COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1843.

poetry.

CONFIRMATION. The shadow of th' Almighty's cloud

While drooping paus'd twelve banners proud, Till He arise and lead the way.

Then to the desert breeze unroll'd Cheerly the waving pennons fly, Lion or eagle—each bright fold A loadstar to a warrior's eye.

So should thy champions, ere the strife, So fearless for their charmed life, Bear, to the end, thy Spirit's seal.

Steady and pure as stars that beam In middle heaven, all mist above, Seen deepest in the frozen stream:-Such is their high courageous love.

And soft as pure, and warm as bright, They brood upon life's peaceful hour, As if the Dove that guides their flight Shook from her plumes a downy shower.

Spirit of might and sweetness too! Now leading on the wars of God, Now to green isles of shade and dew Turning the waste thy people trod; Draw, Holy Ghost, thy seven-fold veil Breathe, HOLY GHOST, thy freshening gale,

Our fever'd brow in age to soothe. And oft as sin and sorrow tire. The hallow'd hour do Thou renew, When beckon'd up the awful choir By pastoral hands, toward Thee we drew:

When trembling at the sacred rail We hid our eyes and held our breath, Felt Thee how strong, our hearts how frail, And long'd to own Thee to the death.

For ever on our souls be trac'd
That blessing dear, that dove-like hand;
A sheltering rock in Memory's waste,
O'ershadowing all the weary land. Keble's Christian Year.

RUBRICAL CONFORMITY THE CHURCHMAN'S DUTY,

AND AS SUCH RECOGNIZED BY OUR BISHOPS, DIVINES, AND RITUALISTS, IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CEN-

In a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the United Dioceses of Down and Connor, and Dromore, July 4th and 5th, 1843, by their Diocesan.

MY REVEREND BRETHREN, -After the long addresses, to which I endeavoured to draw your atten-

in the course of my late charges, I assumed that the Prayer;" repeating at the same time in the presence fully answered, and conscientiously allowed to promost infallible rule of our ministerial conduct and actions is a faithful adherence to the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the public worship: and all other forms and methods
tions is a faithful adherence to the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church, and not at the arbitrary pleasure of the Church are also tions is a faithful adherence to the laws of the Church, the liturgy, which he had previously made to the bime of all things best calculated, with prayer for God's
minister. They must not preach any doctrine but offered up instead of that, though ever so exactly in her Book of Common Prayer. This rule I assumed shop. It may be added, that, if at any time he ex- blessing, for contributing to such "an universal agree- what is warranted by the Articles of our Church, nor drawn, are strange worship, because not commanded. As, however, the obligation of this rule ap- ments. pears to be not universally acknowledged: as there 13. Thus, besides the general obligations for conof the Church, when they enacted the Statute for none other or otherwise; as the Act of Uniformity accepted. Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, or spect of a careful observance of the Church's laws in the Church.

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irto

in a seemly and due order: the appointment of the engagements to the Church."

public worship.

thereby pledging himself to use "the prescript Form in particular, being specially notited.

none other." order of priests, the candidate subscribes the same clerical non-conformity, and their answers. But the be no communion) shall be said all that is appointed at no minister of a parish introduce any ceremony, rites, faithful: the result must be left in the hands of God." declaration, and thus repeats the same pledge.

cure and charge with all diligence to keep and observe best met and defeated. so, by the help of the Lord."

he again, by subscription before the bishop, declares I personally incurred in agreement with its require-

"the prescript form of divine service."

tion, and that of our brethren in the other division of sion either to holy orders, or to a cure, or a benefice, suffering the people to misteach and mislead me from the reason of the thing, than to give evidence of the Cospel, assigned the particular form and method. the united diocese in the last summer, it may seem, is accompanied with an express declaration by word keeping and observing them? What form of divine sentiments entertained and professed by our divines, That he hath left to his ministers and delegates, the

who allow themselves to speak with levity and disre- of which he was admitted to his order or station in the charge of which I have spoken.

temonies," as containing the Statute law upon the same; to appease such diversity, if any arise, and for of partial prepossessions. subject, passed in England in the 14th year of King the resolution of all doubts concerning the manner of all good men) nor to the honour of our religion, and quieting and appearing of the same;" but then this end, I have pursued the course which I had formerly in discharging the office committed to them," remarks, Church's wing, and contemn authority within the wisely and humanely administered; and its founders the propagation thereof, than an universal agreement authority is given to the bishop on the special condictory is given to the bishop of the special condictory is given to the special condic in the public worship of Almighty God; and to the tion, for so it follows in the ordinance, "that the same whose minds were free from temporary impulses, such to God and his Church, to act accordingly; which to God and his Church, to act accordingly; which to God and his Church, to act accordingly; which their noble efforts. I know not what party started if;

Church, according to the use of the Church of Eng- their directions. At the same time it is not irrelevant me, when, above twenty years ago, in a season of tran- the Gospel." land." In the Irish Act, for "the Church of England."

In the Irish Act, for "the Church of Ireland."

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In the Irish Act, for "the This, I say, is the injunction of the Statute, enacted the Church, so as to deviate from the prescript form present season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus insists upon the "manner, in which of Disconsistent destricts and disconsists upon the "manner, in which of Disconsists upon the "manner, in which are the present the disconsists upon the "manner, in which are the d by the authority of the king, lords, and commons in name of Divine Service, in respect either of addition or disputation of the king, lords, and commons in they are to administer doctrine, sacraments, and disputation of the statute, enacted the Church, so as to deviate from the prescript form present season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus insists upon the manner, in which are by many deemed to be of little or no obligation, they are to administer doctrine, sacraments, and disputation of the statute, enacted the Church, so as to deviate from the prescript form present season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus insists upon the manner of the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus insists upon the manner of the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus insists upon the manner of the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus insists upon the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when ministerial vows in 1699, thus observe the church season of disquietude, when the church season of disquietude, wh

mind seem utterly incompatible with the notion of Charges, many such judgments had been pronounced. conscientiously."

in itself considered, is but a small thing; yet the wil- other rule instead of it, as he is in the eye of the law Church thus ordained, is a schismatical person, a dis-

of the State and of the Church, with respect to the use of the Book of Common Prayer in our official miles of the Rule of Ministerial Duty enforced that others also may fear."

order, the candidate promises conformity to the same to observe them, has been adopted into the present to observe them, has been adopted into the present to observe them, has been adopted into the present to observe them. rule of divine service: for when the Bishop demands address, as being of the greatest moment towards the rehearsed, concluding with the blessing;" with respect, and usefully explicated to the people, that they may of him "in the name of God, and of his Church, and due discharge of our engagements. For when a sense Isay, to that most plain and unambiguous rubric, it understand the reasons and measures of obedience: in the presence of the congregation of Christ there assembled," "will you give your faithful diligence assembled," "will you give your faithful diligence assembled," "the Beauty of Holiness in the Common Prayer, as but let there be no no more introduced, lest the people impressed on a clergyman's mind, when he is clearly "The Beauty of Holiness in the Common Prayer, as but let there be no no more introduced, lest the people impressed on a clergyman's mind, when he is clearly "Mark them that are not contained to the congregation of the congr always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments, persuaded of what he is bound and pledged to do; see forth in Four Sermons, preached at the Rolls And again, "Mark them that cause divisions amongst and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath comhe is equipped with the most effectual armour, under

Clapel in the year 1716." that that rubric appears

you, and avoid them; for such persons are by the manded, and as this Church and Realm hath received the same, according to the commandments of God:

the same, according to the commandments of God:

swer to such seductions as might otherwise lead him

"For," as he observes, "after the sermon the congre"For," as he observes, "after the sermon the congreso that you may teach the people committed to your astray; and thus the evil spirit of latitudinarianism is gaion, though there be no communion, yet it is not man have an opinion, let him have it to himself, till

9. Fourthly, before a curate is admitted to his cure, I am bound to be obedient? What obligations have that for all men, for kings, and all in authority, as is fallen from the communion of saints, and the unity his consent to the canon, concerning "the prescript ments? Upon what stipulations was I admitted to charity is highly necessary, when there is a celebration 17. Bishop Sparrow, who bore the episcopal office form of divine service in the Book of Common Prayer."

my orders of deacon and priest, to my cure, or to my

of the Lord's Supper; but when there is none, yet,

successively in the sees of Exeter and Norwich, from 10. Fifthly, before an incumbent is admitted to his benefice? In what way did I promise to give my being a general intercession, it is necessary to fill up 1667 to 1685, in his "Rationale on the Common being a general intercession, it is necessary to fill up 1667 to 1685. people committed to my cure and charge, with all different times." My object, however, on this occa- ours. "God," he says, "hath in general commanded tion of my sentiments. And indeed I should not be land and Ireland, as it is now by law established."

Or alteration? To what Book of Common Prayer, with Church. clare his unfeigned assent and consent to all and every sional non-conformists? Questions such as these, trations, as promised by his ordination vow, "all this commanded." 2. Once, and again, and still more often perhaps thing prescribed in and by the Book of Common my reverend brethren, seriously proposed, and faith-

5. Such are the general enactments of the law, both In the year 1822, I delivered a charge to the clergy young, as we see 1 Tim. v. 1: yet, when the case is them to be brought in due time to confirmation.

6. Let us now see how the law applies particularly substance of the charge. Together with a distinct Canon, and published in 1723, occurs the following the rubric and canons appoint." date for the holy order of deacon does "by subscription of obedience to the rubrics, the canons, and contained in our established worship: not only of the observance of the "law," as the rule of conduct in endeavoured each to 'fulfil our ministry,' and 'herein therein," before he is received into the ministry; which are made for the non-observance of the rubrics appertaining to it; and, moreover, take care that they irregular proceedings. "Fear no man's person in the offence toward God and toward man." This reflection observe them to do them." And it may be here noticed doing of your duty wisely, and according to the laws." will be our highest delight or our best consolation in of divine service, contained in the Book of Common 2. Upon this threefold division I have been unwiled by the way, with respect to a particular rubric, which . . . Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, and ling to detain you upon the present occasion; nor has been of late much controverted; namely, the first gregation, but let it not degenerate into popularity. which may follow from such a discharge of our engagesubstance of what was then said upon the authority the communion, until the end of the general prayer, for or gestures, though with some seeming piety and 8. Thirdly, at the time of his admission into that of the rubrics, and upon the obligations of the clergy the whole state of Christ's Church militant here in earth, devotion, but what are commanded by the Church,

disnissed without prayers and the blessing. The he can be cured of his disease by time, and counsel; the same?"—the candidate makes answer, "I will do 3. Which way does my appointed and acknow prayer for the Church Militant contains in it supplies and gentle usages. But if he separates from the

terial actions; and as even there are not wanting some, pledges, and has made personal promises, on the faith consequent obligations upon the clergy, as traced in son, says: "Our Reformers transcribed nothing into bishop of York, and published by command of Dr. tice, which in most cases is unre

5. In such a season my views of our professional tion, and liable to the censures of the Ordinary."

ful and contemptuous transgression and breaking of a so far a non-conformist, so it becomes him to consider turber of the Church's peace, and, inasmuch as all therein to God and his Church, together with the twenty years ago I said to the clergy of Down and common order and discipline is no small offence before with himself, whether in point of conscience he be not vice is of a spreading and infectious nature, as St. several oaths and subscriptions they have taken and Connor, by circulating amongst them copies of my God. Let all things be done among you, saith St. Paul, a breaker of his word and trust, and an eluder of his Paul tells us, 1 Cor. xv. 33, a wounder of the con- made upon divers occasions: that in compliance with charge of the preceding year, "The course which I sciences of the weak brethren, by inclining them to those and other obligations, they be active and zealous have been tracing before you is straight and simple

benefice, he again, by subscription before the bishop, faithful diligence, always to minister the doctrine and land, and that the traveller should not give alms to declares his consent to the same canon concerning sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, teaching the service, and in the first institution was performed at exclusive authority, of a rightly constituted ritual like 11. Sixthly, this subscription, previously to admisdiligence to keep and observe the same, not therefore sin, is less to insist upon an argument derived from a public worship and service; but hath not, under the val, if I were not prompted by a desire of speaking to time after being in actual possession of his benefice, I declare my unfeigned assent and consent? To what a particular question, for the purpose of giving, if it please God, greater efficacy to the sentiments which I have already expressed.

The public worship of the comments of And again, "The public worship of as one, about which there could be no material diffeteners of several administer either sacraments or sacramentals, or any

It is not the elegancy of the phrase, nor the fineness
teners of several administer either sacramentals, or any

It is not the elegancy of the phrase, nor the fineness
teners of several administer either sacramentals, or any

It is not the elegancy of the phrase, nor the fineness
tors. tence of persuasion in the minds of the Church's miterment, he renews these declarations and engagethere with the "peaceable fruits of righteousness," as other public or open prayer, but according to the of the composition, that makes it acceptable to God,

and firmer establishment, of the authority of the rubrical directions of the Church.

Therefore, no clergyman of the Church in the world. Therefore, no clergyman of the Church in the world. Therefore, no clergyman of the Church in the world. Therefore, no clergyman of the Church in the world. Therefore, no clergyman ought to think the Liturgy too long."

The children—it is a pleasure to see their round, and by halves read over; and that by many who pro-3. The first ground which shall be stated is "the "concerning the service of the Church," she ordains, nisters obedience was more capable of being discussed fees a conformity to the rules of the Church? What rosy, happy faces—it is a guarantee of their kind Act for the Uniformity of Public Prayers and Admithat "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainly set forth,
on their independent grounds, apart from accidental
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that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainly se nistration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Cebut doubts may arise in the use and practice of the associations, and free from any admixture or suspicion
which they could swallow whole in their subscriptions?

The that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, on their independent grounds, apart from accidental that "forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, or the forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set form, or the forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set for the forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set for the forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set for the forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set for the forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set for the forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set for the forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set for the forasmuch as nothing can be so plainty set for the forasmuch as no Liturgy, and so is false to his promise and subscrip- Why are the public prayers curtailed and left out; things to come to see them in the school room digging Charles the 2nd, and much to the same effect in Ire- how to understand, do, and execute the things con- duty were submitted to those with whom I was offi- duty were submitted to those with whom I was offi- authority; only to make the more room for a long, guishing traits of B and P. prayers composed with sobriety, and enjoined with away with dogged resolution to master the distinland, in the 17th and 18th of the same reign. The tained in this book," namely, the Book of Common cially connected, and received by them, as I had the tion of ministers with us," Bishop Beveridge, who crude, impertinent, upstart harangue before the sermotives to the enactments that follow are stated to Prayer, "the parties that so doubt, or diversly take satisfaction of believing, with assent and approbation. Presided over the diocese of St. Asaph, from 1704 to mon? Such persons seem to conform (the signification of believing, with assent and approbation.) be "in regard that nothing conduceth more to the any thing, shall alway resort to the bishop of the dioTherefore it is, that instead of entering on a novel beggars say what they may—the union work-house settling of the peace of the nation (which is desired cese, who by his discretion shall take order for the train of observation for the attainment of the same train of observ

tainly know the rule to which he is as are too apt to impede a sound judgment. Such promises, being so solemnly made before God and his the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and to the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not what party oppose it; I, a stranger, and the subject before us under several points of view, but I care not view it is a stranger of view it is a strange tainly know the rule, to which he is to conform in promises, being the contrary to any thing contained in this as are too apt to impute a sound judgment.

as are too apt to impute a sound judgment book."

Whence it appears, as remarked by a very impulses, however, if they are now acting upon others, of college, and out to impute a sound judgment book."

