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ORIGIN OF THE BAPTISTS. (From Tracts for the People, by P. B. S.)

No distinct congregation, no organized society of down some of the worst features of their system. Baptists existed at any time during the first 1500 years after Christ. Nor was the peculiar heresy which no English Baptists. sect, (namely, the doctrine that infants ought not to discovered in London. be postponed. His heretical notion was not adopted, about the middle of the next century. they should be about three years old.

ages of the Church who uttered any thing contrary to ration under the reign of William I., about the end of the Redeemer who shed his blood for our salvation, Church? The Clergy resorted to new methods, they tively constructs his sentences according to the scale patient in faith in God. the universal practice of baptizing infants. They did the 16th century; but they now became firmly estabwe most sincerely believe; while we implore the Dibegan to assert the fundamental privileges of the of his voice, so that the pauses may agree with the

And the Lord is sometimes pleased to try the faith not deny, what none could have denied, that the prac- lished under the reign of Maurice.

cepted. These two solitary men, standing 150 years own household. But they cannot be called its authors, because-1. It of the public attention. had no followers or advocates, no existence, till many generations afterwards; and 2. They did not, as do ed their Confession of Faith. the Baptists, deny that infant Baptism is right and Scriptural: they only advised the delay of it as a Baptists was first published. matter of expediency.

IN THE 12TH CENTURY.

The first glimmerings of the dawn of the Baptist theory occurred in the 12th century, during a period of great darkness, and of wild fanaticism which was England dwindled, till venting itself in the Crusades. The elements were Manichee heresy, of which there were some slumbering remains among the Albigenses and others, began to resume its activity; the most absurd and impious doctrines were propagated among the people in the North of Italy, in the South of France, in Switzerland, and in Germany; the state of things gradually grew worse; the minds of multitudes were perverted and prepared for the monstrous birth of that batch of heresies which was ushered into a public and formal existence in and after the 16th century. One of

The first rise of the theory in the 12th century (the society did not begin to exist till 400 years afterwards) was as follows:

From 1126 to 1147 the Albigenses and Waldenses were conspicuous for their heresies. Many among them were Manichees, believing in two gods, a good

Baptism would be of no use to them.

infant Baptism on record. to infants. The heresy of Bruis and Henry having ance of Munzer and his associates in 1521.

REVIVAL OF THE THEORY.

1521. At this time the Anabaptist theory first began to be preached in Saxony by Munzer and a few

were defeated and Munzer was executed. Being disaccomplished nothing during the next nine yearsnot even effecting the organization of the society.

THE SECT OF BAPTISTS FOUNDED.

the city of Munster in Westphalia, and established a large portion of Churchmen of a desire to unite with

tained the heresy. They denied that Christ derived rianism, as to leave them masters of the field. His human nature from His Mother, and considered

were afterwards executed.

Anabaptists resident in England; but there was yet to congregation of them formed in the land. No that there ought to be no other King than Christ, darkened her councils.

cal character, utterly subversive of all human society. to be more in earnest in the employment of all those The Church was roused from its slumbers, and her understood temperament, it will not fail to fix atten-But after trying for a few years to live according to means of grace and spiritual advancement with which temples were filled with multitudes of ardent and holy tion, and draw hearts after your words. This part, would teach you, will insensibly condescend to be their theory, hard experience compelled them to soften the Church provides us. As 1565. We learn that down to this time there were

that the baptism of infants, which was then and always | Englishman had yet joined them; but they sowed the

150 years later, or till after the middle of the fourth known in England as distinct from their German and void of all admixtures of human defects and tempels, methods to check its alarming progress; concession voice into the more distant and less favoured parts of good taste, for if you have sought God's approval, century. Then one writer gave it as his opinion, that Dutch predecessors, the Anabaptists. They present we by no means suppose, for who is sufficient for these was tried to its utmost limits, but in vain. Dissent the building. And here lie the borders of utterance then you would be guilty of irreverence. No plea of it would be well to delay the baptizing of infants till ed a petition to Parliament. Their doctrines were things? but that our object has been the edification of became more overbearing, and at length, emboldened and action. then anti-calvinistic.

lowed by any, nothing further was said about it till the established in Providence, Rhode Island. Its found- her purest and brightest days.

by their contemporaries, might have prepared the way Baptists, who had hitherto made but little progress, be always at hand from a body of people abundant it temperament urged them too far; and, searching into of the unfamiliarity of their meaning to their under-

THE FIRST TWO PREACHERS OF THE THEORY APPEARED and the re-establishment of the Church, many of the directs us to pray, for the unity of the spirit and the Church to ordain any thing that is contrary to God's faint and confused upon their ear; still the preacher of doctrine and discipline, or from the flutterings of a Baptists abandoned their sect and united with the bond of peace. Church, taking their little children to Baptism .-

been declining, began to increase.

toleration and final establishment in that country, as ridian of his usefulness. well as in England and the United States.

