most gladly,"—Chorus, "Why, my soul, art thou so calleth another,"—Chorus, female voices, "For I have gone my meat,"—Chorus, female voices, "For I have gone my meat, "One deep weed,"—Solo soprana, followed by Quintette, "One deep voices, "For I have gone my meat, "Portuge and "For I have gone my meat, enjoys a European reputation, and was its principal contribu-tor till his death. His family, for scientific attainments, was Canadian pamphlet, of some fifty octavo pages, widely inted, has been placed in our hands: it is entitled, "La Crise in isterielle."

One of the most illustrious in Europe; and value and Gregory, in by-gone years, shed no ordinary lustre in this respect on the land of their birth. Doctor Gregory, an eminent physician of Ediphyryh, now dead some years, and father to one of the most illustrious in Europe; and James and David erielle," and is published by the Hon. Denis Benjamin physician of Edinburgh, now dead some years, and father to physician of Edinburgh, now dead some years, and father to the recently deceased Fellow of Trinity, was the author of the course of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, in the course of the debate that took place in that body on the motion

Insisted on the act of Union, and on the pledges given for the ments or demerits of the Governor General and his late Ministerance of the Church, and he referred to a variety of disgraceful proceedings in the church of Tärbet, on Sunday disgraceful proceedings in the church of Tarbet, on Sunday disgraceful proceedings in the church of the reasons inferred from facts, patent to bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of any intention or desire to interfere with the bodies and leaders of the Glowing detail of very disgraceful proceedings in the church of Tärbet, on Sunday last, has been sent us by a highly respectable correspondent—

"The anti-Christian spirit among some of the Ross-shire following detail of very disgraceful proceedings in the church of Tärbet, on Sunday last, has been sent us by a highly respectable correspondent—

"The draft of the Governor General and his late Minister and the many disgraceful proceedings in the church of Tärbet, on Sunday last, has been sent us by a highly respectable correspondent—

"The draft of the Governor General and his late Minister and the many disgraceful proceedings in the church of Tärbet, on Sunday last, has been sent us by a highly respectable correspondent—

"The draft of the Governor General and his late Minister and the many disgraceful proceedings in the church of Tärbet, on Sunday last, has been sent us by a hig church of Tarbet, lately vacated by the resignation of Mr. D. Campbell, and when about to commence the English sermon a number of lads were seen hastening from the free church shed (a place recently put up in the immediate vicinity of the church,) who joined a party who had previously been engaged tell you that they will not take your Church endowments in connexion with the State, or any other provision which the State can make for them; and as they will make no alliance with the State themselves, they will not allow the State to continue its alliance with the Protestants. If there was any real grievance pressing on the Roman Catholics, he was ready to co-operate for the removal of it. He saw no objection to an enactment, giving liberty to the owners of land in Ireland.

Council-chamber, unless expressly allowed to communicate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Ministers, in their eagerness to inculsate them; and that the late Minister manner possible, and at no time seemed to pay the slightest attention to what was going on, but merely raised his voice (particularly at prayer) as the noise increased. It may well be asked what were the authorities about?—Ross-shire Adver-

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S REPLY TO THE HALIFAX ADDRESS.

We have sincere pleasure in publishing the Reply of His Excellency the Governor General to the Halifax Address.— According to the intimation given in our last paper, the Subscribers to the Address assembled on Wednesday a 1 o'clock, at the Saloon of the Hotel, when the Honble. Samuel Cunard having taken the chair, the Reply was read by Henry Pryor, Esq. the Secretary. It was called for a second time and read. Then three cheers were demanded for "The Queen," which were repeated thrice. A similar burst of applause rang through

I beg you, Gentlemen, to accept my warmest thanks for the tion was drawn, and that the Canadians were not allowed t honour conferred on me by your address.

Such a subversion of the Constitutional Government conthe line of conduct by which he could at once best as-ert his principles and benefit his country. He has shown the British destruction of the supremacy of the Mother Country, and can never therefore under any circumstances, be submitted to by

> together, notwithstanding the extreme views of independence partially entertained in Canada, which would utterly prostrate Her Majesty's Government, and obviously tend to sever a connexion that is replete with mutual benefit; and in which the perfect liberty of the subject, Provincial Legislation, and Ad- and learned member has dwelt upon. ninistration, adapted to the interests, wants and wishes of the

Camden, Lord Newport, Lord Ossulston, Sir C. Burrell, Sir C. Knightley, Sir J. Trollope, Sir J. Chetwode, Hon. F. Scott; Messrs. T. Duffield, Stafford O'Brien, E. S. Cayley, E. Wode-effect of the operation of the British Constitution that the

tised a meeting for the same purpose at the Freemasons' the way of a quiet administration of public affairs, in the the assurance of the support of the Home Government, will probably resort to another dissolution, and should a majority be zette, March 25.

> REPRESENTATION OF KINGSTON.—We believe we may confidently state that that universal favorite and staunch Conservative, J. A. Macdonald, Esquire, will stand for the suffrages of his fellow townsmen at the ensuing election. The qualifi cations and claims of a gentleman so universally known liked as Mr. Macdonald, can need no eulogy from us.—Loyalist
> REPRESENTATION OF FRONTENAC.—John B. Marks, Esq. he highly respected Warden of the District, has addressed the Electors of Frontenac, in this day's paper, on a subject connected with the next representation of that County.—British Whig.

> THREE RIVERS.— We have much pleasure in being able to state that Edward Greive, Esq., of Three Rivers, has consented to be put in nomination to replace Mr. Ogden, as representative of that ancient borough in the popular branch of the Provincial Legislature. - Montreal Gazette.

> FORTIFICATIONS. -- A line of permanent fortifications of the strongest description is about to be constructed upon the fron-tier between New Brunswick and Quebec. They will be made with reference to the intended Military road, to protect or sweep it, as the case may require. As soon as the surveys and plans are completed, the works will be commenced. This does not look as if Great Britain has any present intention of giving up this Colony to be governed by itself, or any other nation We have not heard whether the chain will be extended to Dundee and St. Regis, but it will be incomplete without; those parts of the country are at present much exposed .- Montreal

FIRE. - A Fire that threatened serious consequences broke out on Saturday morning last in the House and premises of Mrs. Farley, (a quantity of Gunpowder having been deposited in the back cellars, by the workmen employed at the several SHEWING THE VALUE OF ANY QUANTITY OF stone quarries.) but by the prompt, active, and efficient exer ions of the Fire, Hook and Ladder Companies, with the willing efforts of a number of individuals, it was happily got under. Altho' much alarmed, we could not but admire the energy resolution, and self-possession of a young Lady, a member of that family, not common to many, who unassisted, rolled out the powder, though in immediate contact with the destructive element, and in that way lodged it in a place of safety. But for this devoted act, lives would have been lost, and the de-The Janus is fitted with a rudder at each extremity; but on struction of the property inevitable, for had an explosion taken place, there is no saying what the consequences might have

been .- Kingston Chronicle. CHURCH MUSIC .- We extract from the New York Albion friding bitts and one pair of catheads.

