## elbe clymuty.

"her foundations are upon the holy hllis."
Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old pathe, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find
VOLUME III.]
COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1839.
[NUMBER V.

| Boetry. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| roore |  |
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| ighten'd feeling, deep and |  |
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|  | exteral resenuane betweent these inithty sodieres of |
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|  | in the amour of trut, and with the helmet of faluation; |
|  |  |
| from the hallow'd chancel fort | befre this sepherd of terel, coming torth to battle |
|  | aresterithy argumentative; they prove raterer than ex- |
| Thitu beimg of |  |
| texaliin joun nater, wath |  |
| "For more than fifty years, my s |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | greater advantage, upon the rising school of divines. It is not as the purifier of our language, as the spring from |
| ysion | which Raleigh drew some of his genuine and forcible di |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { toward the midnight hour, } \\ & \text { e that spell-bound throng retir' } \\ & \text { slumber's soothing power,- } \end{aligned}$ |  |
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| neenststirid licemil |  |
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|  | The extent of his learni |
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|  | and |
| Is on, with monarch-pride, |  |
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|  | mirable scholorar and Christ |
| him |  |
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| OKER, HAMMOND, LEIGHTON, AND south: |  |
| Lowht in the preface to to his Gram | ${ }_{\substack{\text { pracit } \\ \text { sion }}}$ |
|  | withouta areproof, he began |
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|  |  |
| of his inductions, the profound simplisicity of this opinions |  |
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|  | Mele |
|  | with the Commentary ypon S. |
| Thoughts; and Haqumond, in the serasplical ardour | and patien |
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| 何 |  |
|  | Teme |
|  | Sermons contined |
| struction. |  |
|  |  |
| Pance an ince without being satifited of the efatey of | livel |
| Torem heme |  |
|  | - illustates sith equal feicieit, the old age of LLe |
| Othe Gopele and derengtened and suppopered by the |  |
| proceeds upon his course triumphantly. He has the | Burne kiled him by bringin him pp to London. |
| ase and tranquillity of conscious strength. James I | the metropolis to see Lord Perth; looking so |
|  | Nit |
|  |  |
| Mhion it osme mighty nad ponderous rampart againt | vers. |
| enemy before some dashed in pieces, like the affrighted |  |
|  |  |
| his Worrhie, Fuller gives [an] account of Hook- | A dinguar cirumstatece is related of hio dom |
| Mitysle | a plaee otidie in |
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|  | fusis |
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ments have been transplanted by Coleridge into his Aids } \\
& \text { to Refecection, of which they form the prinicipal ornament. } \\
& \text { Should any modern Plutarch embody Mr. D'Israeli's } \\
& \text { conception of a series of LLiterary Parallels, we would }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { conception of a series of Literary Parallels, we would } \\
& \text { recommend him to devote a chapter to Hammond, Leigh } \\
& \text { ton, and SovTH. The mild and melting countenances of }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ton, and Sovit. The mild and melting countenances of } \\
& \text { the two first, contrasted with the stern and angry physi- } \\
& \text { oggiomy of the third, wwould compose an admirable exam- } \\
& \text { ple of light and shade. In Leighton and Hammond, an- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ognom of the third, would compose an admiable exam- } \\
& \text { ple of light and shade. In Leighton and Hammond, and } \\
& \text { ger always seems melting into tears and compassion; in }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { ger always seems melting into tears ard compassion; ; in } \\
& \text { South, it rreaks forth with all the virulence of the politi- } \\
& \text { cal satirist. His hatred of the Puritans was intense and }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { cal satirist. His hatred of the Puritans was intense and } \\
& \text { unremiting; Johnson, who profesed to admire a good } \\
& \text { hater, must have loved him for the enthusiasm of his abo }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { unremittug; hate loved, himo prof the enthusiasm of his ab- } \\
& \text { hater, must hate } \\
& \text { horrence. Many of his sermons were directly aimed }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { harence. Many of his sermons were directly aime en } \\
& \text { against their tenets and characters, and scarcely any on }
\end{aligned}
$$