(From the Gospel Messenger of Jan. 20th, 1844.)

whose gracious providence it is that we have been the eyes of Christendom than she has ever held .-and an evil, the latter the Creator of the world. sustained through another year of our humble but al- The assaults she has met from Romanists and dissenwho died in infancy could not be saved, whether bapmore in need of more than human wisdom and guiApostolic Church, and delights to trace and preserve tized or unbaptized, because they could not exercise dance in the work of his calling. Never were the in her Liturgy, her Articles and Offices, the usages Faith and Charity; therefore, since they must perish, elements of human society in more commotion, and and sentiments of primitive Antiquity. never was the Church more furiously threatened, and been expelled from his Church; Henry was an apos- ther of law and order, or of science, philosophy or tate Monk. The former began the heresy in 1126, and religion. The cords that bind the moral elements after the death of the latter in 1147, it became extinct. together are cut asunder without remorse when they These two men were the first preachers against appear to lie in the way that seemeth good in a man's own eyes. Systems that have endured the trials and The great body of the Waldenses, and all their the scrutinies of ages, are repudiated with the flippant Churches, which, like all the rest in the world, were remark, "what care I for antiquity, the systems of Episcopal, continued as of old to administer Baptism other days? they are behind our enlightened age, and I choose to judge for myself." The right of private died with them, was not revived again till the appear- judgment will not be questioned. But whether sound sense, practical wisdom, true philosophy, and a religious sensibility will not hope and seek to learn from

the ages that have gone before, is another concern. That the tendency to uneasiness and agitation so manifestly working through many past years, should 1525. These heretics excited an insurrection and Church of our love, need be no matter of wonder, civil war, or at least took an active part in it. They though of deep regret, considering how free she genepersed and regarded with jealousy and suspicion, they tracted many, if not all the denominations of Christians around us. The last year has shown us how eagerly the least agitation of our Communion is watched and encouraged by those who are opposed to our doc-1534. Under John Boccold the Baptists captured trines, discipline, and worship. The effort to convict their Kingdom of New Zion, making Boccold their Roman Catholics, has been put forth with as much King, and distinguishing themselves by the most horrid cruelty, licentiousness, and blasphemy. Matthias sectaries of various names have made common cause on was their prophet, pretending to great things, and this subject, and that for a reason probably not always guilty of most impious extravagances. Previous to seen by those who form the league. There has been, this year, although, as we have seen, the heresy existed, as must be plain to an attentive observer, a movement yet the Baptist society had not been formed as an or- upon the public mind, for some years, towards the iously, if not ingenuously, have helped on and encou- mence with the Tractarians: they were only a part of 1535. The Anabaptists under John Geles plotted raged this idea of our tendency to Popery, for the suban insurrection with a view to capture the city of jects of his Holiness know full well that if they could the attention of the public, the clergy had been con-

"Our bad neighbours make us early stirrers, Which is both healthful and good husbandry,"

1660. The Confession of Faith of the General the emotions of personal dislikes, we might soon hope and lost sight of the rock on which she is anchored, ology of our language, they cannot readily catch the your ministration, and will have so preached, as not to for the blessing of Him who exhorts his people to be and of the royal banner which she has unfurled as the sound of such words, which, having many syllables, be dismayed or confounded by any of its results. But In the same year, on the restoration of Charles II. at peace among themselves, and to whom the Church standard of her authority. "It is not lawful for the and but one among them with a strong accent, come if you shall be ashamed, whether from unsettled views