Her armament will consist of a 10-inch gun at each extre-

required for fixing marine engines. While its first cost is considerably cheaper, it may be more easily kept in repair, in the pinion of the projector, than the steam machinery now in use ject in 2-2 time, in which the two choirs progress in close board vessels of war.

The Janus will be taken into dock as soon as the Thames

counterpoint, only uniting to produce a splendid effect of double forte. This is succeeded by a most melodious phrase in quartette, in 3-4 time, which is carried on through a return to 2-2 DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED MATHEMATICIAN.—TRIN-

We extract from the report of the Frederickton Loyalist the following statement of honest truths made by Mr. Barberie, a course of the debate that took place in that body on the motion Mr. BARBERIE said, that not having had an opportunity of expressing any opinion on the address before them when in

the committee by an hon, member whose masterly hand may what, does not appear to be altogether subdued, as the following statement of facts most clearly proves. The Rev. Mr. William mously. He (Mr. B.) thought the subject had taken a Mr. Bride, of Kilmuir Easter, preached on Sabbath last in the church of Tarbet, lately proved. fied by any thing growing out of the address itself. The hon, and learned member for York (Mr. Wilmot) considered it necessary to enter into the history of Canadian politics for a long period back, and had unhesitatingly made some round and bold assertions on the misgovernment of that Colony. First, he says that the Canadian rebellion was brought on by gross and falpable misgo rernment, and quotes the late Lord Durham as an authority—his Lordship had said so in his report. In one lense he (Mr. B.) would agree that no man was better qual fied, and had he ascribed it to the true cause, he (Mr. B.) ud agree that Canada certainly had been drawn into a rebel lion by misgovernment, and by the very system of misgovern-ment that the late Lord Durham had advocated and acted upon and what was that? It was the very system that the hon and learned member himself had denounced yesterday in his place, and which he called the conciliatory system :-- "conciliate our enemies to the Government,—the Government that does o must for ever fail." So he (Mr. B.) thought, and so it has been proved; and if the Government of Canada, under the late whig administration, had not commenced that game of conciliating the greatest rebels in Canada, by giving them office and noncur, and placing them in power, there never would, in his ppin on, have been a rebellion; and the late Lord Durham successors, by the elevating to offices of the highest trust and honour in the Colony, persons who had been foremost in the late rebellion, for whose bodies heavy rewards had been geance—that was, indeed, rewarding the enemies of the Governent, and that too at the expense of those loyal Canadians and those of British origin, who had but a few months before laid down their lives and their all to save Canada from the grasp of that rebellious faction-but thank Heaven, Sir Charles Metcalfe the Hall when the same honour was demanded for "The Governor General." Then three cheers were given for Lord Falkland, and the assemblage dispersed.—Halifax Times.

To the Luhabitants of Her Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, Subscribers to the Address from that Province. participate in the distribution of patronage and in the partici It is highly gratifying to me to be assured that my conduct a resisting unconstitutional demands has your approval.

A compliance with those demands would have reduced the authority of the with those demands would have reduced the large of the with the participance of the with those demands would have reduced the large of the with the participance of the with those demands would have reduced the large of the with the participant of the with those of British origin and firth, then he (Mr. B.) was at issue with the hon, and authority of Her Majesty's Government in this Colony to a nullity, and would have rendered the Governor a mere tool in with the loyal Canadians, from the judges of the land down to the lovest offices under Government, without reference to originor birth-and so it should be, and so it will be again, so Sir Clarles Metcalfe says it shall be under his administration. patrorage of the Crown was used for party purposes, and that support and bolster up a faction; yes, and a rebellious fac tion too; (for the very name of a man who had been loyal and true to his Queen and country, was sufficient to turn him out of hisoffice, and place some demagogue in his stead, who had been loremost in the late rebellion); this, to be sure, was to concilate-fine policy, to hold out a premium for disaffection and resellien! So much for misgovernment, of which the hon-

Upper Canada College.

THE College Council having directed Mr. DUFFY. to empower some person to receive the COLLEGE DUES, he hereby authorizes J. P. DELAHAYE, Esq., to give receipts for Moneys pail, on account of Upper Canada College. JAMES DUFFY,

Upper Canada College.

T HEREBY give Notice, that I will receive Moneys, for Upper Canada College, on Wednesdays and Saturdays only, J. P. DELAHAYE,

N. B.—The second Quarter will end on June 3, 1844. Toronto, March 28, 1844.

LAWN SURPLICE.

THE Subscribers have for sale a LAWN SURPLICE, of the Medium size and of the best material and workmanship, manufactured by S. J. French, of Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, returned, insisting on virtually appointing the Executive Council, it is possible that the Newfoundland precedent may be followed by Act of the Imperial Parliament. It cannot be expected

Also, by the same manufacturer, a few "FAIR LINEN CLOTHS"

NOTICE.

In the Press, and shortly will be Published. THE VARIOUS

DDRESSES TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE DISPUTE BETWEEN HIS EXCELLENGY
AND HIS LATE COUNCILLORS, WITH HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLIES THERETO. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street, Toronto. March 13th, 1844. CHURCH MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED, A FEW COPIES OF CARMINA SACRA.

BOSTON COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC: Comprising the most popular PSALM AND HYMN TUNES in general use, together with Chants, Sentences, Anthems, &c. PRICE 6s. 3d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street, Toronto March 12, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRODUCE TABLES,

GRAIN: THE Standard Weight of which is sixty pounds to the Winchester Bushel, exhibiting on a single page, the value of any number of Bushels and Pounds at the same rate, FROM ONE POUND TO ONE THOUSAND BUSHELS.

A. H. Armour & Co.'s, Hamilton; W. Green's, Dundas;
J. F. Rogers', Woodstock; H. Mittleberger & Co.'s, St. Catharine's; A. Davidson's, Niagara; and at the Publishers',

Will leave Rochester Landing on Tuesday and Friday, at 7

At Peterboro', on Satur H. & W. ROWSELL. 163, King St. Toronto

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

table for Halls and Dining-room. Toronto, No. 44, Yonge Street. HATS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE

LONDON BEAVER AND GOSSAMER HATS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE SPRING TRADE, Just opened and for Sale by C. H. MORGAN. Cobourg, 14th March, 1844.