is entirely fiee from attack; he steps aside from the mos

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { is entirely rear am attack; he steps asice from the most } \\
& \text { momentous arguents to laiuch an arrow against these } \\
& \text { zealots for mortification, a fervent elevation of the eye, }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { zealots for mortification, a fervent elevation of the eye, } \\
& \text { and a devout rage against the ins of ther men. GGe } \\
& \text { nius could not mollify his wrath, nor successful daring }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { nius could not mollify his wrath, nor successful daring } \\
& \text { crush it, nor misfortue soften it itto pity. Milto is the } \\
& \text { blind adder who spit venom on the King's person; }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Church of which she is a branch. Her operation on } \\
& \text { markind is vast, yet nearly unnoticed, and best diserned } \\
& \text { in ins beneficial results. Her moral and religious influ- } \\
& \text { ence on the characters, the habits the affections, the } \\
& \text { souls the her members, is, and is designed to be, like the } \\
& \text { sower of the constant drop of water, which wears away } \\
& \text { a stone not by individual forec, but by unceasing conti- } \\
& \text { nuance. }
\end{aligned}
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So many have felt and have described the excellences
of our Church, that in illustrating any point of her cha-
racter it is scareely needful, scarcely possible, to do more
han select from previous vriters remarks bearing on that
point. To many readers, th
present observations will be
they may be more interesting
HOR LITHURGIC.
THE COLLECT FOR PEACE 
onsistency, harmony, or unity of character, that the prais
warded to her general principles may be safely applied

teristics, will meet our vier more and more distinc
we descend to the particulurs of her institutions.
fession of doctrine. The sfirmative rather than the ne-
gative is chosen by her ast we way of proposing truth;to the form
be coninied.
By the
By the evangelieal prophet Issianh, the Redeemer of the world
roclaimed his advent in the flesh, it was with the promise of
After such a commendation from him to whom all things are
naked and open, it is but right that we shoold include mongst our
earlicst and most earnest prayers, when assembled in the sanctu-
tached. In the words of Bishop Sparoor, our blesed Saviour
aprayed for peace, paid for peace, wept for it, bled for it. Peace
and all: for if there be not a quiet and peaceable life, there will
anly Christians with the importance of such a supplieation, that,
eace in the daily service: and the custom of the Latin Church
wast opray for the same blessing twiee The Colleet for peace
bich we use in the Morning Service is taken, with a little xpan-
sion of the sentiment, from the Scramentary of Gregory the
and peace : it is therefore in strict atherence to the language of
scripture, that we call upon God as the nurnoo or P.sce sid
LovER or Covcord. In whatever point of view we regard this
estimalle besing, God wilt be found to be the author ofit. For
hationa, or social, or domestip epace, we lok to the influenee of
he grace of Him who " maketh men to be of one mind"; if man-tempers, we might say with the A postle, "without are fightings,
within are fears."
But in a more important sense still is God the Author of peace.
Tan by transgression had estranged himself from Him, aide ever- ..... lasting banishment from his presence must of neeessity be the
loom of the offending ereature; but through the influence of re-
being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our
Lord Jesus Christ." Throngh the power of his grace we lay down
he arms of our rebelion, and submit ourselves to his mild sceptre,
and thenceforvard peace regains her throne in the believing heart.:
iour himself, "is life eternal, that they may know thee the only
rue God, and Jessis Christ whom thou hast sent." it it ig right
tice of God, that we may dread to offend by the commission of sin
which is oh hateful to Him, and against which his wrath is so po-
of his
him.
viour;
fervent, earnest, and affectionate, but also calm, humble
and chastised. Her Common Prayer is evidently an ad-
dress to One who is our Friend, notwithstanding our offences against him; who, though we see him not, is pre
sent listening to our desires, and reading the thought
and holds in his hand the present and everlasting lot,
each worshipper. The petitions are varied, because opofession, is to ensure the alternative
blood has purchased, -eternal death.
In the

and an oppressive yoke, too grievous to be borne; bat in the ser-
vice of God, there is freedom from the upbraidings of conscience,
an exemption from the teroros of deppair There is asis jog and
delight in the performanee of the duties which the ervice of God
regqires: the sabbath is a season of rejoicicing to the the believing
spirit; and the services of the sannctany are a refrehmment and
comfort to the soul. But in making this acknowledgment in theScriptural words of our Liturgy, how earnestly does it become
every worshipper to consider whether his heart repsonds the the
sentiment which his lips pronounce. The listless look, the un-
act of prayer, do in reality bespeakk the absence of that feelesing
which constitutes the perfect freedom of the refreshing service of
In sapplicating our heavenly Father, in the words of this ex-
cellent and comprehensive prayer, for his defence and succour intrafted that meekness and humility which ever makes him feelvation only upon the free and undesesved mercy of his God.
When conscioins of our weankess, we will pary with the greater
fervency to the fountain of strength : throwing ourselves wholly
upon God and his grace, we will give Him the ellory of aill the
peace and joy of which we are allowed to be made partakers.
Exposed every day and hour to the most fearful perils, - perils
against which the most righteons of the old time were not always