From this time the number of these sectarians in we recorded the departure from his high and holy Tractarians have signally failed in their attempt to culation of the unaccented syllables. This is, pertrust, the venerable presiding Bishop. Casting his re-establish ancient usages and doctrines which the haps, a still more rare accomplishment than proper views, you will either propose them in a manner ills 1687. An act of general toleration was passed by mantle literally upon the shoulders of his successor in Fathers of the Reformation had solemnly rejected.— action. all in commotion; Europe was in a ferment; the old the British Parliament, when the Baptists, who had the Episcopate, and in the ripeness of his faith he went Indeed, their extreme opinions have been a serious This may seem to be going into trifles; but nothing ambassador of God, or run the imminent hazard of to his rest. Other servants of the altar have been call- check to the legitimate movement which preceded in all his department is triffing to him who is desirous losing your popularity. It were needless to extend our historical view of ed away at a time when to human foresight they could them. But we shall not be deterred from following to execute his duty faithfully. And what, after all, Begin with God and his truth, and He will continue the sect. We have noted some of the principal out- not well be spared. Among them, and the first in it up, and endeavouring to establish the Church of is a duty, but a sum of minute, and therefore appa- and further you in it. But if you once cast a look at lines of its history, and traced it from its birth in the Diocese since its complete organization, was the England as the centre of unity—"the pillar and ground rently trifling, detail of well-doing? The miser tells man, you have forsaken the only true school of the Saxony under the auspices of Storck, Munzer, Hub- estimable and talented brother, the rector of St. John's of the truth,"—holding the Apostolic discipline in you, that if you look after the pence, the pounds will prophets, and being a child of this world, will be unfit meyer, Matthias, and Boccold, to its attempt upon Church, Canandaigua, whose decline was rapid and his conjunction with the Apostolic doctrine. Amsterdam, its reformation in Holland by Menno, its fall sudden, in the morning of life and before the me-

As we have noticed from time to time many cir cumstances connected with the Church of England these theories, and a principal one, was that of the THE CHURCH'S TRIALS IN WESTERN NEW- and in her wide spread Colonics,—though marking many events indicative of the amazing struggles she is making and the perils to which she is exposed, it is

In a day of much agitation and of diverse theories, protracted discussions, not because we have any dread of the consequences of controversy in relation to the great points at issue between Churchmen and their opponents, but because long continued discussions seem not well suited to a journal like the Messenger, which finds its way to a large proportion of readers who stand most in need of plain and simple instruction upon the doctrines and worship of the Church. And again, many of the discussions of the present times have appeared to us more like party and per-

any journal not intended to pander to the morbid appetites of a restless generation. On this subject however, we have great satisfaction in stating that in no part of our editorial career have we received so many oral and written demonstrations and assurances large numbers, evidences of the continued interest and usefulness of our weekly sheet.

THE PUSEYAN CONTROVERSY. (From the Church and State Gazette.)

death, and the furious fanatics were once more effection of Rome has noticed all this, and they ingen- both within and out of the Church. It did not com-

Amsterdam. The plot was defeated, and some of break down the popularity and influence of the Prothe criminals were slain; but others escaped by sailing testant Episcopal Church, there would be little diffimay be learned from them. And one is the impor- full, to its consummation. It is, in reality, a war of Your own habitual manner, and the nature of the tages in their preacher, from being ill able to judge of suspicion, not simply as heretics, but as foes to al Church as they are to be traced in her several formute period or their rise a rengious stupor had seized to do as earnestness of heart will prompt him; and if to reconcile? theory and in practice; holding, that among Christ- and fair, as well as those more gloomy days, when gospel, as expounded in the Articles of the Church, lemnity of the occasion imposes.