Church, are certainly as binding as if they were made they are now acting upon others, one, too, not unacquainted with the daty of college, after the public worship, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and extrapolated the Church are certainly as a remarked by a very impulses, nowever, it may are now acting upon others, sensible and judicious ritualist, Archdeacon Sharp of will not, I trust, operate upon you, my reverend breather rites and extrapolated the Church are certainly as offices after the upon oath, and ought to be as religiously observed.—

the duty of celebrating the Church are certainly as offices after the upon oath, and ought to be as religiously observed.—

the duty of celebrating the Church has appointed. There and other rites and ceremonies of the Church of England "and the first and the first land:" and the first enactment accordingly is, that tury, that in all points, where the rubries are plain of Common Prayer, with its rubries, has perpetually always remember and keep the vows and promises carry up the subject through several consecutive and I say it deserves all commendation. I enter not "all and singular ministers shall be bound to say and upon our observance, by virtue of the general laws they made when they were baptized; so all ministers, stages, from 1754 to 1666, which last date nearly into the question of the propriety of public electrosystem. use the Morning Prayer, Evening Prayer, Evening Prayer, Evening Prayer, Evening Prayer, Celebration any minister from that obedience which he owes to both of the realm and of the Church; and of the different provisions; but if they must be (and the condition of Eight her made when the condition of Eight her made when the condition of Eight and Administration of both the Sacraments, and all the Church in what she commands in her rubrics,"

the public and common reason the promises which they made when they were ordained. formity of Public Prayers' on the restoration of King promises which they made when they were ordained. Charles the Sacraments, and all the Church in what she commands in her rubrics,"

Charles the Sacraments, and all the Church in what she commands in her rubrics, and they record the sentiments. other the public and common prayer, in such order and that, in such points, "he is as much prohibited the commencement, and at several stages during the For which purposes it is very convenient; if not Chafles the Second; and they record the sentiments see not how they could be better. and form as is mentioned in the said Book annexed from making innovations as the meanest parochial progress of our professional lives, we have bound our necessary, for us often to read over the office of ordinary for us often to read over the ordinary for us often to read o nation, or at least that part of it which contains the ritualists during that period. These will suffice to vision is made for the poor, why will they beg? Are Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Solves to God and his prove that a strict observance of the rubric is no the houses full? By no means. Out of Dublin I found Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Ohmole Such it appeared to Church, when we were received into the ministry of time, but be of infinite moment. Such it appeared to Church, when we were received into the ministry of recent innovation, but that from the first, and at all not a single work-house with anything like its full num-

parliament assembled: to which, therefore, as part minution, yet it belongs to him to see and require and, by many, all ecclesiastical authority is thought cipline, so as the Lord hath commanded in his word, whether it be that the governors of the Church have had but one, who, finding the place very duli, and very duli, bedient, "for conscience's sake." The Act is preperformed and administered as the law requires; and

7. There are some, indeed, who would fain estaappoint." "We have," he says, "accurately prescribed ritual conformity as their predecessors in the episcoexcitement, and the freedom of vagabond beggary." fixed to the Book of Common Prayer of the larger that it is the duty of the minister, in compliance with blish a connexion between a faithful submission to the sizes in a larger that it is the duty of the minister, in compliance with blish a connexion between a faithful submission to the pate, the Sparrows, the Sparrows, the Sparrows, the Sparrows, the Sparrows of them are from the standing army of herears. sizes, in folio, quarto, and octavo; so that a clergyhis vow of "reverent obedience to his ordinary," when his vow of the minister might vary, and follow his own fancy, it

Beveridges, the Dolbens, the Sheldons, and the San
Church's authority, and the peculiarities of that sys
The reasons of this are obvious enough to those who information on the subject, will readily find it in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors, been the occasion of so much commotion in the value of our pious ancestors. place, so to perform and administer them; but if he Church, and against which I of late gave you several we oblige all the clergy to minister the word and Johnsons, and Nichollses, and Bisses, and Veneers, the lower class is fallen: how they dislike order and 4. Our next authority shall be the injunction of have neglected or violated that, his primary duty, then, cautions; as if a strict sense of ministerial obligation sacraments, yea, and discipline also, in one uniform and Sharps, in exposition of our liturgical provisions; cleanliness and work; how the peasantry freely share the forbearance of the contract of the co on being admonished by his ordinary, it becomes his were a new thing among us; as if it had not been and thus interpreting, perhaps, the forbearance of the and thus interpreting perhaps, the possible to the passing beggar, and how the passing beggar, and thus interpreting perhaps, the possible to the passing beggar, and how the passing beggar, and the possible to the passing beggar. Church in convocation assembled; whose judgment of the prescript form of divine service contained in the Park of the prescript form of divine service contained in the Park of the prescript form of divine service contained in the Park of the prescript form of divine service contained in the Park of the prescript form of divine service contained in the Park of the prescript form of divine service contained in the Park of the prescript form of divine service contained in the Park of the prescript form of divine service contained in the passing beggin, and thus interpreting, perhaps, the former interpreting interpr the Book of Common Prayer," may be found in the bedience which he has promised to those, "to whom the book of the most eminent of these is a presumption, as admits of no excuse, especially after spirit which has marked the preceding and the last spirit which ha thirty-sixth English canon, and to the same effect in the same effect the third Irish. They are usually appended to the following with a glad mind and will their godly admofolio and the same energy and government over him, as it had been cited in support of the opinions deliwitnesses, that he will administer all these according that, notwithstanding the apparent misery, none need that the misery apparent mis The judgment is, "That form of Liturgy or Divine The substitution of the Common Prayer Book.

The substitution of the Common Prayer Book. The judgment is, "That form of Liturgy or Divine The judgment is, "The Service, and no other, shall be used in any church of the root of the irregularity appears to be the want of the root of this realm, but that which is established by the law, and no other, shall be used in any church of the root of the conformity of her ministers to her thumberland on "The Rubrics and Canons of the adeliberate, exact, and faithful estimate of our ordinate of our ordinate of the conformity of her ministers to her thumberland on "The Rubrics and Canons of the adeliberate, exact, and faithful estimate of our ordinate of our ordinate of the conformity of her ministers to her thumberland on "The Rubrics and Canons of the adeliberate, exact, and faithful estimate of our ordinate of our ordinate of the conformity of her ministers to her thumberland on "The Rubrics and Canons of the adeliberate, exact, and faithful estimate of our ordinate of our ordinate of the conformity of her ministers to her thumberland on "The Rubrics and Canons of the adeliberate, exact, and faithful estimate of our ordinate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate, exact, and faithful estimate of our ordinate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate, exact, and faithful estimate of our ordinate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate, exact, and faithful estimate of our ordinate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate, exact, and faithful estimate of our ordinate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her adeliberate of the conformity of her ministers to her and comprised in the Book of Common Prayer: provisions which to my Administration of the Book of Common Prayer: provisions which to my Church of England," in a series of Archidiaconal people to do their part of these offices strictly and dination vow. Awakened attention is calculated to countrymen's uncalled for interference, in my next.— And so clear and strong is the Church's sentence every minister being at liberty to do that which is every minister being at liberty minister being in maintenance of her authority, that in her thirtyfourth A size of Rochester, as to "the manner of doing their part license to a cure, or institution to a benefice, ponder as she may." fourth Article she affirms, "Whosoever through his of the rubric on the subject; provisions which do inprivate judgment, willingly and purposely, doth openly deed constitute the rubric the legitimate, acknowbreak the Traditions of the Traditions of the Church." "Rites of the Proposely, doth openly deed constitute the rubric the legitimate, acknowfourth, "Of the Traditions of the Church." "Rites of the Proposely, doth openly deed constitute the rubric the legitimate, acknowto "the prescript form of Divine Service in the WIVES AND MOTHERS OF FORMER DAYS." break the Traditions' (meaning thereby, as she afterwards on Traditions' (meaning thereby, as she afterledged, and paramount rule of his ministrations; proledged, and paramount rule of his ministrations; prowards on Traditions' (meaning thereby, as she afterledged, and paramount rule of his ministrations; proledged, and paramount rule of his ministrations; p wards expresses it, the rites) "and Ceremonies of the visions which allow no other authority whatsoever to indifferent. Nevertheless, when these indifferent as the law requires; that is, not only to do it consequent good resolutions, clerical nonconformity will Church, which be not repugnant to the Word of God, and Ceremonies of the line of the wisions which allow no other authority whatsoever to interfere with its supremacy. So that in the words things are established by the authority of the Church, without any main-stantly and entirely in each part, without any main-stantly and entir and be ordained and approved by common authority, of the learned expositor of "the rubrics and canons of they ought to be observed by all, out of reverence to plain to be misapprehended; its application to palpathy degrees subsided, both at home and abroad. A

and some retained," she asserts after the same manher: "Althorn I now say to you what twenty one international exchanges of manners, with aris, manutrayer, "Of Ceremonies, why some be abolished are bound to adhere to it literally, punctually, and done in the public worship, decently and in order, international exchanges of manners, with aris, manutrayer, "Of Ceremonies, why some be abolished are bound to adhere to it literally, punctually, and done in the public worship, decently and in order, international exchanges of manners, with aris, manutrayer, "Of Ceremonies, why some be abolished are bound to adhere to it literally, punctually, and done in the public worship, decently and in order, in the public worship, decently and in the public worship or the public worship or the former of the public worship or the former of the public worship or the p her: "Although the keeping of omitting of a ceremony, either adds to it, or diminishes from it, or useth any openly breaks the traditions and ceremonies of the over the forms of their ordination, and seriously confactures and commerce; hence growing improvements

which order pertaineth not to private men; therefore II. 1. This is, for the most part, what I had in my follow his bad example. And, although private in all the parts and instances of their duty. it is no other than to guide your steps in the line of no man ought to take in hand, nor presume to appoint mind to submit to you, my reverend brethren, at our admonition be necessary when men's faults are not That they diligently catechise the children and youth lawful authority, according to your own stipulated or alter any public or common order in Christ's Church, present meeting. Something more remains to be open and notorious, for then we are to 'entreat them of their parishes, as the rubric of the Common Prayer engagements. If ever our lawgivers shall see reason except he be lawfully called and authorized thereunto." added on the circumstances of the present address. as fathers, if they are old, and as brethren, if they are old, and as brethren, if they are old, and so prepare to alter the provisions of our ecclesiastical laws, or to . . relax the bond of ministerial conformity and obedierice; otherwise, 'they that sin are to be rebuked before all, That they perform the daily office publicly, with all observations, such as have now been offered to your decency, affection, and gravity, in all market and other thoughts, will become, perhaps, antiquated and obsonistrations: the object of those enactments being to and illustrated." And in the year 1829 or 1830, I 9. In three discourses on "Decency and Order in great towns; and, even in villages, and less populous lets. At present, however, it behaves us to take procure universal agreement and conformity in our published a small volume, entituled "The Clergyman's Public Worship," preached by Dr. Bisse in the places, bring people to public prayers as frequently as things as they are, and to frame our conduct accor-Obligations considered," wherein was comprised the Cathedral Church of Hereford, of which he was may be; especially on such days and at such times as dingly: you to perform your actual obligations, as parochial ministers, faithfully, punctually, and conto every minister, and to what personal engagements statement of the rule and its authority, these publica- recommendation of unanimity and uniformity, as well 16. Among his "Rules and Advices to the Clergy stantly; me, to see and require, in discharge of the tions contained such illustrations and applications of as of decency and order: "Let the ministers them-First of all, to the canon just recited, the thirtyit to practice, as the discussion naturally embraced;
the rule itself being considered under the threefold their people in the knowledge and reasons of all things

thous contained sum interesting, punctuarly, punctuarly, solves, as it is their bounden duty, teach and train up the rule itself being considered under the threefold their people in the knowledge and reasons of all things

thous contained sum interesting, punctuarly, p tion declare his consent, and to every thing contained the governors of the Church; and some excuses, service itself, but also of the rites and ceremonies their respective cures, not without cautions against have exercised ourselves, to have a conscience void of . "Strive to get the love of the con- any success, whether, humanly speaking, good or evil; have I dwelt on the illustrations and applications of paragraph after the Communion Service, which directs, | Get their love by doing your duty; ments to the Church of God. Sufficient for us that 7. Secondly, before his admission into the holy the rule; nor upon the excuses sometimes made for that "upon the Sundays and other holydays (if there but not by omitting or spoiling any part of it." "Let we have 'striven lawfully,' and laboured to be 'found

CONDITION OF IRELAND: (By a Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

I have gone into the huts in all parts of the country, and often found the family with no other provisions than potatoes, and those sometimes without salt. A pig, to be sure, was almost invariably a member of the family, and you will sometimes find him lying on the same straw, and covered by the same ragged coverlet that envelopes the children. Are these sad pictures? They may be, but they hardly give you an ledged duty lead me? What says the law to which ledged duty lead me? What says the law to which ledged duty lead me? What says the law to which ledged duty lead me? What says the law to which ledged duty lead me? What says the law to which ledged duty lead me? What says the law to which ledged duty lead me? It is from the companion of raint and degradation of the ledged duty lead me? What says the law to which ledged duty adequate idea of the poverty and degradation of the and yet I have come to two conclusions which wil seem stranger than any thing else,-first, that the condition of Ireland, has been improving within twenty years, and second, that no man, woman, or child,

those who beset him at every turn. Take the poorest town in the South or West of Ireland, that is most thronged with squalid beggars, and examine thoroughly, and you will find that not one perhaps, that you might well be spared the task of listening again on so early an occasion to the United Church of listening again, on so early an occasion, to an exposiion of mouth, that he, who is about to be admitted, which, being so determined, is
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There are one hundred and twenty-five of these establishments scattered about the island, of various sizes, according to the population; but all under one general board of overseers, all built upon the same plan, administered in the same way, and watched with the keenest eye; by vigilant; able; and humane inspec-

ther with the "peaceable fruits of righteousness," as other public or open prayer, out according to the was contemplated by the legislature of the realm and offices prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and as his worship and service; but obedience is the thing ed every part from the cellar to the atic; I was furare those in the present day who seem to think, that an observance of the laws of the Church is a sort of open question, which the clergy may decide, each for himself, as to its practical operation upon their minister, whether cuestion of the authority of the rubrics, and the first edition was published by consideration of the authority of the rubrics, and the first edition was published by consideration of the authority of the rubrics, and the first edition was published by consideration of the authority of the rubrics, and allowed to depart upon giving not bishop of Verk, and allowed to depart upon giving not bishop of Verk, and allowed to depart upon giving not bishop of Verk, and allowed to depart upon giving not bishop of Verk, and allowed to depart upon giving not provided the Church, when they enacted the Statute for uniformity, and laid the clergy under their several of the Church, when they enacted the Statute for uniformity, and laid the clergy under their several obligations for the celebration of divine worship.

13. Thus, besides the general congations for consideration for the Church, when they enacted the Statute for uniformity, and laid the clergy under their several obligations for the celebration of divine worship.

14. Such questions as these naturally result from a consideration of the authority, and I am ready to testify that the first edition was published in 1705, and the third, and the first edition was published by consideration of the authority, and I am ready to testify that the first edition was published in 1705, and the their several obligations for the celebration of divine worship.