And not only do we pray for deliverance from danger when it
comes, but we pray also against the apprehension of it,-TEAT
Although ther
will induce waChiri
of ANY ADVERSARIEs.
us that apprehension which
it will never in the real
it "perfect love casteth out

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|  | may be well to observe, that for liament has granted a sum of mo |  |  |  |
|  | education. This grant has generally been divider |  |  |  |
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|  | - and the Britis and Froregen school Society, which is is |  |  |  |
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|  | to form one General (xational Ekiuation Soieity, under | ${ }^{\text {cosin }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | British Colony? 'Is it too late to call upon |  |  |
| Preme |  | temp |  |  |
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|  | ady | blood, we entreat them to moderate the violen |  |  |
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| The church. |  |  |  |  |
| Cobourg, SATURDAT, AUGUST 3, 1839 , |  |  |  |  |
| If we ere asked Wwhat eave we wolld aseribe the |  |  | ame | ly bopl |
| ould unhesitatingly reply, To the Church. The |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | We beg to state mith reterene tosome remarks in |  |  |
| discarded, as an unsafe and disastrous guide; and the |  |  | \% |  |
| tered, ridding themselves of the weak and faithless wea- |  | of the "deliberation": of the Clergmenen who 1 lately sas- |  |  |
| theiri hands, are equipiping themesteses witht prmour of | his kind: his test for erery action will be the merring |  |  |  |
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| ; the | Amongstour Colomin neme |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { cotory } \\ \hline \text { sord } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| gruiuph will be their revard. |  |  | 䢒 |  |
|  |  | Laren arars |  |  |
| fuenee masaray |  |  |  | efofl |
| ana Wellingt |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {but }}$ but |  |  |  |
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|  | vill beet min |  |  |  |
| the National Religion. When the illustrious |  |  |  |  |
| dor |  |  |  |  |
| ho |  | (amel, Brantors, 57100 |  |  |
| Clerys and the Reiligious Laity provested geains |  | CClessistical intelligence: |  | We copy the following intelligence from the N. York |
| dimerous imotation that werer rapidy smeeping |  | mpar candda clergy |  |  |
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| This intereid |  |  | ho Hom. $1 . \mathrm{K}$ Resmma | The Timesesys the peecultors in oototon yan other |
| Heters, To the prineides, which they hare |  |  |  |  |
|  | and |  |  | (oment |
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| Chured or Engana, quite and defensive of | of war, has more |  |  |  |
| dince Her champios are the Peers, ammotity of | they sem deaemined to do it by strategy. | Lemen |  |  |
|  | the once.mighty arm of thib british |  |  |  |
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| (estrs sheenend to weaken and umierrine thic Church |  |  |  |  |
| not only filed but harigg sim |  |  |  |  |
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|  | 10em |  |  | trations of a renewal of miolence and lood- |
| outserecteded amor f ameed |  |  |  |  |
| minds of the coming generatio |  |  |  |  |
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| Severy foundatios of our Holi F | We do not wist to exite umeecestry hamm, beamese | 为 |  | mom |
| Sis in | den |  |  | des |
|  | kn |  |  | Sing pace of her |
| tant but andilile the |  |  |  | Son |
| on which is preparing to burst |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | est intimacy with them. At the request of |
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| We choul never have |  |  |  |  |
| not have beard of meet | The meeting hedd during the pet week, at Dundas |  |  |  |
| We |  |  |  |  |
| tii |  |  |  |  |
| imminat dunger inike wist have bended the |  |  |  | Mi. Sergeat Jackeon enid he had received similitr |
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| to arail hiemereve of |  |  |  |  |
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 been had upon it.
THE MINISTRY--CANADA. Lord J. Rusoll the has intinuated Heralal. he and his col-
leagues do not intend, in any way, to to rapple during the
 usual, to be left by the Melbourree Cabinet to chance
to the chapter of aceidents. The boundary question however, craves spedy adjustment in some way or othe
Thidenoratic party in the United States will not per
mit that mit that question to slumber. Ministers, therefore, are
compelled to make some preparations, on order tomeer
the emergency ; and we have heard that they have app Dointed two commissioners, with instructions to procece
 bea ar. Featherstonhaugh, a genteman, whose conenec
tion with the goormment of th United States has, re
cently, been of a somewht ite