worshippers. But there was something wanting .- indeed, which is played by the voice, is the substance taught by you. Seeking the approval of God, you The Clergy had created a sympathy in favour of reli- of the art of delivery, of which action is but the acci- will be anxious first of all to set forth his truth in all gion which they knew not how to guide. They did dent. To this end, your principal aim must be flexi- its comprehension of doctrine and practice, laying so the unkind reproaches of our accusers should quicken not carry out the system of the Church; perhaps they bility and distinctness. They are both, in a certain stress on every point, according to its rank in the finally gave rise to the independent existence of the large and minds in renewed could not. We bear them witness how intensely they degree, gifts of nature, and more commonly so than scheme of the Gospel. You do not, indeed, put the affections and increasing godliness, that they may have loved the Church; and we are inclined to think that the loss of them, through neglect, appears to argue; habits and temper of your congregation out of the be baptized,) ever proclaimed by a single individual, They denied infant Baptism; they denied that no evil things to say of us, while we pursue our way if they had been duly supported—if the till about the commencement of the third century, when one writer suggested his singular opinion and wish, one with a maintained that war and oaths were unlawful. No opinion and the commencement of the third century, when of the virgin Mary; they with a more lively faith, and love unfeigned in all gody one with the means of obtaining the necessary aid in their arduous enterprise, the Church would be consistent to the third century, when one writer suggested his singular opinion and wish, one with a more lively faith, and love unfeigned in all gody one with the means of obtaining the necessary aid in their arduous enterprise, the Church would be consistent to the constant and the constant With such views and desires as these, our work in have been inconceivably benefited by their labours. much faster, for instance, in a large church, than in a understood by ignorant and educated alike. But you had been universally practised in the Church, should seed from which sprang the sect of English Baptists the Messenger was commenced seventeen years ago, As it was, they were the foremost to oppose the small one. Variety is also attained by turning to difand such have been our aims all the way. That our inroads of sectarianism. They saw and lamented the ferent parts of the church, and distinctness requires, indeed sought God's approval, then you would be surand died away, so that we hear nothing more of it, till and died away, so that we hear nothing more of it, till and died away, so that we hear nothing more of it, till besides the articulate pronunciation, a pitching of the rendering God's will. No! nor do you give up your our readers, the promotion of increasing love for the by the patronage of the State, declared that it would But even of this mechanical part much will depend advance God's cause, must tempt you to make such These two are the only writers during the early

These two are the only writers during the early

These two are the only writers during the early

The Baptists in Holland had obtained tole
Church as the way of access to the God who made us, be content with nothing but the downfall of the upon the sermon. The experienced preacher instinc
Sacrifices. You are sure of the end if you will but be vine forgiveness for all our errors and faults, and his Church as a divine institution. Witness their writings intervals of rest which its easy exertion demands, and and patience of his servants, and bides from them the tice was Scriptural, and had always universally prevailed from the beginning.

The letters of "Britanicus," of his natural intonation. In fact, mind, and style, that their successors may reap in joy. Working in formed in London.

Their advice on this subject not having been folwed by any, nothing further was said about it till the
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wed by any, nothing further was said about it till t twelfth century. During all this long period, in which ers were Roger Williams, Ezekiel Holliman, William In a survey of the past year, with the recollection under the title of "The Church its own Witness."— little formal explanation and argumentative s ateinfants were constantly baptized in all places where Arnold and nine others: Ezekiel Holliman first im- of numerous causes for gratitude, the Rev. Mr. ment as possible; since this must keep his voice in the eyes of the world. How little then, indeed, can the Church was established, not a sect, not a congremersing Williams, and then Williams in turn immerssupporters for encouraging aids and kind words, we Foye's successful exertions in Birmingham, and his one uniform tone, and deprive it of all its advantages you judge of the real extent of the effect of your work; gation, not an individual opposed the practice, or exing Williams and the other ten. Its first preacher have had much to encounter in losses and disappoint bold assertion of the antiquity of the English Church. of power of flexibility. Not to say that it should and God may make it less visible, however effective, pressed any doubt of the Divinely founded claims of was Roger Williams. He soon however became disments, and with these have been mingled many sorwas Roger Williams. He soon however became disments, and with these have been mingled many sorwas Roger Williams. He soon however became disments, and with these have been mingled many sorwas Roger Williams. He soon however became disinfants to membership in the Covenant and Church of satisfied with the Baptist system, and withdrawing rows over the unhappiness of the Church, as her field of controversy besides the writers of the Oxford stated presently. He is choice also, not only as to knows your heart, that it would be too elevated with God—Tertullian and Gregory Nazianzen alone exfrom its fellowship, had the ordinances only in his peace has been threatened and her harmony distant the quality, but also as to the quantity of a word the feeling of success, and He would chasten its fond bed. And then we have seen the Missions of the motives, and, taking their rise out of the same neces- which he is going to use. Having to preach to the vanity, and would remove out of its way the stumblingapart, and both of them a considerable distance from the Apostles, uttered sentiments which, if not rejected by their contemporarie with how the contemporarie with the con for an earlier establishment of the Baptist theory.—
began to be somewhat numerous, and to attract more wealth. If one and all would give their minds and the past ages of the Church, they carried their revestandings, but also because of the indistinctness of to be rebuked for the means, by people who are blind hands to the support of the prominent and important rence for antiquity into an admiration of what, although their sounds to their ears. For both from exposure to the end. If you shall be a workman that needeth 1643. The Particular Baptists in London publish- institutions of the Church, and in this employment it might be even termed Catholic, was not Apostolic. to the weather, and from scanty experience in listen- not to be ashamed, then you will so preach, as not to lay aside and forget the turmoils of party strife and They broke away from the moorings of the Church, ing to a reader or speaker, at least of the higher phrase- be discouraged by any worldly accident attendant upon