15. Thus, besides the general congations for consideration of consideration of divine worship.

16. And finally, in a sermon preached at Lambeth dual minister, whether cultivations as these naturally result from a consideration of the church, when they can be all the first editions are the first edition with a sort of visitorial power, by authority, and in the first edition was published. The season, our Liturgy, but what was truly primitive, nothing but Gilbert Sheldon, Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. South times as short as four hours. Parents are not sepawhen that charge was delivered, was one of comparawhat was borrowed by the Church of Rome from thus insists on the episcopal authority, with reference rated from their children, if these are under two years her rubrics, and who scruple not to stigmatise such, her rubrics, and who scruple not to stigmatise such, tive tranquillity, as to the spiritual condition of the of age; nor more that is for the good of both, if they as endeavour to make her laws the rule of their ac of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible, additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible additional control of the ministering clergy derive, if possible additional control of the ministering clergy derive and the control of the ministering clergy derive. tions, by some hard and injurious appellations: I trust strength from an ordinance of the Church with respect of later years disturbed the minds of her members, uncorrupted; so that it may justly be said of our duty from the persons placed under it. For it is both ly clad; they have good, healthy food, and in abundance of the Church with respect of later years disturbed the minds of her members, later the manufacture of the Church with respect of later years disturbed the minds of her members, later they have good, healthy food, and in abundance of the Church with respect of later years disturbed the minds of her members, later they have good, healthy food, and in abundance of the Church with respect of later years disturbed the minds of her members, later they have good, healthy food, and in abundance of the Church with respect of later years disturbed the minds of her members, later they have good, healthy food, and in abundance of the Church with respect of later years disturbed the minds of her members, later they have good, healthy food, and in abundance of the church with respect of later years disturbed the minds of her members, later they have good, healthy food, and in abundance of the church with respect to that a few words on this occasion will not be deemed to her bishops, to whom she allows no dispensing and ranged many of them, unhappily, into conflicting that it is the most primitive and complete to be confessed and lamented, that men are not so dance; they have their own spiritual counsellors; superfluous, in fuller exposition, and for the clearer power in this behalf, but expressly pronounces their parties, and excited among them strong feelings of collection of public devotion that is used in any ready to offer it, where it is not exacted. Otherwise they are well-treated in sickness, and kindly cared for

ought to be rebuked openly (that others may fear to do the like), as he that offendeth against the common offer of the Church, and hurteth the authority of the Magistrate, and woundeth the consciences of the weak brethren."

And in the Declaration of "the rubrics and canons of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended; the rubric, than any other ecclesiastical law whatsoever; that excepting a very few cases, or brethren."

And in the Declaration of the church of England, already cited, "we may aftended; the rubric, the common of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended; the rubric, the common of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended; the common of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended; the common of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of "the rubrics and canons of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of "the rubrics and canons of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of "the rubrics and canons of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended to be observed by all, out of reverence to the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended; the common of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of "the rubrics and canons of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of "the common of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of "the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of "the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of "the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of the Church of England," already cited, "we may aftended expositor of the Church brethren." And in the Preface to her Book of Common Pressurate, and wounded the consciences of the weak
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to the cl and some necessary limitations and reservations, we are bound to adhere to it literally, punctually, and are bound to adhere to it literally, punctually, and along intervening period has enabled me to examine into other channels. International wars produced and approve of manners with dries and dries with dries wit

of healthy industry, and occupation for the rich and poor Their possessor being no longer the long-absented father of his family, rural blessings smiled on the land; "the rich and poor met together;" and the wife, aided by her household, held a useful and dignified sway amidst the innumerable employments which then fell to the charge

It has been the fashion to smile at, and to turn into ridicule, the domestic lobours and avocations of these practically wise and virtuous women of former days, who, in the events of war, and in the absence of a better guardian. could, in the strength of their concentrated duty and affection, secure their dependants from destruction and their home from pillage. Can we venture to cast reproach on her who, in perplexity, "did all that she could,
—who was the mother of her family,—whose fortitude
was so disinterested, that she forgot herself to save those whom Providence had committed to her care? love the less deeply because she could bind up the wound, or close the eyes of the dying, for whose well-being she Had she first to learn to perform these tender cares at the awful moment when they pressed upon her as duties? No. The useful training of her education had envigorated her bodily powers, and her heart was supported by religion. Beneath the eye of her fa-ther and her brothers, she had from infancy the example of courage and exertion. Her family-duties were not like ours, refined down to giving mere directions that one set of servants should direct another at a distance; on the contrary, her mind was strengthened by her actual acquaintance with the toils of the household, and its sources of support. The rental was augmented by her "liberal economy;" her household, while it consumed, also procured by its own labour the means, abundant o frugal, of its own subsistance. The corn, perhaps, which ground in the mill on their own stream; the malt and beer were theirs; the herds and sheep, perhaps, were subservient to their clothing; the spoils of the farm-yard and the groves filled the downy beds of those who did no court repose in vain. The valuable dairy, the provision of fuel, the lights of the short evenings of a busy household—all filled their place in the list of an English lady's menage. Hospitality, with the care of the sick, the prearation of simples, and the storing of fruits and vegetawho was at once a wife, a mother, a mistress, a guardian, and a friend.—" Home Discipline."

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1843.

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St. Augustine of Canterbury.
Venerable Bede.
Garner—Dr. Isaac Barrow; Rev.
G C. Croly; Bishop Sanderson; Bishop Ridley.

and Mothers of Former

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, is requested to be held at Toronto, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Rooms of the Book Depository, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Reserved Lands which have been set apart in Upper Canada for the support of Religion, and the necessity of making an immediate application to the Government, in respect to that portion of the said property which is assigned by law for the support of the United Church of England and Ireland, -as well as some other matters connected with the general objects of the Society. JOHN TORONTO.

We promised to advert again to the important subject of the above Notice. By the Act which was passed about three years ago, and which finally regulated the question of the Clergy Reserves, it was provided that one-half of the Reserves unsold should be divided between the Churches of England and Scotland, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter. Now it is important to the communion of the Church of England,—and, no Club of this town;—of regret, that those remarks the communion of the Church of England,—and, no doubt, to that of the Church of Scotland also,—that in regard to this allottment, arrangements should be profitable account. They are concerned to look to this, because from the system pursued, or that appears likely to be pursued, the whole revenue therefrom is likely to be well nigh eaten up by the expenses of inspection and sale. This system, in short, seems to have been rendered as cumbrous and expensive as and present themselves in the full force of their interval of the full force of a gracious Sovereign, the Crown has an undoubted and inherent right to retain in its own hands the doubted and inherent right to retain in its own hands the government of the University promassion from attendance on the religious services of the College is readily granted. Is possible for the wit of man to frame the discipline of Christian University upon a system more Catholic, or the same manner as the Methodists, have to regulate the possible of the wind of the University upon a system more Catholic, or the same manner as the Methodists, have to regulate the possible of the wind of the University promassion of the University pr interests by a system of inspection and sale which must result in the almost total sacrifice of the property of the Church, it is no reason that the friends of the Church should look tamely on, and contemplate the certain sacrifice, without a protesting voice.

The cant of the times has been to regard the existence of the Clergy Reserves as a great grievance; and since amongst the constituted inspectors of the Reserves there are not a few who were loudest in the condemnation of this alleged grievance, it is not too much to fear that their voice will be given now for its removal and obliteration upon any terms! They are thought, in some quarters, to hinder the improvement of the surrounding lands; and since a considerable number of the inspectors have a direct and personal interest in adopting that view of that question, we can hardly fail to anticipate from them a recommendation by which the public property should, as rapidly as possible, be transferred to private hands. Not but that, in many cases, the most scrupulous and conscientious fulfilment of their duty, is to be looked for on the part of the Inspectors; but the temptation is great to discharge it reproof, as well as of the Christian public at large. otherwise, and, in many instances, we fear that this temptation will not be successfully withstood.

The same feeling, combined with other motives no less probable and no less exceptionable, must be expected to operate against the interests of the Church, on the part of those who are to direct and manage the sale. The leading motive will be to dispose of a given quantity in a given time; and with this as the rule of by the same truly honourable and Christian feelings, action in the case, we cannot expect that the question of possible or needless sacrifice of the interests of the

to anticipate from them the same desire to subserve and protect the interests of the Church, which would flock, or the Editor of a Christian journal, is entitled be felt by a body directly concerned to promote her to the thanks and the support of every Christian comcause. On this ground, it is manifestly advisable to munity, for doing what he can to arrest the career of procure, if possible, the management of these lands thoughtless transgression, not less than the boldness into the hands of the parties most interested to turn of unblushing sin. them to an advantageous account. Let, for instance, the Church of England be permitted to manage for herself the remnant that is left to her; and let such management be guarded by all the provisions and restrictions which the Government may think necessary for ensuring a conscientious discharge of the trust. While, by this means, no room would be left, on the one hand, for unfaithfulness in the fulfilment of a public duty, we may, on the other hand, reasonably anticipate that the object of the reservation of this property Infant Baptism, and have purposely avoided the dispute upon would be more directly and beneficially promoted.

England in the Clergy Reserves might be made to yield; but we believe that if not hurried into sale, or my belief, that they, who so serupulously adhere to the one needlessly sacrificed, -if attention should be paid to mode of administering the sacrament, have no authority to adthe permanent reservation of lots particularly valuable, minister it at all; and that having no scriptural ordination to and if the expenses attending their disposal and invalid." management should be restricted to the narrowest | We very sincerely thank this reverend brother for possible limits,—a decent, if not by any means an the kind interest he is pleased to express in the prosadequate, provision might be secured for the limitstra-tions of the Church of England in this Colony; while, individually is making for its circulation. Our sub-Do members of the Church of England feel any distrust now doing, with Baptists and Independents, and a host of non-

the Clergy Reserves; and if such an arrangement is | Church in that neighbourhood. Church, it must be equally so to the Kirk of Scotland, or to any other parties who have been led to expect

S. Though King's Conege should proceed under these circumstances, it may be argued that under the amended charter, of laying the Corner Stone of a new Church at the village of Consecon, in the Prince Edward District, was performed our readers in this neighbourhood,—will preach in

A subscriber to our paper, who communicates with | firmation:us through a mutual friend, appears to have made a Tuesday, " 12,-Carrying Place, 11 A. M., and strange mistake in his conception of certain of our remarks upon a recent article on "Mesmerism;"—as ancying that the expressions employed by us, in refe- Wednesday " 13,-Belleville, 11 A. M. rence to that new device, -namely, that "if we should Thursday, " 14,-Mohawk Church, 10 A. M. admit a direct supernatural agency for evil, we should have to acknowledge, at the same time, a direct super- Friday, natural agency for good,"-go to overturn the belief n the unseen, and always supernatural, operations of Saturday, Almighty God in providence and grace! We might very naturally feel ourselves relieved from the necessity | Sunday, of any explanation upon this point, from a conviction that a re-consideration of our remarks must beget of Monday, itself the correct impression which they were intended | Tuesday, to convey. The word "direct," applied to "supernatural agency," would, we should suppose, -in conjunction with the whole context, - settle the point at once. A direct supernatural agency, of course means which our Lord performed; which he empowered his 7th June last: Apostles and his first ministers to perform; but which, St. George's, St. Catharines,-through the Rev. if the power of working them, as is in some quarters contended, be still lodged in the Church, we have not St. Peter's, Thorold,—through the Rev. T. B. had, as we believe, any satisfactory or undoubted evidence for fifteen centuries that it has been plainly and St. John's, undeniably exercised. We beg to call the attention of that respected correspondent to the argument of St. Mark's, Niagara, -through the Rev. Thomas Paley in the sixth chapter of the third part of his bles, produced no scanty work of head and hand for one admirable work upon the evidences of Christianity, in support of the position which we think it reasonable and judicious to maintain upon this question. Suffice it then to say, that our meaning was this, -that if an agency for evil, directly supernatural, or, in other words, positively miraculous, were allowed, we must expect to see corresponding miracles performed of an opposite and counteracting character; miracles, properly so called, palpable, visible, undeniable. Though it is true that the whole direction and operation of God's Providence is to us a miracle, -much more his incomprehensible dealings of love in the salvation of the world; still, that is a very different thing from a has, I perceive, put forth what it calls "a summary of statements and arguments" on the subject of King's Cdmiracle properly so termed and understood by us,miracle properly so termed and understood by us,—
from such miracles as are recorded in the Old Testament, in the Four Evangelists, and in the Acts of the

lege University. This document, strange to say, first
caught my eye in the Baptist Register, published in Montreal. As it is satisfactory to meet with any thing bear-The respected writer of that communication would,

doubtless, excuse us, if we made no observations whatever upon the further remarks he offered, and the ing running commentary, in reply to the various assersuggestions he threw out. It would be enough for us tions bearing the name of arguments, contained in this to say, that if we adopted a half, or even a tithe, of the Presbyterian production: plans which are, from time to time, proposed for the management of our journal,—as to the topics that should be introduced and those that should be abstained from, the mode of treating this question or of discussing that one,—it would be found to present rather an unseemly medley, and a startling exhibition of contradictions! With all its imperfections, therefore, it is the the most cooling amount. There are 250,000 acres of land, with good management might be expected, at no distant dictions! With all its imperfections, therefore, it is the the most cooling acres of land, with good management might be expected, at no distant dictions! would be better, we apprehend, to adhere to the plan North America. which has been pursued so long, and with a measure of success for which every true Churchman has great | con cause to be thankful.

It is with mingled emotions that we advert to our remarks last week upon what we deemed a desecration of the Lord's Day by a portion of the Cricket by adopted which would turn it to the best and most mission of the reality of the offence, and a very gene-

possible; for what object, it is easier to understand, and present themselves in the full force of their justhan to approve. But if the local Government expect tice to every thoughtful mind which looks to cause than to approve. But if the local Government expect to augment their patronage, and advance their own and consequence beyond the restricted sphere of a Legislature, not because it had any power to do so, but because it was permitted by the Crown, very unconstitutions. absolute propriety of this manner of dealing with the subject, we have heard nothing that can by possibility induce us to say that we recede.

anintentionally to have given pain in any quarter: it is foreign to our nature to do so; but we are often compelled, in the discharge of a public duty, to do violence to our own private feelings. All are liable to transgression; and the transgression we felt called upon, from the peculiar circumstances in which it was ommitted, to rebuke in so public a way, is not worse than a thousand others for which, under different circumstances, we should have considered a private re- tianity and the teaching of Christianity, does not form the proof,—quite as gentle as was our public one,—to be sufficient. Where error, too, is acknowledged, the offending party,-from proving that they are swayed by correct Christian principle, any dereliction of which is a source of regret and contrition, -must always stand higher than ever in the estimation and interest of those to whom is committed the painful office of

We rejoice to feel that many of the highly respectable juvenile party, who thus, -thoughtlessly, and without due reflection, as we believe, -- were chargeable with a public transgression of a Divine law, have entitled themselves to our heightened regard, by a frank acknowledgment of their error; and we cannot but hope that all,—if they are not already animated -will soon arrive at the persuasion that the surest way to maintain the public confidence and the public Church, will be taken very seriously into the account. esteem, is manfully to confess the full propriety of a At all events, conceding to all the parties concerned reproof which was meant, in any and in every quarter, the utmost good-will and conscientiousness, we are not to check offences of a similar character, but often far more aggravated; and that the pastor of a Christian

> We have to acknowledge the receipt of an excellent Sermon, entitled, "The Doctrine of Infant Baptism, as taught in the Scriptures and practised in the Church,—By the Rev. Wm. Bullock, Rector of Digby, Nova Scotia."-We shall be glad to make extracts, on a future occasion, from this valuable discourse: at present we have only room for the following passage from its introduction :-

"I have strictly confined myself to the one great doctrine of We do not enter into any calculation of what, with cessary qualification of the baptizer. But, I will here state judicious management, the share of the Church of that I am fully persuaded that the spirit of the commandment the ministry, their baptisms must be irregular, if not altogether

upon the present system, her extension from that scription-list in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is a large and increasing one; and we shall always be most lege in Kingston? I will add, that it is grossly insulting King's College University. We conceive, therefore, that no time should be lost happy to render our paper the medium of ecclesiasti- to our gracious Sovereign to affirm, that she has not the by the members of the Church of England in endea- cal intelligence appertaining to those valuable Provouring to procure, by some corporate power lodged winces.—We are permitted to say that Henry Stewart of the vast majority of her subjects, in a University within themselves, the management of their share of Esq., Postmaster in Digby, will act as Agent for The wich, as the Crown never fine may be said, with perfect

or to any other parties who have been led to expect our readers in this neighbourhood,—will preach in benefit from the Reserves. The object of the proposed behalf of "The Churches of which is not likely, as the business is to begin under Episco-con of Adolphustown, and the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, of the meeting of the "Church Society," on the 21st instant, Cobourg and Port Hope, on Sunday next; -in the palian influence) would be affected by perpetual contentions for Carrying Place.

the Services above mentioned. We publish again the animosity. list of his Lordship's further appointments for Con-

afterwards proceed to Belle-Napanee, 3 P. M.