 Whis has
dippte.


 estreated-St. Jamees's Cllornicle.



 til dismissed from inci, Head evemanined at this station un
which he might have avoided inured resposibiity
shame hame, rather than leave his charge in peril- Lord Dur-
ham ran way from his post. Wiil Mr. Osepph Hume,
Who has b been aceuston


 inestimabhat a moderate and even penurious price his
Clronicle.
 Colonial Ofice, Downing Street,
17th June, 1839 . Lasooccrise.

##  

 Revenue from Casual anHewane for Retur Pasasage,
Hxtra ditto for
ditto
 The Duke of Northumberland has nacecled to the pestion








 Coxsernys, quartered in Canterrory Barracke for the 11




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Peel, , ,r. William Peel, was on board Aminal Sir Robert Sto
fords veseel. In In ceordance with an expresed wish on the part



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## Youth's hepartment. <br> THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHSM. history of the chirch of england.

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By the Rt. Hon. T. P. Cowerenay. Lord Salisbury did not live to the close of the par-
liament, in which the "great contract" was disuussed.
In February, 1612 , he began to shew an indifference

##  time to thinite of food.

## a sabbath in the country



 Sot art therer The deathy stillineso of a town, and the barred windows, and shut shops, and empty streets, and
great long lines of big brick buildins, look melancholy great long lines of big brick buildins, look melancholy
It seems as if life had ceased tickin, but there hadn been time for decay to take hold on there; as if day had
broke, but man slept. I can't describe exactly what I m
 of Rochester, and his secretary, John Finett; and his The journey occupied six days, a period probably
much exceeding that which would, in 1612 , have been occupied in it by a person in health.
painful journey; nor did frequent changes of posture or arriage afford "any ease that lastec

house of one of the prineipal persons of the country
through which he passed: on the first night he got no hrough which he passed: on the irst ig se the second
farther than Lord Chandos's Ditton; on
he slept at Caussam, Lord Knowles's, and then at Mr Doleman's; at Newbury; Mr. Daniel's, at Mariborough;
and Laycock, lady Stapleton's. and Laycock, lady Stapleton ;
At Bath, he tried bathing;

ter sizteen day's stay at Bath, lord Salisbury "resolve set forward on the 21 st May, and was again hospitably

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { received at Laycock. } \\
& \text { Of the last days of sulsbury, his chaplain and secre- } \\
& \text { tary have each left an account; that of the former is }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the more interesting to those, especially, who set a va- } \\
& \text { lue upon death-bed testimony borne by celebrated men } \\
& \text { to the truths of religion. It is from this aceount that I }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { am enabled to refer, for the first time, to the sentiments } \\
& \text { of Robert Cecil upon serious matters. His hopes of } \\
& \text { eternal life, and his consequent indifference to death, }
\end{aligned}
$$