F. H. HALL. AUCTIONEER. COMMISSION MERCHANT, the Trade. AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S,

MARKET SQUARE. Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE, No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street,

M. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an exten-ive selection of the most fashionable and popular PIANO FORTE AND VOCAL MUSIC; Also, several superior-toned Six, and Six and a half Octave Grand-action Square Piano Fortes, from the Manufactory of Messrs. Stodart & Co., New-York.

TORONTO.

CHURCH, ACADEMY, AND STEAM-BOAT BELLS, any size, from 20 lbs. to 10 tons weight, supplied by the Subscriber, and WARHANTED. THOMAS D. HARRIS,

4, St. James's Bui Toronto, Feb. 9th, 1844.

HARE & Co.'s PATENT FLOOR CLOTH THE Subscriber, Agent for HARE & Co., Bristol, England, will take orders for any size without seam, to come out y Spring ships. A great variety of patterns on hand. THOMAS D. HARRIS,

4, St. James's Building Toronto, Feb. 6th. 1844.

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

WANTED.

PERSON of good English Education, and Lady-like manners, as an Assistant in a School, who would be competent to teach History, Geography, &c., and who would be willing to Superintend the Servants and Household arrange-She must be of the Established Church. Applications to be made to MR. CHAMPION.

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

TERMS PER QUARTER: For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Piano and Guitar, each Payable Quarterly in advance. N. B .- Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education

the above branches, for £40 per annum, —Dancing extra.

The following Gentlemen have kindly permitted their names

be used as references Rev. Dr. McCAUL, V. P. K. C. U. Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A. Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN. Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell. 348-tf

EDUCATION. MRS. GILKISON'S ESTABLISHMENT, For the Education of Young Ladies,

M'GILL SQUARE, LOT STREET EAST. MRS. GILKISON will continue as heretofore to give Private Tuition on the PIANO FORTE, the SPANISH GUITAR, and in SINGING. Unexceptionable references given.

PRIVATE TUITION. A GENTLEMAN lately from England, by profession a Civil Engineer, would be happy to give instruction to a few Pupils in Cobourg, in MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC, SURVEYING, and ENGINEERING DRAWING.

For particulars apply at The Church Office. 24th January, 1844.

To Parents and Guardians. ABSENCE AND REMOVAL.

PR. COWLES, Dentist, will be absent from Cobourg after the first of April until the first of May,—from which time be will occupy Rooms over the New Post Office. Cobourg, 29th March, 1844.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, will many years in extensive practice in Upper Canada, will nave, in the Spring, a vacancy for a STUDENT, of good Classical Education. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. Classical Education. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to G. Goldstore, Esq., Surgeon, Cobourg, Canada West.

February 1844.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, "E. ½ 14, 2nd do Inc. 18 d

BOARD AND LODGING, AT TORONTO.

MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be accommodated with the above in a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844.

TO FAMILIES.

YOUNG LADY who has been engaged for some years A YOUNG LADY who has been engaged for some years in England in the Education of Children, and who has but recently come out to this Country, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS, in a retired family, when the instruction of four or five Pupils, in English, French, Music and Drawing, would be committed to her care. Applications, (post-paid) stating the different ages of the Children to be instructed, and addressed to W. D. Powell, insert the above for three months, and send their Accounts to Esq., Solicitor, Guelph, will receive immediate attention Guelph, 22nd February, 1844.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, RECTOR OF HAMILTON Canada West, is desirous of receiving a few PUPILS. as Boarders in his family, whom he would undertake to prepare either for Upper Canada College or for the University. January 9, 1844.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Toronto on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock,

A. M., for WELLINGTON SQUARE, and every succeeding morning (Sundays excepted) at the same hour; and will return to Toronto in the afternoon, until further notice. Toronto, March 16th, 1844. STEAMER TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER GORE,

JOHN WILLIAM GAMBLE.

PRICE 7s. 6d.

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, on Thursday next, the 21st instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and will (weather permitting) touch at Windsor Bay, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg; and will Esq., R. E. D., to Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. New-

FORWARDING, &c.

Forwarders, Warehousemen, AND SHIPPING AGENTS. Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards.

the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St. Dawrence downwards.

Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introduced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as

At Kingston, on the 12th attach, which she bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation, which she bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation, Sarah, wife of Mr. Henry W. Kilborn, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, aged 38 years and 9 months.

At S. Andrew's, N. B., on the 2d ultimo, the Hon. James

ame extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied. Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain. MURRAY & SANDERSON.

SANDERSON & MURRAY, February, 1844.

THE NEW YORK ALBION.

THE Proprietor of the New York Albion has lately made an arrangement with some of the most celebrated and popular writers in Great Britain and Ireland whereby he is

authorized by them to publish their new tales in the Albion, and circulate them in the British Provinces.

All regular and permanent Subscribers to the Albion in the Provinces, or paying the year's subscription for 1844 (six Dollars) with the understanding that they remain on the list, will be presented, without charge, with a copy of THE ALBION GALLERY, containing six Plates, a copy of the large print of WASHINGTON 20 inches by 27, or a complete copy of CHAM-BERS'S EDINBURGH JOURNAL for 1843, at the option of the

The proprietor will also continue to pay the United States postage on The Albion, so that it will be delivered to the Subcriber at one pently currency each paper.

Persons wishing to obtain The Gallery and Washington both.

Persons wishing to obtain The Gallery and Washington both, together with The Albion will be charged seven Dollars, and those who may be desirous of obtaining The Albion, The Gallery, Washington, and Chambers will receive the whole for eight Dollars, which if published separately, would amount to twelve Dollars and fifty Cents.

This liberality the Proprietor hopes will be duly appreciated. New Subscribers will be entitled to the same privileges on

New Subscribers will be entitled to the same privileges on paying one year in advance.

The Gallery contains the following plates, beautifully engraved on Steel. THE QUEEN, DUKE OF WELLINGTON, WESTMINSTER ABBEY, ELLEN TREE, NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, and BUCKINGHAM PALACE, together with memoirs and letter-press descriptions, beautifully bound, so as to form a splendid ornament for the drawing room table.

Orders and subscriptions received by Mr. John Nimmo, Agent for The New York Albion, at the House of Mr. BURN, in Lot Street, two doors West from Church Street, Toronto.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY, By Settlers and others, to their Friends.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

VITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the knowle of the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended.

During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.:

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

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM, of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres, ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED,

Within a Mile of Port Hope, on the Lake Shore. Toronto, 22nd January. 1844.

A NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding with Troot, runs through the land. There is also on the premises, a Frame House, Barn, Stables, and other out-buildings; an excellent Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and an extensive Orchard. So desirable a Farm is seldom to be met with. For further particulars, and terms of payment, apply, if by letter, nost-paid, to the Propriets.

ROBERT F. COLEMAN. Belleville, February 19, 1844.

FOR SALE, THE following Lands in the NEWCASTLE and COLBORNS DISTRICTS, belonging to the Bank of Upper Canada:— Nos. 29 and 30, 7th Con. Hamilton, 400 Acres 400 W. 1's 12, 13 & 14, 3d " Otonabee, ... 10th " do No. 18 and E. 3 17, 12th " " 8, 10, 14 & 15, 1st " Manvers " 18, 19 & 24, 4th " do " " 11, 12 & 13, . ..13th " do

> 7 & 22 3d " do 19 & 20 5th " do 14 & 16 8th " " Mariposa 200 "

8900 Acres TERMS: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in three annual payments, with interest.

the undersigned. For prices and other particulars, apply (if by letter, postpaid to J. G. ARMOUR, Peterboro

348-4 5th Märch, 1844. BIRTHS. In the city of Toronto, on Friday evening, March 29th, the lady of John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., of a Son.
On the 20th ultimo, at the Lake of Two Mountains, the lady of J. G. M'Tavish, Esq., of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Co.'s Service, of a daughter.

At Bytown, on the 18th ultimo, the lady of Judge J. S. McCord, of a son. MARRIED. On Thursday, the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Rector of Peterboro', Charles Portlock Rubidge, Esq., eldest son of Capt. Charles Rubidge, R.N., Registrar of the Colborne District, to Sarah Maria Russell, both of Otonabee, in the said

District. At Colchester, on the 11th March, by the Rev. F. G. At Concern and Minnett O'Donnell, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. Wheeler Cornwall, of the above place.

At Gosfield, on the 20th March, by the same, Mr. Samuel

for Rochester.

Will leave Rochester Landing on Tuesday and Friday, at 7
P. M., for Cobourg, and will leave Cobourg for Toronto and intermediate ports, early on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

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At Peterboro', on Saturday, the 30th March, aiver a successful sillness, James Gardiner Armour, Esq., Barrister at-Law, and eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Armour, Rector of Cavan, aged 28 years. The sudden death of this highly respected young man, has thrown a deep gloom over a large circle of relatives man, has thrown a deep gloom over a large circle of relatives THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as

In Toronto, on Saturday the 30th ultimo, of Eyyeipelas, Peter Patterson, sen, Esq., aged 64.
On the 19th ultimo, of influenza, Benjamin, infant son of Benjamin Tett, Esq., of Newborough, aged 6 months and 25

At Kingston, on the 12th ultimo, after a lingering illness,

At St. Andrew's, N. B., on the 2 althino, the Hon. James At. St. Andrew's, N. B., on the 2d ultimo, the Hon. James low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in the Trade.

In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warchouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fireproof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public to require comment.

At Montreal Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the same extensive Premises which they kave hitherto occupied.

Letters received during the week ending Wednesday, April 3: H. Rowsell Esq. rem. (with parcel); Rev. S. S. Wood, rem.; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. J. L. Alexander, rem.; Rev. E. Den-Montreal.

SON & MURRAY,

Kingston and Brockville.

J. Joseph Esq.; Rev. G. W. Bridges; Rev. M. Burnham, rem. 346-tf (next week.)

Original Doeten.

LINES ON ENTERING TRINITY CHURCH, TORONTO, FEB. 14, 1844.

> Hail! Temple, sacred to our God; Oh! may He spread His shelt'ring rod O'er all thy courts, His care extend To guard thee safe, His mercy bend On those who here in number throng To worship 'neath thy sacred dome. Oh! may the praise that here is given With mercy be received in Heaven. Thy grace to preach and to attend. Let children here be taught to pray, Taught to prepare for the last day. Let sinners who have never trod The path that leads them unto God, Be taught to lean on Him for grace, Nor fear to meet Him face to fac Tremblers, who wavering ne'er decide, Here meet a pastor, friend, and guide, To set their sins within their view, Shew them the road, and guide them through. And, oh! upon Thy Pastor pour Blessings unnumbered, store on store Of wisdom unto him be given, And may he lead his flock to Heaven.

APPROACH TO ENGLAND.

ly prosperous. From our departure from New York graciously. He said "I am come, sir, urged by my we encountered no obstruction during the seventeen regard to you, to your father, and to this great nation, days that brought us to the Irish coast. Our good who are anxiously beholding every public action of ship-The Europe, Captain Edward G. Marshall- yours. I am on the verge of time; new prospects to skim their surface like a joyous bird. We almost pleasure, is as nothing to me now. I am come to imagined her to be conscious of the happiness she im- warn your Royal Highness of the awful consequences parted, as, seated on the deck in the glorious summer of your breaking down the very little that remains of moonlight, we saw her sweeping through the crested distinction to the day that the Author of all power billows, with a pleasant, rushing sound, right onward has hallowed, and set apart for himself." He went in the way she ought to go.

hibit its dramatis personæ in good condition for our much benefit or injury might result to the immortal amusement. Immense families of Porpoises rolled souls of millions by his consulting or neglecting the and gamboled; other huge creatures, seeming to have revealed will of the King of kings; and, after much hideous ears, leaped and plunged heavily; and a tender and awful exhortation, concluded with saying, Whale with her cub glided onward, her huge mass "You see how your father, greatly your inferior in inflated with a mother's pride and pleasure as she led talent and capacity, has been a blessing to all around her promising monster to his ocean-play. The sun him and to the nation at large, because he made it the came forth from his chambers, and returned again in study and business of his life to exert all his abilities glorious maje ty; and the coming phosphorescence, for the good of his people, to study and to do the will contrasted with the fleecy crest and the purple base of God, and to give an example to the world of a life of the waves, was intensely beautiful.

by making the most of the scenery without and the whole world for so doing. If he has done much, you, resources within, experienced as little ennui as could with your excellent abilities and pleasing and popular be expected, and indulged in no anticipation of evil. manners, may do much more. It is impossible for But that terror of mariners awaited us in St. George's you to remain stationary in this awful crisis; you must channel-a dense fog upon an iron-bound coast. We rise to true glory and renown, and lead millions in the had joyfully seen the light in the head or old Kinsale: same path by the power of your example, or sink to afterwards the harbour of Cork and the mountains of sudden and perpetual ruin, aggravated by the great sionally fell, and the winds moaned and cried among the awful feeling of a dying man, give my last blessing the shrouds like living creatures. The fai hful and attentive captain, oppressed with a sense of his responsibility, scarcely took retreshment or repose. At Bishop, who bestowed upon him, with folded hands, announcing, that a bright light from Tuscar rock was gracious and affecting manner, assisted him himself to

retire to rest free from anxiety.