THE CLERGYMAN IN THE PULPIT. (From the Rev. R. W. Evans's "Bishopric of Souls.")

And now let us suppose you arrived at the end of this part [the Liturgical Service]. If you have had They held "the doctrine of Devils, forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats;" and they entirely rejected both of the Sacraments, Baptism and the Eucharist. These were the predecessors of the modern Quakers.

Others among them admitted the Baptism of Adults, but rejected that of infants on the ground that those who died in infance or of the infants on the ground that the sacraments and trempt and the sustains and dissent the marry, and commanding to abstain from meats;" and they entirely rejected both of the Sacraments, Baptism and targuor, and seasons of sacrose of the modern Quakers.

Others among them admitted the Baptism of Adults, but rejected that of infants on the ground that those who died in infance could not have been established in from the threats of schism and party acrimony in the pulpit with whole-same from Romanists and dissent the marry, and commanding to abstain from meats;" and they call the threats of schism and party acrimony in the pulpit with whole-same from Romanists and dissent the marry, and commanding to abstain from meats;" and they call the threats of schism and party acrimony in the pulpit with whole-same from Romanists and dissent the marry, and commanding to abstain from meats;" and they call the threats of schism and party acrimony in the pulpit with whole-same from Romanists and dissent the marry acrimony in the pulpit with whole-same from Romanists and dissent through along.

The assaults she has met from Romanists and dissent through along the marry acrimony in the pulpit with whole-same from Romanists and dissent through along the party acrimony in the pulpit with whole-same from Romanists and dissent through along the party acrimony in the form your flock the roaring lion that walketh about?

So closely connected is your duly in the pulpit wi yourself, as some do who speak as if they were angels a remnant; for you have not won the blessing of God, and not men: yea, as if they were Christ preaching nor given demonstration of the aid of his Spirit. to the disobedient spirits now in prison. You will And now let us leave these elements, and go on to preach with all earnestness, with all solemnity; but a higher part of our subject. In arranging your scheme The preachers of this last doctrine were Peter Bruis never more solemnly exhorted to keep close to her it is difficult for a weekly journal to avoid more or rant. For that, if sincere, belongs to a state of mind them, in forming your style, your manner of delivery, you will never work yourself up into what is called a of subjects for the pulpit, in your manner of treating and his disciple Henry, after whom their followers Divine Head, than at present. The spirit of the age, which is utterly at variance with that not only of the do not in any way conform to the standard which your were called sometimes Petro-brussians, and sometimes but it has been our aim at all times to keep clear of Christian preacher, but of every true Christian. What congregation shall choose for you, unless it be quite passage is there in all Scripture, the proper recitation | agreeable to your good taste, and sound conscientious of which admits of it? why then should your sermon? judgment. You must seek God's approval, and not Such extravagancies will, no doubt, attract the atten- men's; you must consider how you appear before Him, tion of the vulgar, and satisfy that vacuity in their and not how before them. Men, and all show before But it will repel those who are most capable of sound ment of God must alone be regarded. The preacher instruction. They deeply feel the impropriety of all of the Gospel of Christ must never forget that he is heat and fume, and your shouts will remind them more the teacher, and therefore the leader, and not the folof the priest of Baal, than of the minister of Christ. lower, of men. He has nothing to do with their likings Should you ever be transported into such fits, depend or dislikings. Whether in season or out of season, he sonal contests, than the instructive investigations of upon it that you have either indulged an unevangelical must press that which his best judgment approves, if That our course has satisfied all our readers, espe- madness, and studying effect. In either case you have sent him as a master of instruction. cially for the last few months, we are not so unrea- not remembered either what you are, or where you This is a vital point indeed, in the matter of your sonable as to expect. Some would like to have us are; and in the latter, have been preaching not Christ sermon. Here lies one of the severest and most scru-

those passages which have most excited us by the ex- of your hearers are carnally minded. They like the

take care of themselves, and you will grow rich. The to be a steward of the mysteries of the world to come. same principle holds in growing rich unto any excel- Unfixed in your principles, how can you but toes your lency; and the man, who would attain to his full mea- hearers about by every wave and wind of doctrine? sure of efficiency as a preacher of the Gospel of Christ, How can you rightly divide the word of which you must, in the first instance, look well to his words and have never sufficiently ascertained the extent or bear-