" 15,-Bath, 10 A. M. Amherst Island, 3 P. M. 16,-Fredericksburgh, 11 A.M., and Adolphustown, 3 P. M. 17,-Picton, 11 A. M.

Marysburgh, 3 P. M. " 18,-Proceed to Kingston. " 19,-Kingston, 11 A. M.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches and Missions of the Diocese, in compliance with the one which is palpably and visibly different from one in | Circular of the Lord Bishop of 10th July, 1843, to | correspondence with ordinary and known laws of be appropriated to the formation of a permanent fund nature, -one, in short, which is positively and visibly for the support of Missionaries, under a resolution of miraculous,—such as were the miracles and signs the Society passed at the Annual General Meeting of

Five Collections, amounting to ... £33 5 0

The Treasurer has also received for the general objects of the Society, an anonymous donation of £ 7 0 0 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. 30th August, 1843.

Communication.

KING'S COLLEGE UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,-The Synod of the Presbyterian Kirk in Canada ing even the name of argument, advanced against King's College, I take the liberty, from the interest which I feel in the advancement of Education throughout the Pro vince, to request the favour of your inserting the follow-

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS AND ARGUMENTS

On the subject of King's College, as proposed to be made an In-stitution not only fit for the Instruction of all, but to be under Management by representatives from all classes in the Colony. 1. King's College has been endowed with public property,

to a very large amount. There are 250,000 acres of land, s thus the most wealthy Educational Institution in British

2. It is just and reasonable that all the great sections of the nmunity should have the benefit of this endowment, not only as to admission to instruction and degrees, but admission to its management upon some defined and specific plan of repreentation in the council of the University.

Answer.—It is not "just and reasonable" that the Government of the University should be "under management by representatives from all classes in the Colony." The University of King's College was founded and endowed munificent ever conferred upon any Colony by the bene-volence of a gracious Sovereign, the Crown has an un-

3. The Legislature have recognised this principle, in the mended charter of King's College is liberal enough; but other

when the Provincial Legislature took it upon itself to in-corporate Queen's College at Kingston, the Act, on being We are grieved, as we have said, unwittingly or pointed out to the Law Officers of the Crown in England was pronounced illegal, and the sound and constitutional doctrine maintained that to the Crown alone belonged the power of granting a Charter of Incorporation to any University in a British Colony.

The reasons of this judgment on the part of the Crown will be obvious to every one-Christianity being part and parcel of the British Constitution, it is the DUTY of the Crown to take care that in no portion of its domi-nions shall there be established, by Royal Charter, any University or Seminary of Education, in which Chrisfundamental principle of its constitution and discipline.

4. The amended charter, however, does not provide for the permanent and equally proportioned influence of the various classes of the community: the government of the University being de facto in the hands of the Episcopalian body, whose influence is also increased by the appointment of Professors

exclusively Episcopalian.

Answer.—If Episcopalians can produce higher testimonials of their abilities and acquirements than either Presbyterian or Baptist preachers, there is nothing in the amended charter, nor any reason in common sense, why members of the Church of England should not fill all the

been filled by a Scottish Episcopalian, and, in one instance, by a Clergyman of the Church of England,—the Kirk candidates having been beat hollow in every contest.

5. From the circumstance of the Episcopalians having this nce at starting, the apprehension is naturally entertained, that the University will be moulded into a pre-eminent

6. This last circumstance is so much felt by the public, who desire and have a right to expect that all Ecclesiastical bodies should enjoy a due share in the management, that the Institution cannot be expected to go into operation with that measure of cordial support and co-operation on the part of the public generally, which in the case of an Institution so liberally endowed with public funds, is so highly necessary and desirable.

the fairest principles of justice and expediency, been vested by the Crown in the hands, ex officio, of the chief functionaries of the Colonial Government,—individuals whose official status affords the best guarantee which the Colony to the Crown and in the eye of the Colony for the high trust committed to their care. But it is said that a body of irresponsible preachers, of all sects and description "have a RIGHT to expect" to be set in authority over the University, not, be it remarked, by any election on the part of the Colony, as expressed by its intelligence or education, but, ex officio, as the representatives of their own little sectarian seminaries of education, over which neither the Crown nor even the Provincial Legislature the assaults of its sectarian and, in the end, Infidel enemies. have the shadow of a control. Any proposition more monstrously absurd, more subversive of the rights and monstrously absult, note that the Crown, or more destructive of the best interests of literature and of the University, could

not have been advanced. 7. The feelings of distrust generally experienced, are greatly the appointment of a Professor of Divinity of

the Church of England alone. Answer.—The prelections of the Professor of Divinity will, of course, be confined to those students of the Church propriety, to be her own free gift.

8. Though King's College should proceed under these cir-

is, we understand, to take this important point into former at Morning Service; in the latter at afternoon influence in the University; which would make the University s, we understand, to take this important point into consideration, and to adopt such means for its advancement as the peculiarities of the case may appear to ment as the peculiarities of the case may appear to ship will hold Confirmations at both those places, at those places, at the place above all others destructive of feelings of

9. This then is an excellent, perhaps the only opportunity of making the University the means of allaying all those feelngs, and blending all great interests.

Answer .- There is nothing to prevent Presbyterians, Answer.—There is nothing to prevent Fresbyterians, or any other class of religionists, obtaining influence in the Council of King's College. The offices of Chief Justice, of Attorney and Solicitor General, &c., are just as open to them as to the members of the Church of England. As to preventing "perpetual contentions," the wit of man could not have hit upon a better plan for producing "perpetual contentions," than that proposed, viz., of wresting out of the hands of the Crown the government of its own University, and placing it under the ment of its own University, and placing it under the control of a body elected by the various and contending sects throughout the Province.

10. This object might be gained by securing to all the leading interests of the country, a fixed and definite proportion of influence in the governing Council of the University. Each College, for instance, admitted upon certain conditions to form an integral part of the University, and possessing a certain number of Professors as its representatives in the Council.— Thus there would be secured in the Council a representation of the various interests of the country, and also of the various

Answer .- I have already sufficiently exposed the absurdity and the unconstitutional nature of the project of governing the University by an elective body, representng the heterogeneous religious sects of the Province.

11. If this opportunity be not embraced, and if King's College is to go into operation under exclusive Episcopalia influence; and if the Episcopalian church is to be the only or which is to have a Divinity course in the University, other Ecclesiastical bodies will feel that they have a right to demand endowments in the same proportion, for similar Institutions, as much under their control as King's College is under that of Episcopalians; which would be an intolerable, wasteful, and unnecessary drain on the public exchequer. The Legislature would thus be at a greater expense in perpetuating dissention, than in satisfying the just claims of parties, while they would lose the opportunity of producing harmony among the people Answer .- In this argument, No. 11, the Kirk knocks

on the head the whole of its previous arguments, 1, 2, 3, &c. It has all along been arguing for the admission of a representation from the various religious bodies in the province into the Council of King's College, upon the province into the Council of King's College, upon the ground of the Church of England being represented in the University by the appointment of a Professor of Divinity; but to what purpose, I would ask, if religion, as connected with any Church, is to be banished from the teaching of the University? Argument No. 11 affirms, that it would be "an intolerable, wasteful, and unnecessary drain on the public exchequer"! hear this, ye Baptists, Methodists and Independents, who are now backing the Kirk to endow Professorships of Divinity for each of the lifferent sects. What then is the avowed meaning and intention of all this present sectarian agitation against King's College, but as follows:— 1st. To drive from the University the present eminent

Professor of Divinity, and with him, the science of Theology, the noblest of all the sciences.

2nd. As it would be "an intolerable, wasteful, and un-

necessary drain on the public exchequer" to found Profesnecessary drain on the public exchequer to found Professorships for each of the various sects, that every thing in the shape of religion, in a definite form, should be banished from the University, or, in other words, that King's College, founded and endowed by a Christian King, should be transformed into an Infidel College, denying in its corporate character the God who created and the Saviour who redeemed the world, and who has instituted his Church for conveying the benefits of nstituted his Church for conveying the benefits of redemption to a guilty world.

3rd. That in order to carry into effect this project,project as blasphemous against God as it wou end be destructive of the supremacy of the British Crown in this British Colony, it is necessary that the Council of King's Council should be made—what! the representative of the Infidels of the Colony, if there unhappily be such ersons? No; but of its various ecclesiastice Well may men of plain understanding ask the question if religion, in every definite form, is to be banished from the University, for what purpose should its government be vested in the hands of religious bodies at all?

12. The funds of King's College are amply sufficient for afording a University education for all.

Answer.—Undoubtedly they are; and all classes and denominations may avail themselves of the noble system of education now offered to them by the University of King's College. No religious test is required from any student, none from any professor, but that of merit, and a profession of his belief in the Divinity of our Saviour, and any student who may happen to be a Presbyterian or a Roman Catholic, a dispensation from attendance on the religious services of the College is readily granted. Is it possible for the wit of man to frame the discipline of a Christian University upon a system more Catholic, or netter calculated to unuse amongst an encourage the investigation

parties will view this as a mere evasion, in as much as having Answer.—The amended charter was passed by the now the exclusive management, it is most natural that that egislature, not because it had any power to do so, but party will make every effort not only to retain their influence, tionally, in my opinion. That this was also the opinion of the late Lord Sydenham, is obvious from the fact, that when the Provinceal Lagrangian their influence, but to increase and strengthen their interests, by means of the University; and it is hoped that other Ecclesiastical bodies when the Provinceal Lagrangian their influence, but to increase and strengthen their interests, by means of the University; and it is hoped that other Ecclesiastical bodies have no wish to be in perpetual conflict with Ecclesiastical bodies. have no wish to be in perpetual conflict with Episcopalians for influence in the management of that Institution. It is a notorious fact, that at the present King's College is viewed with distrust by the whole community, except Episcopalians; and even among them it is well known that there is a very considerable proportion who would rejoice to see a system in refelifferent from that which has hitherto been pursued. Answer.-All the influence which the members of the

Church of England possess in the Council of the University, has been obtained in the most constitution er, from their official situations, which they hold and have obtained from the Crown. It is the height of absurdity to attack any institution on the ground of its being governed as it is alleged by such and such persons, if the omplainants cannot point out the particulars in which the rnment complained of is erroneous or corrupt. jot or tittle of argument is advanced to shew either that | God has joined them here together, in one heart and one the Professors of King's College are incompetent, or that | mind for our work, and let not man strive to put them

The assertion that King's College is viewed with distrust by the whole community, is altogether untrue. So far from it, that whilst the Kirk College at Kingston has turned out a complete failure, the University of King's of the Gospel in every quarter of the Globe." College has started with a degree of popularity, and members of the Church of England snound not chairs in the University of King's College.

In the University of Edinburgh, since the barrier of subscription to the Westminster Confession of Faith has subscription to the Westminster Confession of Science of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem about to be fulfilled, viz. that King's College "will in due progress acquire such a character, as to become the place of education to the Westminster Confession of Faith has been down every Chair of Literature or Science of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem about to be fulfilled, viz. that King's College "will in due progress acquire such a character, as to become the place of education to the westminster Confession of Faith has been down every Chair of Literature or Science of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem about to be fulfilled, viz. that King's College "will in due progress acquire such a character, as to become the place of education to the westminster of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem about to be fulfilled, viz. that King's College "will in due progress acquire such a character, as to become the place of education to the westminster of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem about to be fulfilled, viz. that King's College "will in due progress acquire such a character, as to become the place of education to the westminster of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem about to be fulfilled, viz. that King's College "will in due progress" acquire such a character, as to become the place of education to the west of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem about to be fulfilled, viz. that King's College "will in due progress" acquire such a character, as to become the place of education to the west of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem about to be fulfilled, viz. that King's College "will in due progress" acquire such a character, as to be come the place of education to the west of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem about to be fulfilled, viz. that the character is the place of the enlightened Governor Simcoe seem a many persons beyond the extent of the King's [now Her Majesty's] dominions.

14. With regard to Queen's College being exclusive, an argument which may be employed against Presbyterians, it is manifest that Queen's College could have been nothing else than it really is, in as much as it was established by funds raised by Presbyterians; and all merely Theological Institutions must be in a certain sense exclusive. And Queen's College was originally intended to be merely a Theological Instituon, and it is still the anxious desire of Presbyterians to make

Answer .- Queen's College was not erected by funds raised exclusively by Presbyterians. Many Churchmen, very foolishly, were amongst its most generous suppor-The assertion that Queen's College was origi Answer.—The government of the University has, upon he fairest principles of justice and expediency, been vested by the Crown in the hands, ex officio, of the chief functions of the ch liberal education to all classes and denominations of the community. That this was the burden of the various addresses delivered by Mr. Morris, Dr. Liddell, and even Mr. Esson himself, will be in the distinct recollection

Here, Mr. Editor, closes my commentary on this "summary" of statements and arguments, as it is called, against King's College. I shall only add the expression of my confident hope that the loyalty and intelligence of the Colony will put down the agitation which has given it birth, and support the Crown in maintaining the monar-chical constitution of King's College University against

> I am, Sir, Your's respectfully AULD REEKIE.

Note.—There is an old proverb in Scotland, that "Every erring should hang by its own head." I would recommend my Kirk friends to try and get their College in Kingston to stand upon its own legs. Why should they not endow Queen's College with a portion of the Clergy Reserve lands allotted to them? By and bye there will be room enough in Canada for By taking this advice, they may rely upon possible finite,—a decent, it not by any means an the kind interest he is pleased to express in the kind interest he is pleased to express he is pleased to express in the kind interest he is pleased to express he is pleased to ex lescript sectaries, in one common and impotent onslaught on

> Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence CEREMONY OF LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A CHURCH

AT THE CONSECON. On Tuesday, the 29th August, the interesting ceremony

The service was commenced by offering up some appro-riate prayers from the beautiful Liturgy of the Church. After which was read the thanksgiving and prayer of David, when "with a perfect heart the people offered wilngly to the Lord," taken from the 29th chapter of 1st

The Stone was then laid by the Hon. R. C. Wilkins, and the prayer—"This Corner Stone of the foundation we lay in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, &c. &c." was read by the Rev. Job Deacon. The beautiful and appropriate hymn beginning—
"This Stone to Thee in faith we lay," was then sung by the assembly, after which the Rev. P. G. Bartlett delivered an address; and the ceremony was concluded by singing the also appropriate and beautiful hymn, "And wilt thou, O Eternal God, On earth establish thine abode, &c. &c." and the Benediction. A bottle, containing the last number of *The Church*, some silver and copper coins of the present reign, and the following inscription on parchment, was inserted in the stone:

In the name of the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. This Corner Stone of Trinity Church, in the village of Consecon, was laid on Tuesday, the 29th August, 1843, (and in the 7th year of Her Majesty VICTORIA,

Queen of Great Britain and Irelands Sir Charles T. Metcalfe; Governor General. The Hon. and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D. LL.D. Lord Bishop of the Diocese),
By the Hon. Robert Charles Wilkins.
The Hon. R. C. Wilkins, the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Major John Young, E. D. S. Wilkins Esq., and Joshua M.

Cadman,
The Committee for the erection of the Church.
George Hayes, Contractor.
William Andrews, Builder.
This Church was erected by voluntary contributions.
Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost

that build it." Before the meeting dispersed, a vote of thanks was assed to the Hon. R. C. Wilkins, for his indefatigable

xertions to obtain subscriptions for the erection of the uilding. It is only due to the Hon. R. C. Wilkins to state here, that it is entirely through his means that this of time and trouble he has collected nearly sufficient sub scriptions to complete the edifice, with the exception of the interior finishing.