upon heated stones. At length I spoke to the friend heard it .- Memoir of Mrs. Grant, of Laggan. who shared my state-room, of a suppressed voice of eddies and whirlpools, like what is often heard in English Ecclesiastical Intelligence. passing Hurl-gate when the tide is low. She thought |_ me imaginative; but, on hearing that I had long been resoning with myself and yet the sound remained, have been received from Dr. Alexander, the Bishop of deck. The fog was still heavy, and all things appeared as usual. Soon the carpenter, being sent appeared as usual. Soon the carpenter, being sent appeared as usual. loft to make some repairs, shouted, in a terrible voice, for two years, became so dilapidated that it was found Breakers! breakers! The mist lifted its curtain necessary to provide another place, and a suitable room a little, and there was a rock sixty feet in height, against which the sca was breaking with tremendous violence, and towards which we were propelled by wind and tide. At the first appulling glance it that he had the head the he wind and tide. At the first appalling glance, it states that he had the happiness of administering to him would seem that we were scarcely a ship's length the day previous to his death the memorials of our Divine Redeemer's death. On the afternoon of Chrismas Day from it. In the agony of the moment, the captain, the Bishop baptized six converts, among them were a clasning his hands, exclaimed that all was lost. Still, Jewish doctor and his wife and daughter. The hospita himself, he was enabled to give the most minute orders with entire presence of mind. They were anticipations.—Bell's Weekly Messenger. promptly obeyed: the ship, as if instinct with intelligence, obeyed her helm, and, sweeping rapidly round, escaped the jaws of destruction. Still we by the strong drifting of the tides in that region, was the poor. - Morning Post.

labouring among the ropes and blocks as if in full health and vigour. It was fearful to see him, with a Wotton-under-Edge, on Monday last. That day being

recollection. A young girl came and sat down on containing them made quite an imposing display, and the cabin-floor, and said, in a low, tremulous tone, "I called forth nearly all the inhabitants to view it.—Bristol have loved my Saviour, but have not been faithful to him as I ought," and in that posture of humility awaited his will.

with it in her arms to a sofa, when the expectation of death was the strongest upon us all. Masses of rich Irvingites themselves. Much do we wish and pray, that black hair fell over her brow and shoulders, as her many other breaches in our spiritual Zion might be thus eyes riveted upon the nursling with whom she might repaired, and that other dissenting bodies, putting aside so soon go down beneath the deep waters. He rethere they sat, uttering no sound, scarcely breathing, and pale as a group of sculptured marble. His large, dark eyes seemed to cast-

"Not those baby looks, that go All unmeaning to and tro; But an earnest gazing deep. Such as soul gives soul at length, When, through work and wail of years, It hath won a solemn strength.

In that strange communion, was the mother imparting to her nursling her own speechless weight of being delivered on the Sunday, in order that the letterdistant home? Or did the tender soul take upon itself distant home? Or did the tender soul take upon itself a burden, which pressed from it a sudden ripeness of sympathy? Or was the intensity of prayer drawing the spirit of the child into that of the mother, until is neighbours, now so properly conceded.—Western they were as one before God?

Strong lessons were learned at an hour like this. Ages of thought were compressed into a moment. of this noble fabric was held last week, when the right The reach of an unbodied spirit, or some glimpse of worshipful the Mayor of Bristol presided. the power by which the deeds and motives of a whole the co life may be brought into view at the scrutiny of the from which it appeared that although in consequence of last judgment, seemed to reveal itself. Methought the affections, that so imperatively bind to earth, think it prudent to make a very urgent appeal to the loosened their links in that very extremity of peril; and a strange courage sprang up; and the lonely soul, driven to one sole trust, took hold of the pierced hand of the Redeemer, and found it strong to save.

regularly hallowed our hour of retirement, should have been more deeply surcharged with devout gratitude then event sensitive as we had been from the substantial repair, if sufficient should not be aised and annual income thereof be applied for her use and benefit, or upon certain contingencies for the benefit of the said trustees; and that after her death the said Bank than ever; snatched, as we had been, from the devouring flood, and from "the evil time that snareth the sons of men, when it falleth suddenly upon them." -Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

BISHOP PORTEUS AND THE PRINCE OF WALES, (GEORGE IV.)

My time is at present very much occupied, but I

shall avail myself of a short interval of leisure to tell

you-what I am sure you will be interested in hearing

the particulars of the final interview between the Prince of Wales and the late Bishop of London, which have lately been communicated to me from a source which appears to me quite authentic. Among other good people with whom my informant is intimate, is Mr. Owen, Minister of Fulham, who was in a manner the Bishop's parish clergyman, and long his Chaplain. Mr. Owen gave my friend an account of this interview, as the Bishop gave it to him two days before his death. It seems that his Royal Highness had sent out a summons for a great military review, which was to take place on a Sunday. The Bishop had been confined, and did not hope, nor, I suppose, wish, ever in this world to go out again. He ordered his carriage, however, upon hearing this, proceeded to Carlton House, Our voyage across the Atlantic had been eminent- and waited on the Prince, who received him very med the waves buoyantly, and often seemed open to me; the favour of human beings, or their dison in pathetic terms to represent the awful responsi-Methought, also, the deep bestirred itself to ex- bility to which the Prince exposed himself, and how regulated by the precepts of Christian morality; he Thus were we cheated along our watery way, and, has been an object of respect and veneration to the Dungannon revealed themselves, and were lost .- numbers whom your fall will draw with you to the Then, wrapped in a thick curtain, we went on fear- same destruction. And now, were I able to rise, or fully with continual soundings. A chill rain occa- were any one here who would assist me, I should, with midnight, on the 19th, we heard his voice cheerfully his dying benediction: the Prince then, in the most visible, that our course was right, and that all might | go down, and put him into his carriage. The Bishop went home, never came out again, and died the fifth As morning dawned, I lay waking, and listening to day after. On hearing of his death, the Prince shut bounds that seemed near my ear and even upon my himself up, and was heard by his attendants to sob as pillow. They were like water forcing its way among under deep affliction. I think I have now given you obstructions, or sometimes as if it were poured hissing a brief but faithful account of this transaction as I

she threw on her dressing-gown and ascended to the Jerusalem, dated Jan. 3, from which we learn that the ner's death. On the afternoon of Chrismas Day under this weight of anguish, more for others than is rapidly advancing towards completion, and the whole

were long in troubled waters; and it was not for feudal personal relations which once existed in this many hours, and until we had entirely passed Holyhead, that the captain took his eye from the glass, or quitted his post of observation. It would seem that quitted his post of observation. It would seem that, still in foreign countries she does so, made a most forcible after he had retired to rest the previous night, the appeal in favour of a restoration of the Offertory, and ship must have been imperfectly steered, and, aided by the strongest terms the selfishness and luxury of the affluent classes and their forgetfulness of

led out of her course towards Cardigan bay, thus encountering the reef which is laid down on the charts as Bardsey's isle.