But these are the body. Earnestness is the spirit strong food, and choose the proper season for each?

minds which requires to be filled up with excitement. men, must be utterly cast out of sight, and the judgimpetuosity of mind, or you are methodical amid your he would not be the slave of those to whom God has

manifestly working through many past years, should have more or less produced their effects upon the have more or less produced the have more or less produced the have more or less produced the ha the less severe because it meets you upon the very The use of action also by the minister of the Gos- entrance of your ministry. And equally trying is Adam was a perfect man, when he was but a minute pel of Christ requires the exercise of good taste and popularity and unpopularity. If you shall become old, and all his children are old even in the cradle, sound discretion. Its limits are obviously narrow; immediately popular, then you are encouraged to perfor he must not for a moment allow his manner to be severe in the plan with which you have begun; but confounded with that of the actor in the theatre, or as you are in your novitiate, and even at the threshold of approbation from men of intelligence and high reof the popular haranguer on the hustings, or even of of that, this is likely, from want of experience, to be that is born from above, John iii, 3, (for it may be so the speaker on the platform of a religious meeting. very imperfect; and thus you will exclude that imspicuous portion of our readers we have received in The opinion of pure antiquity seems to have been provement to which the exertion of your talents, under against it, unless very moderately used. The Greeks the grace of God, would have brought you. You ened from the old death, Eph. ii. 5, he is, contrary to were a very excitable people, and much given to enought rather to suspect that you are wrong; for, in the former, a new man, a new creature, the old cagle force their speaking with action; but the exquisite the very first place, popularity, when immediate, cantaste and pure piety of the better days of their Church not have been gained by any sterling merit of the when old, hath entered the second time into his mowas grievously offended with the action of Paul of preacher. In some cases his admired qualities have there womb, and is born again; all the grey hairs and Samosata, who used to strike his thigh, and stamp been merely personal; in others, they have been imwrinkles fall off from time, as the scales from blind The Puseyan controversy may now be considered with his feet. We then, so cold a people as scarcely puted by the perverted judgment of his hearers, who ganized religious sect. Its foundation was laid and Church. Many of the most prominent of the Chris- as drawing to a close, and the manner in which it has ever, on common occasions, to employ it, ought to be are prejudiced in favour of exclusive stress upon some its organization effected this year. Here then com- tian Associations around us, have seen and felt this been conducted will remain in the records of the Inences the proper history of the Baptist society. Its movement in the retirement of their members and min
Church as a memorial of the ability, learning, and of it has a good effect cannot be doubted; it persuades very, or of a peculiar phraseology, or even of particular society. Its movement in the retirement of their members and min
Church as a memorial of the ability, learning, and of it has a good effect cannot be doubted; it persuades very, or of a peculiar phraseology, or even of particular society. founders were John Matthias, a baker, and John Bocsisters to the Protestant Episcopal Communion, and in the next place, who so unfit to be continuous and moderation of the bishops and presbyters of the presisters to the Protestant Episcopal Communion, and in the next place, who so unfit to be casting away the old coat, a youth and spring again in though doubtless not aware of the fact, they have sufthough doubtless not aware of the fact, they have suftention which is too apt to wander away from mere
judges on such an occasion, as ninety-nine out of a
many men, from the old age and weak bedried state of After they had held the city upwards of a year, it fered their feelings to outrun their good sense and can
a grand ecclesiastical movement, which arose out of nature. Now that you may conceive wherein it conwas retaken from them, their leaders were put to dor in the severity of their judgment against us. The the peculiar state of the religious mind of England, desire of the religious mind of England engla desire of excitement in the vulgar, and if tolerated by tions of doctrine? Are they sufficiently spiritually whom it is conceived, and in what womb it is carried, others, withdraws their attention from the sermon to minded to be able to discover and appreciate the more I will require no more of you, than to observe and the man. In any recitation whatever it will be found, inward, more spiritual, more substantial qualities of I believe, that we least remember to any good effect, their preacher? On the contrary, the great majority ternal apparatus of their delivery. Indeed, we often exclusive preaching of some one doctrine, because it to England, where they were the first that ever maintained to the string the forces of Protestant sectatained to the string the forces of Protestant sectathe string the string the forces of Protestant sectathe string the string the forces of Protestant sectathe string the string movement owes its origin. "Puseyism" was only a been so carried away by what now, on calm reflection hension, their ignorance, their narrowness of mind, and the Sacraments as of no efficacy. Fourteen of them were afterwards executed.