This little sanctuary is to be built of beautiful lime-stone, evenly and regularly coursed, and smooth faced. It will have a tower 65 feet high, and the "acutely pointed" windows; and will altogether have a very neat and appropriate appearance.

To the Editor of The Church. Dear Sir,-Will you kindly give a place in your journal to the pleasing instance of generosity noticed in the accompanying letter to Capt. George Ives, of the steamer Frontenac, from the Committee of the Consecon Church:

Sir,—The undersigned,—The Committee superintending the erection of a Protestant Episcopal Church in the village of Consecon, in the District of Prince Edward,—beg leave to offer you their sincere thanks for the very handsome manner in which you handed over to the Hon. Robert Charles Wilkins the sum of £5 5s., being the proceeds of your first trip up the Bay of Quinte, on Thursday last, in the Steamer Frontenac, in aid of the funds for building the said Church. Impressed with a strong sens of your kindness and liberality on this occasion, the Committee feel it but due to you and to themselves thus publicly to record this acknowledgment of their gratitude.
(Signed) P. G. BARTLETT,

JOHN YOUNG, E. D. S. WILKINS, JOSHUA M. CADMAN.

To Capt. George Ives, Steamer Frontenac

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS. July. 7, 1843.

The Society invites the attention of its friends to the ollowing extracts from the recently published charge of

the Bishop of Madras.

"So much misrepresentation has been circulated lately against the Reverend Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, located in the different Colonial dioceses, of which those resident in my own have not I fear been without their position. I have promulgated in resistance to recent acts of the see of Rome: such acts being in breach and contravention of the canonical laws, usages, and common order of the household of faith. I feel it my duty to this vast Missionary diocese, over which it has pleased Providence to call me to preside, and which I fully believe to be the richest, and, perhaps, the whitest field of missionary labour to be found in the whole world, to endeavour to repel it. We read from time to time, as the monthly mails arrive from England, dark hints of strange doings in the East, of a lingering after the decision which I have formed in this matter, you will explain at the same time the necessity to which the care to read in the hearing of your congregation, during the cell-bration of Divine service, and at the close of the Nicene

It is due, then, from me to my brethren who are labouring persuasion, that not one missionary supported here, either by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, or by the Church Missionary Society, is not simply and soberly a faithful uncompromising clergyman of the Church of England, and that I could not wish for better men. The Missionary Church of this diocese is equally pure from extravagance and latitudinarianism; and I know not a single missionary in the employ of either Society who would shrink from the avowal, and who does not act upon the principle, that as it is his duty, so it is also his determination 'always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments and discipline of Chaist as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and realm hath received the same, according to the commandment of God. The harmony that prevails among the clergy of the two Societies is indeed a cheering sight 'in a strange land;' its course of study is defective, or unfitted for the great ends of its foundation. Solemnly, then, do I protest against such insulations as those to which I refer, as most injurious to the cause of evangelical truth, and to the winning of count-PROGRESS OF RELIGION IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

"* * * From its Diocesan I pass to a far more impor-

on the whole, speak cheeringly and full of hope. nitely more baptized natives and catechumens, though by except they had held, and had meant thereby to pro no means enough of any."

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SERVICES RENDERED BY THE Catholic Church, no such administration of the Ho

ples of the Church of England among the natives. management of our diocesan committee, to whose secrery (*) I here tender my warmest thanks for his equally thanhle and disenterested labours at the cost of time and ealth, both so precious in India, as well as the very liberal grant placed at my sole disposal, have greatly assisted me; but the Society's confidence has been still more of love stronger even than that of duty. The Lord do so o me, and more also, if aught but death part me and it. for the many faithful men whom it maintains in my di-

** Since the delivery of this charge at Madras, that faithful servant of Christ and zealous friend of the Society in this diocese, the Rev. Spring, has been most unexpectedly taken from us. His loss, eavy to all his friends, and they were all who new him, is to me unupon him, in which no man can work; may his soul have found rest for His sake whom he served."

THE CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA. (From the Sydney Morning Herald, March 27, 1843.) In the Sydney Morning Herald of the 16th instant we alluded to an assumption by the Most Rev. Dr. Polding of the title of "Archbishop of Sydney." We then viewed the question simply in a secular light, the attempt on the of the title of "Archbishop of Sydney." We then viewed the question simply in a secular light, the attempt on the part of a foreign prince to confer a title and territorial jurisdiction within the realm of England; the religious question involved in the attempt we left for those to deal with who are the appointed guardians of our religious interests.

The Bishop of Antrylia we the head of the Beformed.

The Bishop of Australia, as the head of the Reformed Church in this colony, conceived, and we think justly, that it became his duty formally to notice the assumption of Dr. Polding, and on Saturday last, in the face of the ongregation in St. James's Church, his lordship read the protest contained in the following notarial declaration:-"In the name of God. Amen. By this public instrument be it declared and made known to all, that in the

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-

at or near the hour of eleven in the forenoon, before the commencement of the morning service for the day, in the vestry adjoining and pertaining to the Church of St. James the Apostle, in the city of Sydney, and colony of New South Wales, in the presence of me, James Norton, notary public and registrar of the diocese of Australia, law-fully constituted according to letters patent of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, and in presence also of the witnesses whose names are hereinafter recited, the Right Reverend Father in God, William Grant, by divine permission Bishop of Australia, did personally put in and exhibit a certain written protest, and did then and there openly and publicly protest, and otherwise also did pro-fess and do in such manner and according as was more fully contained in a certain parchment schedule which he held in his hands, and publicly read: of which schedule the purport is here inserted, and is as follows, without any addition or omission whatever:-"In the name of God. Amen. We, William Grant,

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by Divine permission bishop and ordinary pastor of Australia, do protest publicly and explicitly, on behalf of ourselves and our successors, bishops of Australia, and on behalf of the clergy and all the faithful of the same church and diocese, and also on behalf of William, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and his successors, that the Bishop of Rome has not any right or authority, according to the laws of God, and the canonical order of the Church, to institute any episcopal or archiepiscopal see or sees within the limits of the diocese of Australia and province of Canterbury aforesaid. And we do hereby publicly, explicitly, and deliberately protest against, discent from and controlled to the control of the controlled to sent from, and controdict, any and every act of episcopal or metropolitan authority done or to be done, at any time, or by any person whatever, by virtue of any right or title derived from any assumed jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority of the said Bishop of Rome enabling him to institute any episcopal see or sees within the diocese and province hereinbefore named."

All and singular the foregoing acts and declarations were had and done as they are above written and recited were had and done as they are nove written and recited in the year, month, day, hour, and place aforesaid; there being then and there present, (having been specially invited and summoned as witnesses in the premises,) the Rev. Robert Allwood, the Rev. Henry Hodgkinson Bobart, the Rev. William Branwhite Clarke, the Rev. Thomas Steele, the Rev. Henry Tarlton Styles, and the Rev. William Horatio Walsh.

(L. S.) (Signed) JAMES NORTON, Registrar and Notary Public.

We, the undersigned Presbyters, duly licensed within the diocese and jurisdiction of Australia, being present the diocese and jurisdiction of Australia, being present in the church of St. James the Apostle, at Sydney, in the diocese of Australia and colony of New South Wales, on the festival of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, do hereby testify, that the Right Reverend Father in God, William Grant, Bishop of Australia, personally attending and assisting at the celebra-tion of Divine service on the festival aforesaid, at the conclusion of the Nicene Creed, standing at the north de of the altar or communion table of the said church, holding in his hands a certain parchment schedule, did read therefrom, in our presence, and in the sight and hearing of the congregation, all that Protest hereinbefore set forth, without any addition or diminution whatsoever.

In witness whereof, in the year and on the day aforesaid, in presence of each other, and before the said Right

end Bishop of Australia, we have hereunto set our hands and seals ROBERT ALLWOOD, B.A., Minister of St. James's,

Sydney, Commissary. H. H. Bobart, M.A., Minister of St. John's, Parramatta. W. B. CLARKE, M.A., Minister of St. Simon's, Castle Hill. Thomas Steele, LL.D., Minister of St. Peter's, Cook's River. Henry T. Stiles, Minister of St. Matthew's, Windsor. William H. Walsh, Minister of St. Lawrence's, Sydney. The reasons which induced his Lordship to take this

step, may be gathered from the following Circular, addressed to the Clergy of the diocese:-THE FESTIVAL OF THE ANNUNCIATION.

Sydney, 25th March, 1843. REVEREND BRETHREN,-An occasion of no ordinary importance, and of no less difficulty, constrains me to summon you to the support of the Church entrusted to our keeping; and to claim your assistance, unitedly with that of the whole body of the clergy, to guard it from

harm and loss.

Subjoined to this communication, you will find a De-

In calling your attention to this defensive measure, I my own have not, I fear, been without their portion, that I feel it my duty to this vast Missionary diocese, over ustoms, if not of their open assumption, which savour | Creed, on some Sunday or other festival which may be of the worst follies of Romanism, and of a leaning towards | most convenient after the receipt hereof, all that protessome of its most pernicious doctrines; in a word, of a tation which is hereunto subjoined. I recommend also taint of semi-popery plainly to be detected here, as elsewhere, among the missionaries of the venerable Society. up; and after full deliberation, executed, published, and for Christ in my diocese, publicly to declare my firm | placed upon record in the Registry of this Diocese, as a

perpetual testimony against the attempted invasion of the See of Rome. To aid you in the execution of this necessary duty. I proceed to point out to you in what respect, and to what extent, the act against which I have thus solemnly protested does, by immediate and necessary consequence, infringe on our undoubted ecclesiastical rights and ind ndence, according to the principles of that Catholic

Church, to which we have never ceased to belong. The inference from the establishment of an archbishopric with metropolitan privileges within the limits of the province of Canterbury must unavoidably be, that it s intended thereby to deny to the Primate of all England any rightful possession of metropolitan jurisdiction within the limits of the new or assumed archbishopric. Moreover, the erection of the City of Sydney, within this already existing diocese, into an episcopal see, amounts to a denial that there is a lawful Bishop of Australia according to the canons and usages of the Church. These are onsequences which I could not witness in silence. may not be universally perceived, or at once admitted but there will be no dispute concerning them among such as are conversant with the system of the Church. cording to its general rule, there can neither be two metropolitans of one province, nor two bishops in the same diocese. The one of these proceedings would involve a reversal of the canons of the Church, the other a contradiction of the law. tant and interesting subject, the state of our diocese; and on this subject, thanks be to the Giver of all good, I can, Roman Catholic Church are perfectly aware of the truth of these assertions. Their present proceeding is thereked improvement has taken place; we have more clergy, more churches, more schools, more communicants, inficraments among us, as shall be effectual to everlasting

public opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, without whose aid a Bishop of Madras could do but little for the advancement of Christianity on the be proper for me to explain to you that we, at least, could principles of the Church of England among the natives. I have drawn largely on the Society's funds, and more largely still on its confidence. The funds intrusted to the would make us parties in fact to the establishment of a permanent of our diocesan committee, to whose secre-

It is not necessary that I should enter very deeply into a statement of the grounds upon which we constantly protest against the right of the Bishop of Rome to exerbeyond his own proper, actual, and immediate diocese and acceptable and cheering; and has bound me to it by a tie province; the range of which was determined by usage of love stronger even than that of duty. The Lord do so though such our denial of his supremacy be sufficiently To our other Missionary Society I am also deeply indebted known, yet in order that advantage may not be hereafter taken of our silence, under pretext that the present unfounded pretension to establish a metropolitan ju here by the sole authority of the Bishop of Rome was suffered to pass without contradiction or remonstrance, I have held it my duty thus publicly to declare, in ex-press terms, in the face of the Church, that, beyond its own limits, the see of Rome possesses no right to esta-blish bishoprics, or other offices of ecclesiastical order, in provinces of the Church where they already subsist. No such prerogative or privilege can be proved to belong to the Bishop of Rome, or to his see, either by virtue of any supposed succession or derivation from St. Peter, the first f the apostles; or of the authority direct or indirect of Holy Scripture; or of the testimony of the early Fathers: or by the decree of any General Council lawfully assembled; or through the mission of Augustine into Britain; or by the laws and statutes of this realm; or in any other

> anger, which must fall upon us if we should, through fear of man, engage in a weak and ineffectual attempt to main-tain outward peace by surrendering the fundamental

principle of christian unity.

In my own name, therefore, as bishop and ordinary pastor of the diocese of Australia, and for my successors canonically entering, and in behalf of the clergy and all the faithful within the same Church and diocese of Australia, and also in the name and on behalf of my proper tralia, and also in the name and on behalf of my proper tralia, specific growing. William, by Divine Providence Lord three, according to the course and reckoning of the Church of England, on Saturday, the 25th of March, being the Festival of the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary,

Metropolitan, and on behalf of his successors, I have

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archiepiscopal or episcopal see within this diocese, except it be with the consent first obtained of the Church of

England at large in convocation assembled. In this entire proceeding, I have confined myself most strictly to the principles of ecclesiastical antiquity, by which it is clearly to our advantage to abide; and on behalf of the Church of England in Australia I advance explicitly a claim to be considered the genuine represen-tative of the early British Church. It is my desire that nothing be done by us of strife or vain glory; nothing with the design of wantonly provoking controversy, or for the mere purpose of magnifying our own pretensions. Let me hope that it will be found possible to shun both these improprieties; and the probability of it will be greater, if, while we express without disguise our views of Christian truth, we prove ourselves more sincere, more earnest, more uncorrupt, more humble-minded; exactly in proportion as we believe that God has vouchsafed to commit an ampler measure of it to our stewardship.

I earnestly desire the benefit of your prayers for my support under the present difficulties: and relying with perfect confidence on your fulfilment of this and every act of deference to your diocesan and of duty towards the

I remain, Reverend Brother, Your very faithful servant,
WILLIAM G. AUSTRALIA.

From our English Files.

DUELLING (From the Times.)

"If anything were wanting to strip the horrible practice of duelling of that unhappy idea of chivalry and honor with which in most minds it is blindly associated, it must surely be found in the circumstances of the late duel between Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Munro. The connection between the parties—a connection approaching to that of brothers—the yery unjustifiable conduct throughout of him who appears successively to have insulted, challenged, and slain his near connection—the recent maries of the connection the recent merits of the officer who has fallen, and his late return to his country and family from the scene of his distinction -all these things combine to swell the indignation with which seconds ever so criminal in allowing of this almost unnatural quarrel, we must not confine our hard words to them. The in- Clerk of the Peace. quest has placed before us Colonel Fawcett's account—bearing every appearance of truth—of the circumstances of the dispute; and we must say, that never was a case in which a result which shocks the whole world was more plainly deducible from principles of feeling and action which that world acknowledges, applands, nay even enforces. If we may rely on the ex parte statement which we possess, Mr. Munro indeed behaved with violence and brutality-Colonel Fawcett like a gentleman have been wished or expected. But in reading that statement, Munro himself to avoid the meeting which has taken place—
that he thought it necessary—due to society—due to himself

As far as I can judge from hearing and the observation, left St. Malo.

and will be thought it necessary—due to ascity—due to binned and the observation. As for a 1 cm plage from hering and the observation. The bright is necessary—due to ascity—due to himself the hought it necessary—due to ascity—due to the subsequent later which could exercely be taken otherwise in his subsequent later which could exercely be taken otherwise in his subsequent later which could exercely be taken otherwise and plants man, neither rule one quaredoom, throwing away and plants man, neither rule one quaredoom, throwing away and plants man, neither rule one quaredoom, throwing away and the hought it is neither to a subsequent later which could exercely be taken otherwise. The plants of the hought it necessary rule of the subsequent later which could exercely be taken otherwise. The plants of the hought it necessary rule of the subsequent later which could exercely be taken otherwise. The plants of the hought is necessary of the hought it necessary which as a wear of the plants of the hought it is necessary to the control of the popels, both, are the rule of the plants of the hought it is necessary to the plants of the hought it is necessary and the hought it is necessary to the plants of the hought it is necessary to the plants of the hought it is necessary to the plants of the hought in the hought it is necessary—the hought in the hought it is necessary to the plants of the hought in the hought it is necessary—the hought in the hought is necessary—the hought in the hought has been allowed to the hought in the hought in the hought is necessary—the hought is necessary—the hought in the hought is necessary—the hought is necessary—the hought in the hought is necessary—the hought in the hought is necessary—the hought in the hought is necess the law should have but one name for his act. He is subject terly immoral. You will naturally say, under such circumthe law should have but one name for his act. He is subject to no physical necessity: it is a mere quibble to say he is defending either his honour or his life. He does not disprove a slander or annul an injury by killing his slanderer. He cannot plead the necessity of defending a life which nothing but his own act has put in jeopardy. If the challenger, he is avenging, or effecting to avenge himself, and nothing more; if the challenged, he is defending himself by the death of his opponent, because he has not the independence or the courage to repair what he has done wrong, or to refuse "satisfaction" (as it is called) for done wrong, or to refuse "satisfaction" (as it is called) for A Republic could answer in former times in countries where what he has done right. But revenge, or frivolity, or pusillanimity, or habit, must not be allowed to impose their fantastic
and unchristian notions on the law of England. They have
too long done so, but we trust the time of their dominion is

the sober opinion of England has long since pointed.