The passengers, during this period of peril, were generally quiet, and offered no obstruction, through their own alarms, to the necessary evolutions on the deck. One from the steerage—an Irishman, who had been thought in the last stage of pulmonary disease—was seen, in the excitement of the moment, labouring among the ropes and blocks as if in full health and vigour. It was feafful to see him, with a latter of the moment, labouring among the ropes and blocks as if in full health and vigour. It was feafful to see him, with a latter of the moment, labouring among the ropes and blocks as if in full health and vigour. It was feafful to see him, with a latter of the moment, labouring among the ropes and blocks as if in full health and vigour. It was feafful to see him, with a latter of the moment, labouring among the ropes are all dated January 31, 1844, and her Majesty the Queen was present at the Council.

A scene very unusual in a country town took place at a latter of the moment, labouring among the ropes are all dated January 31, 1844, and her Majesty the Queen was present at the Council. led out of her course towards Cardigan bay, thus en- Tuesday's Gazette contains four Orders in Council for

face of such mortal paleness, springing away from death in one form to meet and resist him in another. Every circumstance and personage connected with that scene of danger seemed to adhere indelibly to

We have been credibly informed that the whole congregation at present assembling in the new Irvingite place of worship, Chepstow, are about to rejoin the communion of the Church, in a body. In number the Irvingites are the entire charge of an infant not a year old, retired with it in her arms to a serfar when the esteemed by their fellow-townsmen. The event is one of unalloyed gratification to the Church at large and to the their non-essential points of difference, to adopt the lan-guage of our Church, "would lay to heart the great danholy bond of truth and peace, of faith and charity."-

Monmouth Beacon. The Marquis of Anglesey has granted two acres of land in a romantic and beautiful situation, as a site for the contemplated new church at Llandissilio, towards the funds for meeting which 360l. have been already subscribed.—Bristol Journal.

The Rev. J. D. Baker, Vicar of Bishopstawton, Devon. in accordance with a memorial from a number of his parishioners, has sanctioned the discontinuance of letters agony at parting with other beloved objects in their distant home? Or did the tender soul take upon itself. Service. The village of Bishopstawton being situate two

> RESTORATION OF REDCLIFFE CHURCH, BRISTOL - A meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the restoration nmittee was read by Mr. Procter, churchwarden, the general pressure of the times, and more particularly think it prudent to make a very urgent appear to the liberality of the public, yet the sum obtained, almost voluntary, was 4700l. This is far short of the amount required, but the gentlemen present expressed themselves posal has been made by John Barnes, Esq., of the Middle Temple, London, to place the sum of 2000l. Three per Caracle in the preservation of the church, that they resolved to recommend to the subscribers generally, to | Cent. Consols, in the names of trustees, upon trust, that

rom the Bishop of Calcutta, who at the time it was written (November) was on his visitation tour. His louiship therein expresses a hope that he will return to Cacutta in April, 1845, when he will consecrate the new cathedral, towards the erection of which the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge contributed the municent sum of 5000l. The endowment fund now amounts to about (Company's rupees) one lac and three-quarters, including the noble grant of half a lac by the Society for he Propagation of the Gospel. The interest of this will suffice for the maintenance of the three missionary carons. This number the bishop wishes to increase to six. Four acs more, or 40,000l., will be required to raise the entowment fund to anything like adequate efficiency. A com-munication from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and several letters of acknowledgment, were laid before the meding. Legacies and donations to the amount of 1060% were nnounced, and thirty-three grants of books were nade.

ST. SEPULCHRE'S, SNOW-HILL.—It having been announced by the Rev. T. Dale, Evening Lecturer, that he intends to resign at Midsummer, the Rev. R. Wood, the Vicar, has communicated to the vestry his intention to consider himself responsible for both services, all payment of the evening lecture to cease. The vestry resolved to

thank the Vicar for his disinterestedness in the proposal. THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON HALL .- On Thursday norning, Feb. 8, the Rev. John Cecil Hall, Archdescon f the Isle of Man, died at his residence, Kirk Andreas Rectory. He was the youngest son of the late Dean of Christchurch, Oxford, and married a near relative of Lord Powerscourt, who is now left to mourn his loss. The Archdeacon was a man of lively and engaging manners, an amiable and sincere Christian, and may be considered to have been successful in life, having been honoured with the regard of Lords Melbourne, Russell, Lyndhurst and Brougham. In politics he was a moderate Whig; in his religious views a consistent Churchman. The cause of his death was typhus fever, caught from a sick parishioner, while in the conscientious discharge of his pastoral engagements. It is singular that the author of "The Primitive Church in its Episcopacy," &c. (Bentley) should have just mentioned, in a note attached to his work, this praise of the Manx clergy:— The clergy of the Isle of Man are an excellent specimen of what Christian ministers should be. A Maax riend writes—'Typhus fever has been raging here for the last month, and many among the lower orders have fallen victims to the malady. I am happy to say that (naming a clergyman) has acted a most praiseworthy part in visiting them when alive; and after the vital spark had flown, he actually put them into the coffins!" And then others of the clergy are honourably named together with the Bishop and Archdeacon Hill. Alas! before this book has been many days before the public, this esteemed Archdeacon has fallen a sacriice to the zeal with which he performed his clerical obligations. Noble death! for it is the death of one who falls at the head of his little sacred band when leading them on to danger, and to certain victory. The excellent Bishop of the diocese (Dr. Short), with conduct worthy of the author of "What is Christianity?" shrunk no from his duty also, and on the Wednesday before his leath, was praying by the bed-side of the lamented Archdeacon. The clergy of the Isle of Man are, indeed, favoured by the presence of such men.—Morning Paper.

There are already about 150 applications to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, chiefly from the northern parishes, for the establishment and endowment of ecclesiastical districts under Sir Robert Peel's Act of last session; not one of which is to contain less, and many considerably more, than 2000 souls. Taking the average (which may be safely done) at 3000, here are proposals now in a condition of almost entire darkness and neglect.