 virtues from the means of obtaining salvation, he did
venture, while praying to God for the pardon of his
 but he could take him by the hand if now he wero dying."
But we shall see that he placed no wudue reliance upoo "You know," he said to Dr. Atkins, his physician,
"how Iconfessed with Mr. Dean of Westminster (George Montaigne, atterwards bishop of Lincoin), and yourses,
concerning the estate of my oult; how I truy confessed
ny sins, professed my faith, forgave all mine enemies my sins, professed my raith, Coryave the message of memercy
made my peace with God, recieved
from you, and had the seal of the holy sacrament. Know ye now, that I have the same faith, I am of the
same religion. I doubt not but God will have mercy upon me, for his son Jesus Christ's sake, although great
and many have been my sins, for which sins of mine,"
he added in a more questionable sentiment; "God hath aid this sickness upon me."
He expressed great thankfulness for the lingering na-
ture of his disease, which had weaned him from human
 to die, to come to that blessed place where is no change
nor misery. "Yet one thing," he added, with a con-
sciousness of previous negligence, "troubleth me, that
I sciousness of previous negligence, "troubleth me, that
I could oot have come to this resolution, if God had
not thus afficted me." He expressed so earnestly his desire to avail himself
of the mercy that his faith promised him, as to excite an apprehension in his attendants, among, whom were now
Sir Michael Hickes and others, that he would reject the medicines offered; and some of them quoted the autho
rity of St. Paul, (Phil. i. .2.3, 24, , who , though quite
ready to die, yet wished to live, for the sake of his
Of this ill-timed flattery Cecil was impatient, and likened himself rather to the lost sheep of the Gospel,
than to the favoured apostle of the Gentiles. With the exception of some allusions to his servants and children nest hope that they would lead religious lives, his speech
now consisted entirely of humble confession and repen-
tance of his sins, confidence in his salvation through the tance of his sins, confidenoe in his salvation through the
atonement by Clrist, and resolutions of amendment, atonement by Christ, and resolutions of amendment, if
it should please God to revie him, of fhich however, if form a correct judgment, he had as little of hope as on
expectation. He was visited at Bath by his old frien
Sir John Harrington, then paralytic and Sir John Harrington, then paralytic and a cripple; an
to him also he eppressed the religious confidence whic was uppermost in his mind. To his son and heir, what
came to Bath on hearing of his father's danger, he ad
dressed this short and pregnant exhortation :-"Oh m son, God bless thee! The blessing of Abraham, Isaa
and Jacob light upon thee My Mood son, embrac
true elligion; ; live honestly thy rrince, and faithfully to thy wifte. Take heed, by
all means, of blood, whether in pubtic or in private qua rel, and God will prosper thee in all thy ways." Th
interview was followed by the sacrament. Such w throughout all this time the energy of his mind, and its
direction to the subject of religion, that on hearing that a very good sermon had been preached in the church,
he sent for the preacher, and after assuring him that
"he embraced, with his heart and soult, the religion pubiely professed in this land, and did hope to be aaved by
hee alone merits of Jesus Crist," desired to have the
head of his sermon. By degrees his mind began -
wander, and his woice to wander, and his voice to fail, in the last connected se tences which he uttered, there was perhaps something
too much of reliance upon the messenger, rather than
the message. The chaplain observed that "God had given to his ministers apower to preach remission of sins,
and that, according to that faith and repentance which he saw in the dying man, God did certify by him
chaplain) that he was in a state of salvation." "Then,"
cuoth my lord, "you have a power," "I quoth my lord, "you have a power," "I answered,"
says Mr. Bowles, "Yes." "From whence?" "From
he church by imposition of hands." "From whence "from Christ." "Oh! that is my comfort : then I am happy." On Saturday, the 23 d of May, the party left
Laycock for Marlborough, and on the next day, after having prayed, and apparently in the act of prayer,
Robert Cecil sank down and breathed his last, "without It is spobable that the near approach of death, and
It it ind
the presence of the chaplain, who now constantly at the presence of the chaplain, who now constantly at-
tended him, excited his particular attention to religion:
of his private habits in the previous part of his life of his private habits, in the previous part of his life,
there are no reports, nor any account of him by a reli-
gious person; but it were unfair to presume that the
opinions and hopes which were developed at this time, opinions and hopes which were developed at this time,
bad now their first existence in his mind. It was the


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 forwarded, according to directions.
Toronto, July, 1839.
UST PUBLISHED, by J. G. \& F. Rivington, Lon
don, and for sale at H. Rowsells, King-street, To
ronto, AMERICA AND THE AMERICAN CHURCH, By the Rev. Henry Caswall, (Principal of Johnstown
District School, late Professor in the Theological Semi
nary of the Diocese of Kentucky. With Map and Plates

## N


THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesda
per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theo-
logical Pupils, $\neq 50$ per annum. Each Boarder is provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and
Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal,
the Rev. H. Caswall, Brockrille, U. C. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRIET COMMITTEE of this Institution, have just received a large supply
of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books
and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices Cobourg.
The Bo Mr. Charles Hughes', Druggist, Port Hope; --and may
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