But we hear it suggested, and we cannot wonder at the suggestion, that under the circumstances of the case we cannot expect an effectual prosecution. If it so turn out—if feelings, which we do not dare to blame, interfere to shelter from justice a crime so laden with aggravation as the present appears to be, -if English law is so inefficient that it cannot be brought to bear upon guilt of the first magnitude without the aid of those whom a more cogent—it may be a higher—power forbids to move,—if it prove to be a matter of private choice whether the price of murder shall or shall not be exacted by that power whose office it is to watch over human life, and which "beareth not the sword in vain," we may, perhaps, be forced to resign ourselves to the present result. But we must claim for the future that our criminal procedure be no longer trusted to the hesitating hands of individuals. The supreme authority of the state must not only lend its name to a prosecutor, but assume

which is scarcely ours. It is upheld by a mere shadow, an

gion hate it, men of determination rebel against it. That ju-

most imperatively calls for, will only seal a conclusion to which

dicial brand which the present appearance of the case before

quarter; Rye 1s.; and on Flour 1s. 2 d. per bbl. Several sales of bonded wheat have taken place. Polish Odessa at 6s. and Wolgast at 6s. 9d. and 6s. 11d. per 70lbs. Wheat, per 70lbs—English, old, 8s. a 9s. 9d.; do. new, 8s. 6d. a 9s. 9d.; Irish, 6s. a 8s.; Bonded, 4-6 a 6s. 9d. Flour, per 2801

Olbs. - English, fine, 43s. a 47s.; Irish, 43s. a 46s.; American per bbl. free, sweet, U. S., 31s. 6d. a 32s. 6d.; Sour,

We are glad to notice that this hitherto distracted country oming more quiet. The fever of agitation is evidently

In the House of Lords, the Duke of Wellington declared, in answer to a speech from Lord Roden, that the British Government were fully prepared to maintain peace in Ireland, forcibly they must, peaceably if they could. The House of Commons was still busy upon the Irish poor relief bill.

STATE OF TRADE.

An improvement has taken place in many branches of

Junts to the 3rd ultimo, had been received in London. They furnished some particulars of events which took place at Seville and Color of the duty being only on Seville and Cadiz, previous to the escape of Espartero. pears that the seige of Seville lasted till the 27th, when Espartere, tero, finding his force too weak to meet that under Conqua, fled at 3 o'clock on the previous morning. He was closely pursued, and a cavalry skirmish took place between Puerto Real and

The Royal Victoria and Albert Yacht, which is preparing with great despatch for Her Majesty's marine excursions.

The Duke of Wellington had given a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music at Apsley House. There was at least 700 of the leading nobility present.

The simple question to get at now, is what may be the cost of freight, insurance, duty, &c., and what the price the farmers will obtain after these are paid. By Mr. Young's estimate at Hamilton, these expenses on a barrel. 700 of the leading nobility present.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency Sir Charles

he greatest respect.

[We have learned with much satisfaction that this evening, (Friday) His Excellency may be expected to reach Cobourg, on his westward tour.—Ed. Ch.]

PARDON OF LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU. - Alexander Buchman, Esq., Q. C, acting for Her Majesty's Attorney General. esterday rose in the Court of King's Bench and intimated his structions from the Government to enter a nolli prosequi in the indictments for the crime of high treason, against Louis Joseph Papineau, Thomas Storrow Brown, and Dr. O'Calaghan, on which true bills had been returned by the Grand Jury of the District of Montreal .- Montreal Gazette.

VACANCIES IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF CANA-

1. County of Russell, the Hon. W. H. Draper, called to the

 City of Quebec, David Burnet, Esquire, resigned.
 County of Rouville, W. Walker, Esquire, resigned. PROVINCIAL HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Election of Speaker.—We have heard it stated that Mr. Cuvillier will not attend the approaching session of Parliament, and, consequently that another Speaker will have to be selected.—Kingston News.

THE LATE LORD SYDENHAM .- The following extract from bughout, and at first with as much forbearance as could be been wished or expected. But in reading that statement, opinion he formed of the working of the democratic rule of with all the responsive expressions of insult, resentment, opinion he formed of the working of the democratic rule of the working opinion he formed defiance which it contains, it is impossible to avoid seeing that an all but annihilated Legislative Council, and a threatened both parties have their share in urging on the fatal conclusion | republicanised University and Common School system of Eduthat Colonel Fawcett spirited and gentlemanly as his conduct will be thought by most men, was as little careful as Mr. ourselves be on the high road to the same frightful condition. ourselves be on the high road to the same frightful condition

passing. Duelling has become generally ridiculous,—when not ridiculous, hateful, and requires but a blow from authority to become the crime of a past age. Our day has plenty of its own to answer for—let us at least get rid of this inherited stain, which is scarcely ours. It is unheld by a more also in the results of the searce of the crime of a past age. Our day has plenty of its own to answer for—let us at least get rid of this inherited stain, which is scarcely ours. It is unheld by a more also in the results of the country unbearable to a man of any education, and the central Government itself a bye-word amongst civilised nations. I hope that we may live long enough to see this great bubble burst; and I do not believe that we need not be very long livid for that.

opinion, an imagination. Men of sense despise it, men of reli- at Lockport, he says :-In reference to the disgraceful procedings in M'LEOD's case, Was there ever such a state of society in a country calling pothesis. itself civilized? The Judges of the land getting out of bed to render an account of their conduct on the bench to a committee chosen by the mob in the streets! And not an effort made by the civil power to maintain order. It quite justifies Madame Roland's last saying. Unless we settle this whole question with the American Government, we shall have nothing but trouplets the civil power to make, with Mr. Hamel, the necessary arrangements for the execution. The members of the Council having motion at their disposal, that they can legally apply to this have so far carried it on at their own expense. ble all along the frontier, for the Yankees will take to arresting people as a good speculation. I trust, therefore, that Palmerston will insist on reparation being made, and on a distinct unvessel have been gathered. We shall speak of them in giving

arate States, with whom we cannot deal. separate States, with whom we cannot deal.

There never was such a trumpery affair as that nigger business at Chippewa.

* * The complaint made by to impart the same at the Office of Le Canadien." Stevenson is only a pretence to serve as an electioneering maneuver, and leave an embarrassment the more for the party coming into power. The Administration, press, and their pubstate must not only lend its name to a prosecutor, but assume the conduct of prosecutions which involve in them some of the highest duties which that authority is commissioned to fulfil.

It is continent, in 1335, from an to end wish wilderness, the imagination can scarcely figure to itself a more the highest duties which that authority is commissioned to fulfil.

Cartier and his faithful followers amidst savages in an unknown do us no harm, for every thing being " party " in America, the country, during a Canadian winter, and a thousand leagues

The eastern seaboard is certainly with us, and the south have the control interest as well as their slave fears, so that I really beautiful and pleasant, and a little bar harbour," ("hable" as besides tuition fees, which will probably amount to as much anticipate no cause for alarms of war being rashly entered upon he calls it,) and wintered there, about half a league to the through the ambition or restlessness of the people, if we once put an end to those border feuds, which have now endangered of azette. the peace, and will inevitably do so again unless brought to a close by a distinct arrangement between the respective governments, that they will not permit it to be jeopardised by indivi-

dual acts of violence and outrage. CURING OF PROVISIONS IN CANADA.—We observe with pleasure that Mr. Riddell of Woodstock, has addressed to the Editor of the Woodstock Herald a letter on the encouragement which the late tariff in England holds out to the Canadian Farmer to devote his attention to the curing of provisions for the English market. He says—

The steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, arrived at East Boston on Sunday Morning, at three o'clock, after a passage of 14 days, 11 hours. She left Liverpool at 10 minutes before 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th ult.

We have to express our obligations to Mr. Creighton, of

Farmer to devote his attention to the curing of provisions for the English market. He says—

"Keeping in view the probability of the price of wheat in the British market, for several years being about 56 shillings a quarter, and the very questionable, nay, impolitic expediency of trusting to the wheat erop as the main article of profit, and heaving its mind that as much from its processin yield as the harvest in Fooland. bearing in mind that as much from its uncertain yield, as the harvest in England: from the more peculiar adaptation of the country to the growth of cattle and pigs, it strikes me very forcibly, that if the farfor the harvest, and in some of the southern counties of Eng-SPAIN.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

The news from Spain is decisive, Espartero had fled. Madrid counts to the 3rd viltime by the spartero had fled. Toriff we are placed under the most favourable circumstances for entering those artists are placed under the most favourable circumstances for entering those artists are placed under the most favourable circumstances for entering those artists a general feeling of bone. der the most favourable circumstances for entering those arti- a general feeling of hope.

> Bacon and Hams, 3s. 6d. per cwt. Salted Beef, 2s. do 2s. do Pork, 2s. 6d. do

entered my protest against the establishment of any port St. Marie. In the confusion, the Regent escaped to the And I think that with such facts before our eyes, to sit still Port, and embarked with Nogueros, Gomez, and other officers
—but Van Halen, Alvarez, Ozario, and many officers were us, without exertion on our parts, men and money to embark The boat on board which Espartero and his companions were glectful of our own interests and the country's prosperity. If we are to davance in the scale of civilization, settlement and comfort, we must sell that we may be industrious—we must in the establishments necessary for such a trade, is both ne-

Her B. M. steam vessel the Lizard, was run down by the french steam frigate Veloce, off Carthagena, on the night of July 23. The Lizard went down almost immediately, but only one life was lost, Lieut. Postle and the crew being rescued and taken to Gibraltar by the Veloce.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited the Deptford Yard on the 8th ult., for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Victoria and Albert Yacht, which is preparing with great despatch for Her Majesty's marine excursions.

29s. But any merchant in Wookstock can give the requisite information. But let us assume that on the completion of our road, and the navigation of the St. Lawrence, that 25s. sterling be the amount, there will remain 41 shillings sterling, or about 10 dollars for the farmer for his beef, and the cost of barrel, and curing, and interest till the money is paid. This every one Matcalfe left Quebec on Monday the 28th ult, and has since will allow would be a compensating price, and particularly to men who would lay themselves out for stock feeding entirely, cellency has every where been received with demonstrations of American Cultivator has called the attention of the public t the facilities offered in this Colony for the cultivation of hemp.

"The whole of the best lands in Canada East would produce these plants equal to the most celebrated countries for their culture on the continent of Europe, and if influential men in that section of the Province do not take steps to stimulate the habitans into something like action on the subject, they deserve to be branded as being neither worthy of the confidence or affections of the people. Portions of almost every District of Western Canada are suited to the growth of these plants, and it is strange indeed that if an intelligent English population are so regardless of their own and their country's welfare as to be indifferent upon a matter of such magnitude, and one which DA.—The following vacancies have been publicly announced, would alone place that colony in a position to make her experience. be formed in the different districts favorable to the growth of —all these things combine to swell the indignation with which we contemplate the fate of this fresh victim to the miserable conventionalities of society. But let the conduct of Mr. Munro have been ever so unpardonable in urging, and of the seconds ever so criminal in allowing of this classes, the Holl. W. H. Braper, called to the formed in the different districts favorable to the growth of hemp, on the same plan as the Agricultural Societies. It seems that the soil best suited to hemp is a strong rich loam, the Holl with the Legislative Council, and accepted.

2. County of Champlain, R. Kimbert, Esquire, called to the formed in the different districts favorable to the growth of hemp, on the same plan as the Agricultural Societies. It seems that the soil best suited to hemp is a strong rich loam, the Legislative Council, and accepted. the Cultivator, "are adapted to its culture, providing they are a. County of Montreal, M. Delisle, Esquire, accepted as Clerk of the Peace. quality of lands for hemp."

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—In the last number (25th

instant,) of Le Canadien, there is an article of deep interest to the Canadian antiquarian. The long agitated question as to the where or whereabout Jacques Cartier, on his second voyage from France to this continent, spent the winter of 1535-6, whether at the embouchure of the river, bearing his name, emptying into the St. Lawrence some ten or eleven leagues above Quebec, or in the little River St. Charles to the north of (La Grande Hermine, La Petits Hermine, and L'Emerillon,) with which, on the 19th May, 1535, that intrepid navigator

the ea very sudden or short turn of the creek, rendering it rush of water in the spring, or efforts of the ice,) evince at once the precaution and the judgment of the commander in his choice of the spot. But small portions of her remaining tim-ber (oak,) are visible through the mud. But there they are; ituminised and black as ebony; and after reposing in that spot 307 years, seem, as far as by chopping them with axes or spades and probing by iron rods or picks, can be ascertained, and as the day they were brought thither. The merit of the discovery belongs to our fellow townsman, Mr. Joseph Hamel,

the City Surveyor. We now translate from Le Canadien:-" At the invitation of Mr. Hamel, Messrs. Sheppard the President, and Faribault, Vice President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, went with him on Saturday, the 19th instant, to visit the place, and according to the position of the débris of the vessel, the nature of the wood it is composed of, and the character of the stones (ballast) they found at the bottom, they were satisfied that all the probabilities are in favour of Mr. Hamel's hy-

"On a report of this visit, the Council of the Literary and Historical Society assembled on monday last, and resolved on laying open the débris, leaving it to Mr. Faribault, the Vice-President, to make, with Mr. Hamel, the necessary arrange-

derstanding being arrived at, that when the two Governments an account of the exhumation in progress, under the direction negociate, the matter is to be settled by them, and not by the any light on the subject, either of their own knowledge or by

more the Locofocoes abuse us, the more will the Whigs, who govern after the 4th March, cling to us.

No man can say how the feelings of so probile a people as the Americans may how the feelings of the St. Charles, covered with cheerful cottine he speaks. But a present, I am satisfied that they have no desire for war with England. They are too calculating the speaks. But a present, I am satisfied that they have no desire for war with England. They are too calculating the speaks. But a present, I am satisfied that they have no desire for war with England. They are too calculating the speaks. But a present, I am satisfied that they have no desire for war with England. They are too calculating the St. Charles and I deed of Stadacooté, in all directions, north, south, east, west, than which under Heaven, there is not a more splendid panorable their speeches or declarations in their popular assemblies.—
The weather continued fine, and there was every prospect of good crops.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, AUG. 8.