The Earl of Winchilsea has restored the parish church of East Weld, Kent. The church is a very ancient one, and possesses some interesting historical associations.— Amongst others, it may be mentioned that the son of Richard the Plantagenet, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth-field, was buried there.

THE ROYAL CHAPEL OF THE SAVOY .- At a special meeting of the inhabitants of the precinct of the Savoy, and of others attending Divine Worship in the venerable chapel, it was unanimously resolved—"That we hereby desire to convey our most ardent feelings of loyalty and cious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, for the complete repair and restoration, at her Majesty's own cost, of the ancient chapel of the Savoy—parcel of the possessions of her Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster; also, for having gragreatly promoted in their worship of Almighty God: and that the Right Hon. Lord Granville Somerset, Chancello of the Duchy of Lancaster, be respectfully requested to lay at her Majesty's feet this humble tribute of our gratitude. (Signed on behalf of the meeting) JOHN FORSTER, Minister and Chairman." We understand that the above has been recently presented, and that it was most graciously received.

MUNIFICENT GIFT .- It is with most heartfelt gratification we record the splendid donation of 2000L, by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, towards the erection of churches in his diocese, for the especial benefit of the poor. The noble conduct of our right rev. diocesan, in promoting, by a large pecuniary sacrifice, the cause of education amongst the wealthier classes, in the establishment of Bishop's College in this city, and his repeated contributions towards the erection of additional churches. the object in view is the eternal welfare of Christ's flock. -Bristol Journal.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—Our respected diocesan, ce he came to reside at Riseholme Hall, has completely changed the face of society in the adjoining populous parish of Nettleham.—This place, so far as morals and church principles were concerned, used to be truly a deserted village, but now the Church is well attended, the people shepherded up by the Bishop's lady and her amiable daughters, and a large and flourishing church school established, which is superintended by Miss Kay, Miss Hood, and some other ladies. Would that the friends of the Church everywhere would imitate this

excellent example.—Boston Herald. ENLARGEMENT OF COLNE CHURCH.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her wonted munificence, contributed 20% towards the subscription for increasing the accommodation in the church of Colne. To this most benevolent object, Mr. Lawrence, of Studley Park, and Miss Currer, of Eshton, have each, with laudable generosity, subscribed 20l. The frequent recurrence of such noble instances of good deeds done for the House of God, and the offices thereof, are most gratifying and encouraging to the friends of the Church.—Blackburn Standard. MUNIFICENT GIFT .- The Rev. W. Greenlaw, Rector of the parish church of Woolwich, received an anonymous note on Thursday, inclosing the munificent sum of 350l. in aid of the subscription for building new churches at Woolwich in connection with the Established Church

OF OXFORD ON JAN. 1, 1840, AND JAN. 1, 1844.

of Oxford on Jan. 1, 1840, and Jan. 1, 1844.

It having been somewhat unscrupulously asserted that Scripture's Types Fulfilled in Christ; Testimony of the last few years, we are happy to lay before our readers

		1840.	1844.
1.	University College	238	254
2.	Balliol		295
3.	Merton	141	160
4.	Exeter	340	361
5.	Oriel	331	321
6.	Queen's	292	305
	New		166
8.	Lincoln	152	177
9.	All Souls	106	114
10.	Magdalen	173	180
11.			411
12.	Corpus		132
	Christ Church		934
	Trinity		293
15.	St. John's	245	276
16.	Jesus	134	132
	Wadham		281
18.	Pembroke	173	147
	Worcester		275
	St. Mary Hall		78
21.	Magdalen		200
22.	New Inn	. 55	76
23.	St. Alban		20
24.	St. Edmund's		94
			_

FEB. 28 .- The election of Proctors for the year ensuing took place this afternoon, in the respective colleges from which, according to the Caroline Cycle, they are to be chosen for 1844-45; the gentlemen selected being the Rev. Henry Peter Guillemard, M.A., and Fellow of Trinity; and the Rev. Richard William Church, M.A., Fellow Oriel. The election, to be valid, must be announced to the Vice Chancellor before nine o'clock this evening.

That night the prayer and sacred music, which allow the money to be expended in putting the clurch during the life of his sister, Ann Barnes, the dividends Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—Annuales of this University, upon trust for the foundation of a scholarship, to be called "The Thomas Barnes' Scholarship," in memory of his brother, Thomas Barnes, M.A.

Annuales of transferred to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of this University, upon trust for the foundation of a scholarship, to be called "The Thomas Barnes' Scholarship," in memory of his brother, Thomas Barnes, M.A.

Mrs. Trimmer's Help to the Students of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholarship, to be called "The Thomas Barnes, M.A.

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Mrs. Trimmer's Help to the Students of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholarship, Thomas Barnes, M.A. Annuities be transferred to the Chancellor, Masters, and Ostervald's Arguments of the Old and New Testalarship," in memory of his brother, Thomas Barnes, M.A., deceased, late of Pembroke College, subject to certain regulations to be submitted to a congregation on Wed.

Horne on the Psalms.

esday next. THE BARNES SCHOLARSHIP.—First election to take ace after the death of the founder's sister. Vice Chancellor, the Regii Professors of Divinity and Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor of Mathematics, and the Public Orator. These to be guided conscientiously in their election by the following rule:-"In his eligendis ecipua ratio semper habeatur ingenii, doctrinæ, virtutis, et inopiæ: ut quo magis quisque ex eligendorum numero his rebus antecellat, eo magis, ut æquum sit, præferatur." Candidates to be Undergraduates in their first year, and from Christ's Hospital, St. Paul's, or Merchant Tailors': if none such apply, the scholarship to be open. If the scholar pass not the usual University examination, the scholarship to be ipso facto vacant. Scholarship to be held four years, unless death intervene, degrading or going out in Bye Term, rustication, or expulsion—any of which occurring, it shall be ipso facto vacated. other regulations are minor matters of course.

FEB. 22.—At a Congregation just held, the following egrees were conferred: Honorary Muster of Arts.—Edward Augustus Brooks, Clare Hall.

Clare Hall.

Doctor of Divinity.—Henry Almack, St. John's College.
Bachelors of Arts.—Thomas Lee French, Emmanuel
College; Andrew Heslop, Trinity College; Philip Anthony Hurt, St. John's College; Francis Ford Pinder,
Trinity College; Henry Valentine Pickering, Pembroke
College; William Sandford, Clare Hall; Charles James
Willoughby, Trinity College.

Classical Tripos.—This voluntary examination has terminated, and the rumours as to what college shall claim
the head of the list are various. The result will not be
known for another fortnight.

known for another fortnight.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 74d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, not 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, post-paid; inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. prosepata) inserted till foroid, and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of landa, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-rick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, s well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a rofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be diddle and recognible different.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands f the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the

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

ALSO,

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

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

BOOKS.