At this day's market a very moderate extent of business was done in wheat; on every description of which, except the finest qualities, a decline of 3d. to 4d. per 70lbs. must be noted. The duty on foreign wheat was last week reduced 2s. per darter; Rye 1s.; and on Flour 1s. 24t. per bbl. lower.

The duty on foreign wheat was last week reduced 2s. per darter; Rye 1s.; and on Flour 1s. 24t. per bbl. Several sales of bonded wheat have taken place. Polish Odessa at 6s. and Wolgast at 6s. 9d and 6s. 14t. more the Locofocoes abuse us, the more will the Whigs, who from their native land, were buried in the dreary swamp (for it

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrival of the Britannia.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—We are requested to state, that on and after THURSDAY next, the FOURTEENTH day of September, instant, the Royal Mail Steamers will leave Toronto for Kingston, at TWELVE o'clock, noon, precisely.

BOOKS.

Just received, the following publications of Messrs. BAGSTER & Sons, London, in addition to those previously advertised:

with the whole of the Book of Psalms, in Hohrew, Greek, Latin, and English, in one volume 4to., in extra cloth binding...........£2 2
NOVUM TESTAMENTUM POLYGLOT-TUM: being the New Testament in nine languages, viz., Hebrew, Greek, English, Latin, German, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, in one vol. foolscap 8vo., bound

SYRIAC NEW TESTAMENT, bound in pur-POLYGLOT BIBLE, English version, with the Holy Scriptures, from the French of L.

Gaussen, 8vo. cloth

Shorter Catechism.

H. & W. ROWSELL. 163, King Street, Toronto. September 7, 1843.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CANADIAN EDITIONS. Canadian Primer. First Reading Book. Second do. Canada Spelling Book, by A. Davidson. Mayor's Spelling Books Murray's English Reader.

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

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Publishers' prices, by H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto. September 1, 1843.

BOOKS FOR SUNDAY AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Selected from the Permanent and Supplemental Catalogues of the

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Note.—The Publications which have a number prefixed are on the primanent Catalogue. Those with an asterisk (*) prefixed have been pit forth under the direction of the Committee of General Literature

and	Education.									
		Non-Subs.				Subscribe				
						. Doz. Eac				
		S.	d.	S.	d.	8.	d.	8.		
414	Sunday School Lessons (8 cards)	1	9	0	0	1	6	0		
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283	Do. Do. Part 2	1	3	0	0	1	1	0		
292	History of our Blessed Saviour	0	10	0	0	0	8	0		
406	A Primer for the use of Sunday Schools	1	10	0	0	1	7	0		
394	intended as a footstep to Lessons for Sunday Schools, selected									
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100	Stories of good and bad Boys, Part I	1	3	0	0	1	1	0		
297	Do. do. for Girls, Part 1			0		1	1	0		
	Do. do. Part 2		0	0	7	5	Ô	0		
	Scripture Lessons, extracted from the				23					
-00	Teacher's assistant, 6 parts, each part	0	9	0	0	0	71	0		
300	Questions adapted to the Lessons		6	0	4	3	0 2	0		
440	m	1	-	100	21/20	-	1000	M		

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES. DURING THE APPROACHING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT,

THE NEWS

Will be issued Twice A WEEK, and contain ample and correct Reports of PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, by a Stenographic Reporter. A remittance, free of expense to the Publisher, of One Dollar, will secure the paper during the Session. Orders should be sent in early by those who wish to secure a complete ournal of the sayings and doings in Parliament. Address, To the Publisher of the News, Kingston." Kingston, Sept. 1, 1843.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Grammar School in the Village of Kemptville, a TEACHER, competent to instruct in the higher branches of an English Education, and also to teach Applicants are requested to communicate (if by letter, post-paid) with the Rev. HENRY PATTON, transmitt at the same time, satisfactory references, or certificates of good character and literary attainments.

The salary will be £70 per annum from the public funds, Kemptville, August 25, 1843.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Grammar School of the Bathurst District, a education, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Geography, and Mathematics. Candidates are required to transmit (post pidly certificates of moral character, and of their literary attainments and Board of Trustees, not later than the 2nd June, the Trustees being desirous that the School should be opened on the 1st of July, if

Perth, 30th May, 1843. MICHAEL HARRIS, Chairman, &c. &c. 309

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. GILKISON

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, her intention of opening a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in one of those commodious brick buildings recently erected on McGill Square, Lot Street East, on the 4th of September next.

Terms, and other particulars, can be made known on appli-cation to Mrs. Gilkison, at her present residence in Richmond Street, or at Messrs. Rowsell's, Book-sellers, King Street. Mrs. Gilkison will continue, as heretofore, to give private tuition on the Piano Forte, Guitar, and in Singing. N. B.—The most unexceptionable references given.

Toronto, 4th May, 1843.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. SHOTTER, daughter of the late Rev. John LOUGH, Vicar of Sittingbourne, in Kent, England, having taken a House at the Village of DRUMMONDVILLE, Niagara Falls, is desirous of receiving a few Young Ladies, as Pupils, to educate with her own daughters,—giving to parents an opportunity of sending their children to a place so celebrated for its salubrity, upon the following moderate

TERMS: Young Ladies under twelve years of age, with Board and Lodg-ing, will receive a complete English Education, including all its various branches, for (Currency) £25 0 0 per annum.

MRS. SHOTTER is kindly permitted to refer to Ex-Consul Buchanan; Col. Delatre; the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector of Chippewa, at Drummondville; Dr. Mewburn, Stamford; the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector of Thorold; John Stayner, Esq., P. M., Queenston; William Gamble, Esq., Milton, near Toronto; and the Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston. July 18, 1843.

PRIVATE TUITION. PERSON just arrived from England, who is qualified to teach the higher branches of the Mathematics, and Civil Engineering, would engage to wait upon any individual who is in want of a teacher in the said branches. Application may be made to Mr. Thos. Champion, at the Depository of the Church Society, 144 King Street, Toronto.

QUEBEC CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 13, ESPLANADE.

August 22, 1843.

HE above Establishment is situated in one of the most airy and delightful situations in Quebec, and affords every onvenience for the health and comfort of young gentlemen as

The Conductor, who has had nearly seventeen years' experience as Teacher and Master in some of the first Boarding Schools in England, and who has been thoroughly initiated in the management and care of youth, trusts that from his long experience and general qualifications, he shall be found to merit the confidence and support of parents and guardians throughout

In addition to high testimonials of character and ability, references can be given to individuals of long standing and first

respectability:
The domestic department is superintended by the wife of the onductor, and a respectable female is engaged to take care of

the wardrobe of each young gentleman.

The religious and moral culture of the mind will be seduusly attended to; habits of reflection and industry inculcated; and the whole education in every way rendered practical, and subservient to the peculiar wants of the pupils, whether destined for a profession or mercantile pursuits; and no pains spared to render each scholar, when leaving school, a virtuous and an efficient member of Society.

Terms, without extras, -£30 per aunum. S. PHILLIPS. Quebec, August 19, 1843. 319-41

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HOME DISTRICT.

4th of September next. Preparation is made to receive, on the reopening of the chool, an additional number of in-door Pupils.

A spacious and commodious Dwelling House, contiguous to the School grounds, has lately been leased for that purpose. Whatever may tend to ensure the comfort, regulate the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the Pupils intrusted to the care of this Institution, shall, on all

cca-ions, meet with prompt and due attention. As it is the design and business of Grammar Schools, or Preparatory Colleges, to train and qualify young men for matriculation in a University, so it will be the principal aim, the constant study, and the unceasing effort, of the Toronto Grammar School, to accomplish that end. This Institution hails it as an occasion of joy, that the University of King's College, at Toronto, is now open, and in successful operation; and the auspicious event cannot fail

to be, not only a stimulus to the exertions of Preparatory institutions, but a motive for praise-worthy emulation. On thus entering the lists in so honorable a competition the continued favour of friends, and an extension of public

patronage, are respectfully solicited. Terms of Tuition, Board, &c. For Pupils under 10 years of age, £30 per annum. For Pupils above ten£36

The Tuition includes all the branches of an English Education, the Latin and Greek Classes, the Mathematics, the The necessary Books and Writing materials will be the only

Private Tuition, with Board, &c., £50 per annum. The attention of Students at Law, or others engaged during the day, is invited to this article. Payments, quarterly. A Card of Terms and other particulars, may be had on applies. Card of Terms and other particulars, may be had on applica-

tion to the Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Home District Grammar School. Toronto, 8th August, 1843. 318-4 THOMAS WHEELER.

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

and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva.

where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the

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

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

ustomers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Bur ess having had long experience in the CUTTING DELARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in Canada, was for a length of time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. Bilton, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to ple any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE, MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL. BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c

IS NOW IN THE PRESS. AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED, AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO. COMPRISING the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The work full bound will be delivered to subscribers (only) at £1 5s. Orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened. Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with the notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full ne notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full out opy of the work.

Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British whig, Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamilton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald.

Toronto, 30th March, 1843.

TO THE MAGISTRACY. THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE is nearly completed, and will be very shortly ready for delivery. Orders, addresed to H. & W. ROWSELL, and HUGH SCOBIE, Colonist Office, Toronto, post paid, will be duly attended to. Agents will also be appointed in the several Districts for distribution, of which due notice will be given. Editors who have inserted the former advertisement, will please to notice this. Toronto, 29th July, 1843.

LOAN WANTED.

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year of two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL. June 8, 18.63

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America. Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842.

THE UNDERSTONED beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Printing Business, under the firm of H. & W. ROWSELL & Co., and are

prepared to execute every kind of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND WITH DESPATCH,

> Upon the most reasonable terms. H. &. W. ROWSELL, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers. SAMUEL THOMPSON, Late of the Firm of Rogers, Thompson & Co., Toronto Herald Office.

Office in the rear of H. &. W. Rowsell's Book-store, 163, King Street Toronto, July, 1843.

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

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE.

THE Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament, being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Greek and English Texts.

4to Calf, price £4 4s. H. &. W ROWSELL, Toronto. August 15, 1843.

BAGSTER'S PUBLICATIONS.

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

and English versions, in parallel columns, and English New Testament, in one vol., 2 4 0

edges,do. do. Turkey do. do. olyglot Bible, do. do. do. do. Do. do. with Index; do. do. do. do. Do. do. with Cruden's Concordance, Turkey morocco, gilt edges,.....

sion of the Holy Scriptures, interleaved with a complete Biblical Treasury of Parallel pas-1 13 9 fine writing paper, 4to size, with water-mark lines in the paper at bottom of each page, for manuscript notes, &c., full bound, ealf, 2 13 9 The Genevan New Testament, do: The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,-four Eugravings, coloured and inlaid with gold, silver, and brass, according to the text of Scripture,

with explanatory notes,-folio, cloth, The above are just received by H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

BOOKS

Letters to a Dissenting Minister, by Rev. M. A. Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man,

Theological Students, interleaved with writing A Letter to the Laity of the Church of England on

Bishop of Lyons, and Martyr, by the Rev. Dr. Bestven, 8vo

A Help to Catechising, for the use of Clergymen,
Schools and Private Families, by the Rev. Dr.

Christian Church, also, the most remarkable Modern Sects, and Chronological Table, 12mo. The same work interleaved with writing paper, 12mo. 6 0 Dissenters' Baptisms and Church Burials, Strictures

upon the Decision of the late Sir John Nicholl, nation of its Constitution and Character, by the Rev. J. Cumming, Minister of the Scottish

by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, and printed at the command of his Grace the Archbishop of Canter-

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street. Toronto, August 24, 1843.

BELLEVILLE BAZAAR. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bazaar, for the purpose of alding the funds for the erection of a Parsonage House, in this Town, will be held in Belleville, in the month of September next, under the direction of a Committee, composed of the following Ladies, viz.:

Mrs. E. Holden, Mrs. G. Bleecker, Mrs. C. Herchmer, Mrs. B. Dougall. Contributions to this Bazaar may be sent to the Committee before the end of the first week in September next, with the price attached to each article by the donor.

MARRIED. July 25, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, the Hon. William Dawnay, M. P., eldest son of Viscount Downe, to Miss Bagot, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Oxford and Lady Harriet Bagot.—London Standard, 26th July, 1843.

At Malahide, on the 30th alt., by the Rev. Mark Burnham,

Wrong Esquire. DIED On Tuesday, the 5th instant, at his residence at New Lodge, near Cobourg, after a painful illness, Colonel J. Covert, aged 72 years; formerly of Christ Church, Hampshire, England,

72 years; formerly of Christ Church, Hampshire, England, and for many years resident in this nelghbourhood, where he was much respected and esteemed.

At Burford, Brock District, on the 24th August 1843, after a short illness, Anne, wife of Joseph Heywood, of Burford, Esquire, and only daughter of the late Richard Tilburn, of Doncaster, England, Esquire—As a wife and mother she was much beloved by her husband and family, highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing her; and her death sincerely lamented by a numerous body of friends and acquaintances. The deceased was brought up in the principles of the ances. The deceased was brought up in the principles of the Church, to which she was warmly attached, having at an early age by means of a pious aunt in England, been instructed therein as well as brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. On returning from the funeral of a friend, she was shortly afterwards seized with paralysis, and altho' deprived of the power of speech, she retained her senses, and continued, till the last day, to recognize her family and other friends during the period of her illness, which she bore with much patience and

Christian resignation.
July 22nd, in Longford, County Longford, Ireland, in her 82nd year, Mrs. Alexander Dwyer, Senr., having survived her husband 27 years. In her early life religious impressions were made on her mind through the writings of the most eminent Divines of the Church (in which few were more conversant). She died rejoicing at the prospect of spending an endless eter-nity with God her Saviour; this hope, that had cheered and supported her from her youth to her latest moments, was fully evinced by her last words,—"I know that my Redeemer liveth."

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 7: T. Champion, Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq. (with parcel); Rev. H. J. Grasett; Dr. G. R. Grasett, rem. in full vol. 7; Rev. J. Deacon, (have written); Rev. G. Petrie; J. M. Babington, Esq., rem.; Angus Bethune, Esq.; Rev. W. McMurray; A. S. Newbury, Esq.; Col. M. Burwell; P. M. Hamilton. To Correspondents .- Will "Anglicus" favour us with

is address? J. H. is received. "Honestus" next week.

MAPS COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured

H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto. August 15, 1843.

Hebrew and English Old Testament, with Greek

Polyglot Bible,

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

ture of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly,

Beaven, 18mo....

A Manual of the Sects and Heresies of the Early

Church, 8vo, paper cover.

The Apostolical Successon, a Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Lord Bishop of Chichester,

London, 8vo. paper cover

B.A., Leonidas Burwell, of Port Burwell, Esq., third son of Colonel Burwell, to Phebe Jane, eldest daughter of Gilbert

ST. AUGUSTINE OF CANTERBURY.

To this end, she supported in her family a Bishop, his precursor, and opened a way for his success.

No sooner had Augustine reached the land than he informed the king of his arrival by a messenger, to whom he gave instructions to say, that he and his companions had been sent hither by the Bishop of Rome, in order that they might teach the King and his people a doctrine, which, if not despised, would make known to them the way to everlasting felicity. wish my boys," he said, "to be employed after my The King immediately commanded all necessaries to be supplied to the strangers, and directed that they until the expiration of a few days, when he would be the old English, or Saxon language. On Tuesday at leisure to attend to their communications.

King Ethelbert not only gave them a mansion in the sometimes, "Learn your best to-day, for I know not city of Dovor (which was then the metropolis of his how long I may last, or how soon my Maker may call whole empire,) but also supplied them with the means me away." His pupils perceived that he foresaw his of preaching to his subjects.

Augustine and his companions took up their abode At the dawn of the next day, he called his young ly ample for their sustenance.

ions, on taking possession of their new abode, is thus | more." spoken of by Bede:-

"It is said, moreover, that, drawing near to the city after their manner, with the Holy Cross, and The scholar wrote as his master directed, and the with the picture of the Great King, the Lord Jesus work was nearly finished; when about three o'clock Christ, they sung this litany with united voice: 'We in the afternoon Bede called to Cuthbert, afterwards beseech thee, O Lord, that by thy abundant mercy, abbot (or head) of the monastery at Jarrow, who thy wrath and thine anger may be removed from this wrote the account of his death. "I have," he said, city, and from thy Holy House, for we have sinned! "in my little private chest, some few valuables, some Hallelejah.' And when they had entered the man- pepper [then scarce in England], frankincense, and a sion, which the King had given to them, they imitat- few handkerchiefs; run speedily, and bring the priests ed the apostolic life by assiduous prayers, by vigils, of our monastery to me, that I may distribute to them by keeping fasts, by preaching the Word of Life to such little gifts as God has put in my power to give." whomsoever they were able, by despising all things of | While he did so, he begged that they would rethis world as things foreign to them, by receiving member him in their prayers, which they readily proonly so much of earthly goods as were necessary for mised. the support of life, and by having minds prepared to "It is now time," he said, "that I should return to which they preached.'

Eleutherius, Archbishop of Arles, the episcopal office, | Christ." and was consecrated Bishop of the Angles.

think, fairly infer that the ground had been cleared him, then wishing to have the work completed, once and prepared previously to the arrival of Augustine; more reminded him that the last sentence still rethat some of the Saxons had been converted to the mained. Christian faith by the preaching and sanctity of "Write quickly, then," said Bede, and gave him Bishop Leudhardus; and that the piety and prayers | the closing words. of Queen Beatha herself are not likely to have been "It is now finished," said the youth, when he had without their effect in causing Ethelbert to lend an set them down. attentive ear to the preaching of St. Augustine. He, "You say well," replied Bede; "it is finished! therefore, who will consider the foregoing events Support my head between thy hands, and let me, with an unprejudiced mind, will perceive, that the while I sit, still look towards the holy place in which Angles do not owe so much to the Roman Church as I used to pray, that, though I can no longer kneel, I some Romish writers, in order to support the extrav- may still call upon my Father." agant supremacy claims afterwards put forth by the Shortly afterwards he sunk from his seat to the popes, so earnestly maintain.

all that he intends to show is that the facts of the | Churton's Early English Church. case do not warrant those extravagant claims of supremacy over the British Church, which are mainly grounded upon the success of the mission of St. Augustine; with this reservation the writer would express his unqualified admiration of the zeal and self-Churchman.

VENERABLE BEDE.

Almost all that we know of the Anglo-Saxon Church is owing to the history of it which was written by the Venerable Bede, a holy man, who was born these dealings, it could not be desirable to continue in a state A.D. 671. At seven years of age he was placed in of living so wretched and uncomfortable. Impunity had been the monastery of Wearmouth to be educated; from no mercy to such people, but rather a cruelty; cutting them that time he never left it; but as he grew up, em- off must needs be the greatest favour they were capable of, it ployed all his time in studying the Scriptures, observing the rule of discipline of the religious house, and the daily service of psalmody in the Church. "For," he says, "I found it delightful always either to learn, or teach, or to write." When he was aged eighteen he was ordained a deacon, and at thirty a priest, by John bishop of York. At the desire of a friend, he part of the books of Scripture, selected from the wripart of the books of Scripture, selected from the writings of the Christian fathers; to which he added much of his own—a work of great labour and worth.

Besides this, he wrote many letters to friends, and listed country Dealers at their old credit terms of six which it loathes, and is pained with, and therefore naturally labours to expel. Neither was this sad doom executed upon time, and other books.

and the freedom of the will to good? If I had not hot yet full," (that is, was not yet arrived to a pitch of despethe words of the apostle to teach me, my own roving rate obstinacy and incorrigibility); while there was the least thoughts might warn me that the soul's motions are glimpse of hope, the least relics of any reason, any regret, any not free. How often, when I have desired and striven shame in them, the least possibility of recovery, God stopped earnestly to fix my mind in prayer, have I not been his avenging hand: but when all ground of hope was removed; able! Yet, if the soul were free, it would be my the whole stock of natural light and strength was embezzled; choice to keep it intently fixed in time of prayer, just all fear, all remorse, all modesty, were quite banished away; all as I can with ease place my body in the place and in means of cure had proved ineffectual; the gangrene of vice had the posture in which prayer is made."

but which he perceived to be the beginning of his last | just anger toward them. - Dr. Isaac Barrow. sickness. He lived on till the eve of Ascension day, May 26, in continual prayers and thanksgivings, still giving daily instructions to his pupils, and discoursing A nation, that living shall die, and dying shall live; that with them; and at night, when his disorder allowed | trampled upon by all, shall trample upon all; that bleeding him but short intervals of rest, he watched only to from a thousand wounds, shall be unhurt; that beggared, shall utter hymns of praise. He had often on his tongue | wield the wealth of nations; that without a name shall sway the words of St. Paul, "It is a fearful thing to fall the councils of kings; that without a city shall inhabit in all Scripture, by which he admonished his hearers to like the rock; that perishing by the sword, by the chain, by awake from the sleep of the soul, by thinking before- famine, by fire, shall be imperishable, unnumbered, glorious as hand of their last hour. To the same purpose he the stars of heaven .- Rev. G. C. Croly.

repeated some solemn verses in the old Saxon lan-

"Ere the pilgrim soul go forth On its journey far and lone, Where is he that yet on earth All his needful part hath done?

Who foreweighs the joy or scathe That his parted ghost shall know, Endless, when the day of death Seals his doom for weal or woe?"

He also repeated some of the collects used in the was reminded by the holy season of the Lord's ascension: "O King of glory, Lord of might, who didst named Leudhardus, besides other persons of the this day ascend in triumph above all the heavens; we same nation and faith: with these she frequented a beseech Thee leave us not orphans, but send to us the church situated without the walls of the city of Canterbury, and dedicated to St. Martin. In this be Thy name." When he came to the words "leave church they were wont to hear the word of God, to us not orphans," he burst into tears, remembering, invoke his holy name, and to partake of the Blessed perhaps, how the God of the fatherless had been his Sacraments. No doubt that many of the Anglo- protector from his youth, and continued for some time casily yielded to the preaching of the Roman mission-

be suited to the use of his scholars; "for I do not layeth it upon our back .- Bishop Ridley. death in reading what is unprofitable." The other work was a translation of the gospel of St. John into ficult, and his feet began slightly to swell; yet he We learn from the Ecclesiastical History of Bede continued all day to teach his pupils and direct them and the made we that the following was the result of this interview: what to write, with his usual cheerfulness, saying of temporal sustenance, and allowed them the liberty end approaching. He lay down to rest that night, but passed it without sleep, in prayer and thanksgiving.

in this place, preaching Christ, as well by the sancti- companions, and bade them lose no time in writing the ty of their lives as by their discourses, until, amongst rest of the task he had begun with them; so they parties advertising. many others, King Ethelbert himself was converted continued employed till nine o'clock, when they went to the faith; and sought at the hands of the mission- to attend the Church-service for the day. One of his aries the Holy Sacrament of Baptism. On his con- scholars, however, stayed with him; but fearing it version he assigned to his new guests lands sufficient- might be too much for his weakness, he said, "There is still, my dear master, one chapter wanting to finish BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, The holy conduct of Augustine and his compan- the translation; but I must not ask you to dictate any

"Nay," said Bede; "it is easy to me. Take your Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment.

suffer any adversity, yea even to die, for the truth Him who created me. I have lived long, and my merciful Judge has well provided for me the kind of Augustine, having proceeded thus far, sailed over life I have led. I feel the hour of my freedom is at into Gaul, and sought and received at the hands of hand, and I desire to be released and to be with

Thus he passed the time in holy peace and joy till From the above historical narrative we may, I the evening. The youth who had before attended

floor of his cell; and, uttering his last hymn of praise, Let it not be thought, however, that by these re- "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, tree Cobourg, and Port Hope. marks the writer has any intention to speak disparag- Holy Ghost," when he had named the name of the ingly of the labours of St. Augustine of Canterbury; blessed Spirit, he breathed away his gentle soul .-

The Garner.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CANAANITISH NATIONS. denial of St. Augustine of Canterbury, in undertak- As to that extermination and excision of the Canaanites, ing a mission to the idolatrous Anglo-Saxons, at a which carries so horrible an appearance of severity, we may find time when such a mission was considered to be it qualifiable, if we consider, that for the nature of the trespasfraught with the greatest peril and danger .- English | ses, which procured it, they were insufferably heinous and abominable: most sottish, barbarous, and base superstitions, (cruelty and impurity being essential ingredients into their performances of religion, and it being piety with them to be Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, exceedingly wicked), and in their other practice most beastly lasciviousnesses, most bloody violences, oppressions, and rapines generally abounding. So that for those men themselves who were by turns, as it happened, the authors and the object of being only removing them from a hell here, and preventing selves it was a favour, and a greater one to their posterity, courses, and to the consequences of them; whom they would have engaged into their wicked customs, and their woful mischiefs. They were not so destroyed from the land, until it Besides this, he wrote many letters to friends, and which it loathes, and is pained with, and therefore naturally sermons on various subjects, a history of the Church labours to expel. Neither was this sad doom executed upon of England from the mission of Gregory to his own them till after four hundred years of forbearance; for even in Abraham's time God took notice of their iniquity, then born He speaks thus of himself in one of his writings: __ and growing; and gave account of his suspending their punish-"Who shall dare to boast of the power of nature, ment; "because," said he, "the iniquity of the Amorites is seized on every part; iniquity was grown mature and mellow; He led throughout the life of a devoted servant of then was the stroke of justice indeed not more seasonable than God; and at the age of sixty-three he received his vecessary; then was the fatal sword the only proper remedy; summons to depart. He was seized at the latter end then so with one stroke to cut off them, and their sins, and of March A.D. 735, about a fortnight before Easter, their mischiefs, and their miscries together, was an argument with a shortness of breath, not attended by other pain, no less strong and clear of God's merciful goodness, than of his

THE JEWS. into the hands of the living God;" and other texts of kingdoms; that scattered like the dust, shall be bound together THE HOLY SPIRIT

new heart in a man, whereby he becometh a kind of new creature; it disposeth him to obedience. And true obedience submitteth to the commander's will entirely; It doth not pick and choose. The Spirit of God is, secondly, a holy Spirit; and such a holy Spirit will not brook to dwell in a soul that is subject to sin. It will endure no such inmate: they can no more dwell together than light can fellow with darkness. The Spirit of God is also a loving Spirit, and sheddeth abroad the love of God in every heart it taketh possession of. And love is so Comprehensive a grace, that it includeth all the rest; and so is in effect the fulfilling of the whole law. There is a thread of love that runneth through all the particular duties and offices of the Christian life, and stringeth them, like so many rich pearls, into one chain .- Bishop Sanderson.

THE CHRISTIAN'S TRIALS. I will set unto them one saying of our Saviour Christ, which unto the faithful child of God, and the true Christian, is able weeping and silently pouring out his heart to his hear to countervail all these, yea, and to weigh them down. Christ led to embrace the Christian faith, and that the soul venly Benefactor; while all who were with him min- our Saviour saith in Luke: "If any come to me, and do not of King Ethelbert, having been already softened, gled their tears with his. Often he said, with thank- hate his father and mother (he meaneth, and will not in his In brief, it would appear, from the humanity and spoke with gladness of the mercy that was shewn brethren, yea, and his life too, he cannot be my disciple: and and kindness with which Augustine was received immediately on his arrival, that Bishop Leudhardus was to suffer. Of his approaching departure he said, in be my disciple." And in the same place he declareth by two the words of St. Ambrose, "I have not so lived as parables, one of the builder, and the other of a king that is a that I should be nuwilling to live longer among you; warrior, that every man that will not in Christ's cause forsake but neither do I fear to die, for I have a merciful all that ever he hath, he cannot be his disciple. Look the place who will: the matter is so plainly set forth, that no All the time of his sickness he was still employed glosses nor cloaking of conscience to the man of God can serve upon two works; one was to choose out passages from | to the contrary. Many places then be for the same purpose, the writings of Isidore, bishop of Seville, such as might | for the embracing of Christ's cross, when Christ and his cause

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 71d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent finertion. 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. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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

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

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

DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT,

(LATE OF AMHERSTBURGH, Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto. DR. PRIMROSE,

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

Mr. S. WOOD, R G E O N D E N T I S T, RING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

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

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

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

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

> SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843. SANFORD & LYNES,.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, BEG 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, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Opposite the City Hall.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

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

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description man SAMUEL SHAW.

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 acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mrs. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trust, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of tronage. to, 25th May, 1842.

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

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.

—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared ake up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate erms.

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

WM. STENNETT,

The Spirit of God is first a renewing Spirit. It created a MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, 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 Dyc-Sinking executed.

> The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.
> July, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-tf

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, Pedestars, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

288-t

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

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., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.
A Farm of 55 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented.
For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office. Montreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises. TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

Cobourg, April 26, 1843. 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. A FARM FOR SALE IN MARKHAM. LOT 32, on Yonge Street, Thornhill, opposite to the Episcopa Church, 190 Acres, with Houses, Barn, Stables and Sheds, a large part of which is under cultivation and now in crep: a smal stream of Water runs across, near the centre of the Lot.

Apply to-GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front Stre

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BUILDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO,

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston: PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 8 o'clock, Evening-Monday and Thursday, SOVEREIGN; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday,
—and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: SOVEREIGN; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, -and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cohourg and Port Hope each way.
Toronto, May 4th, 1843. 304-tf

> DAILY MAIL LINE, BETWEEN

TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT. THE STEAMERS

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

Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.) The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Roches-Toronto, August 15, 1843.

> ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

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

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

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS, CHARLOTTE,

AND

BYTOWN. WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston,

calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz :-THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, r.m.

"French Creek" do "6" "

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

"Ogdensburgh" do "3½" "

"St. Regis, "do "8" "

"Cotean du Lac" do "1" r.m. And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

"French Creek" do "7" "

"Prescott "Thursday, "3" A.M. " Prescott " Thursday, " 3 " A.M.
" Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "
" St. Regis " do " 8 " "
" Coteau du Lac" do " 1 " P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

Lachine " Thursday, " 1 Carillon " do " 1 Grenville " do " 7 Bytown "Friday, "8 " A M.

Kemptville " do "2 " P.M.

Merrickville " do "7 " "

Smith's Falls " do "11 " " Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, "4" A.M. And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Lachine " Saturday " 4
" Carillon " do " 1
" Grenville " do " 7 " Bytown " Sunday " 8
" Kemptville " do " 2
" Merrickville " do " 7 do "11 " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4 "
" Lethmus " do " 7 " And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to MACPHERSON & CRANE.

Kingston, July, 4th 1843.



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

No Money is required down.

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

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

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

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

Ilman	100 A	mant	price being	Oc nos	A ava +h	a whole	vearly Re	nt man 13				. D.	
opon		upset	brice being			e whole		ne would	be	**	0 15	0 and	i no more.
	Do.		do.	3s.	do.	**	do.	**			0 18	0	**
	Do.		do.	4s.	do.		do.				1 4	0	46
	Do.		do.	58.	do.		do.				1 10	0	44
	Do.		do.	6s. 3d.			do.				1 17	6	44
	Do.		do.	7s. 6d.	do.		do.				2 :	0	44
	Do.		do.	8s. 9d.	do.		do.	**			2 15	6	"
	Do:	**	do.	10s.	do.		do.	4.			3 (0	46
	Do.		do.	11s. 3d.	do.		do.				3 7	6	. 66
	Do.			12s. 6d.			do.				3 1	0	**
	Do.		do.	13s. 9d	do.	12	do.				Al I		44

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

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

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

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be brained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto. Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.

J. RAINS, Secretary.

Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto.

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