The following have been selected from the Tracts on the List of the Society for Promoting Christian KNOWLEDGE, and are half-bound:-

Wilks on Church Establishments; The Church of s. d. England before the Reformation; The Christian Church; The Church the Nursing Mother of her People; The Parish Church; Our New Church... 1 ishop Taylor's Introduction to a Holy Life; Ditto

Bible
Forms of Prayer shewn to be in accordance with Scripture; Sermon on the Usefulness of the Common Prayer; Conversations on the Liturgy and Offices

Instruction Young Churchman Armed; Stevens on the Christian Church; Why am I a Churchman? Chillingworth's

Apostolical Institution of Episcopacy..... Day of Adversity; Mourner Comforted; Friendly Visit to the House of Mourning; Bishop Patrick's persuasive to a Cheerful Trust in God.
History of John Hardy; Story of Thos. Kenahin; Susan Brooker; Short Stories of Cottagers' Daughters..... 0 10 Good Days; Cottage Conversations; Cripple of the

Railroad; Cottager's Wife; Young Midshipman's Grave
Country Clergyman's Advice to his Parishioners;
Abijah an Example for Youth; On our Remembering our Creator in our Youth; William Baker; Kennett's Christian Scholar; Address to Scholars

Public Worship; Why don't you go to Church? Directions for the Sabbath Day; Divine Obligation Children; The Lamech; Waldo's Admonitions for

Ditto Antiquity of Church Music; Female Character; Horne's Sermon on the Trinity; Diligence for both Worlds; A Call to Immediate Repentance; Unfruitful Fig Tree; Sermon ou the Terrors of the Lord Old Chaplain's Farewell Letter; Soldier's Funeral;

Curton's Soldier's Manual; The Convenient Season 1 Poor Man and Pauper; James Dowell; Schism; Mary Address on Family Prayer; Prayer the Universal

Remedy; A Churchman's Thoughts; Reflections on the Seven Days of the Week; Law's Serious Call; Leighton, of Christ the Saviour
Secker's Sermons against Popery; Bishop Bull's Corruptions of the Church of Rome; Faber's Tracts against the Church of Rome; Romanism and Holy Scripture compared; Mant on the Churches of Eng-land and Rome; Our Protestant Forefathers Advice to Cottagers; Cottage Readings, 1st and 2nd

A Few Words on the Sin of Lying; On Drunkenness; The Drunkard Warned; Stonehouse's Admonition against Drunkenness; Wooddward's Persuasive from

the Prophets to Jesus; Two Wealthy Farmers 1 3 Bishop Bloomfield's Manual of Private Devotion; Ditto nily Prayer; Ditto Second Series; Duty of

Family Prayer

Father's Gift; Happiness and Misery; Poor-House
Penitent; Mary Harris; Curate of Mersden......
The Three Creeds, with Scriptural References; The Te Deum Practically Applied; Archbishop Cran-mer on the Creed; Short Practical Explanation of

Bible; Of the Nature and Use of the Bible; Selections from the Reformers, 1 and 2, on the Scriptures 1 Bacon's Sick Man's Salve; Potation for Lent; Christmas Banquet; Plain Answers to Objections against

before the Communion; Bishop Patrick's Book for Beginners; A Great Duty Neglected; Real Unfitness 1 Cottager's Religious Meditations; Miller's Christian Guide; Thoughts for the Labouring Classes; Husbandman's Manual; Friendly Advice to the Labouring Classes; How to be Happy, though poor...... 1
Dialogues between a Protestant and a Roman Catbolic; What is a Catholic; On Transubstantiation; Dis-Sermon on National Education; Friendly Advice to

Duty of Private Worship; Ditto Public Worship; Doctrine of the Sacraments; Inattention at Church; Friendly Reproof on Public Worship; Directious for Public Worship; A Few Words to Church-goers ... 1 Baptism and the Baptismal Service; Address to Godfathers and Godmothers; The Blessings of Baptism; Sponsor's Address; Why do I take my Child to be Baptized; Bishop Bradford on Regeneration; Bishop Bagot's Caution against the Anabaptists; Wall on

Heartley's Plain Words about Prayer; How to Discern whether we have the Spirit of Christ; Way to For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto.

Nelson on the Festivals of the Church, 8vo. Do. Pott's Elementary Discourses after Confirmation ... Bishop Wilson on the Lord's Supper...... History of the Book of Common Prayer. Burkitt's Help and Guide to Christian Families cougall's Life of God in the Soul of Man Hanway's Domestic Happiness Promoted
Whole Duty of Man
Jones's Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity Lesslie's Method with the Deists Jews .. Bishop Jewell's Apology in English The Liturgy compared with the Bible .

Jones's Book of Nature Horne's John the Baptist, &c. Bishop Hall's Contemplations, 3 vols For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society

of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto. March, 1844. HOMILIES. Non-Subs. Subs. Sermons or Homilies, 12mo... Ditto with Constitutions and Canons ... 8vo. 12 6 12mo...... 10 0 Ditto 10 Ditto Ditto 4to. Cloth ... 21 6 " Half bd. 30 0 " Full bd. 33 9 Ditto ditto

For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO.

AGENCY OF THE CITY BANK, MONTREAL. THOMAS D. HARRIS, AGENT,

4, St. James's Buildings, King Street, Toronto. January 22nd, 1844.

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT, LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED.

States of affairs examined and drawn up. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out. RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339 EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT,

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rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
Toronto, June 24, 1842. DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST.

ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

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

DR. HAMILTON, Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets.

TORONTO. 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. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

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

July 14, 1842. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE.

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

J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR. KING STREET. (Opposite Mr. J. Vance Boswell's Store.) Cobourg, January 18th, 1844.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS. Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS.

FROM LONDON, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS. KINGSTON. AND KING STREET,

TORONTO.

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.

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

HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of 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 Velvet, 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 Casocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, Suitable for Parochial and Sunday School Libraries. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,

TOBONTO. 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 terms. terms.

**Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has 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 Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH,

Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquain his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWELL. 10. 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 subblicactors.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, B E G to announce to the Public that they have Leased those Premises lately occupied by Messrs ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well-selected and choice Stock of TEAS, WINES & SPIRITS, with a general assortment of articles in the line, which they offer low or cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1843. FOR SALE,

N the Township of Ennismore, Colborne District, Lot No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, 8th Concession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Editor of The Church, Cobourg. Cobourg, January 18th, 1844.

FOR SALE, IN 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.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING Lors for sale, containing about 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 or the price.

lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the restremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern 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. also 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.

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