Without enlarging now upon the particulars we have noticed, it should be considered that useful lessons were afterwards executed.

Without enlarging now upon the particulars we have noticed, it should be considered that useful lessons it is passing away, the movement itself is progressing, deep and the desired end. They like merely external advantage of the movement itself is progressing, deep and the desired end. They like merely external advantage of the movement itself is progressing, deep and the desired end. They like merely external advantage of the movement itself is progressing, deep and the desired end. They like merely external advantage of the movement itself is progressing, deep and the desired end. They like merely external advantage of the movement itself is progressing, deep and the desired end. They like merely external advantage of the movement itself is progressing, deep and the desired end. They like merely external advantage of the movement itself is progressing, deep and the desired end. They like merely external advantage of the movement itself is progressing. the desired end. They like merely external advan- is separated from it, it returns to be but a stock or 1536. The heresy was modified and stripped of tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control opinion—a struggle between contending principles; and they often even like a peculiarity, on it, and enables it to perform any work of nature. ome of its most odious features, by Menno Simon, a the temper when sweeping denunciations and acrimotine heresy was modified and stripped of tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control whether there is a Church owing its origin to a divine the temper when sweeping denunciations and acrimotine heresy was modified and stripped of tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control whether there is a Church owing its origin to a divine the temper when sweeping denunciations and acrimotine heresy was modified and stripped of tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control whether there is a Church owing its origin to a divine the temper when sweeping denunciations and acrimotine heresy was modified and stripped of tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control whether there is a Church owing its origin to a divine the temper when sweeping denunciations and acrimotine heresy was modified and stripped of tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control whether there is a Church owing its origin to a divine the temper when sweeping denunciations and acrimotine heresy was modified and stripped of tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control whether there is a Church owing its origin to a divine the temper when sweeping denunciations and acrimotine heresy was modified and stripped of tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control whether there is a Church owing its origin to a divine the temper when sweeping denunciations and acrimotine heresy was modified and stripped of tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control whether there is a Church owing its origin to a divine the tance of forbearance. It is not always easy to control the tance of forbearance and tance of forbeara Frieslander, from whom the heretics took the name of Menno Simon, a modern sweeping denunciations and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the name of nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the name of nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless, you had better not lies a creation and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless, you had better not lies a creation and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless, you had better not lies a creation and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless, you had better not lies a creation and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless, you had better not lies a creation and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless, you had better not lies a creation and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless, you had better not lies a creation and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless, you had better not lies a creation and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless, you had better not lies a creation and acrimo- nious rebukes are dealt forth towards us—for though the naturally quiet and motionless. Mediander, from whom the heretics took the name of Mediander, from the heretics took the name of Mediander, before, the repetition is very apt to kindle feelings that of doubt and uncertainty? Have the Tractarians by appropriate intonation. In short, when a man has like to be taught their own ways, just indirectly without the soul. Set a man to remove a mountain, We again hear something of the foreign the Christian should not cherish, and which if on his decided this question? Long before they commenced once deeply felt his true position, and according to enough, so as that they may not be shocked with the and he will leave, perhaps, to obey your command, guard he will not be so likely to indulge. Another their labours it was in agitation, and they have increased that provided against his natural defects, so that he open and palpable accommodation to their will, but in event will do no more towards the displacing of lesson which should be learned under these circumlesson which should be learned under these circumlesson which should be learned under these circumthe difficulty of its solution. We consider the movemay neither manifest a repulsive coldness, which looks
may enjoy the illusion of a thin spiritual veil thrown
it, than a stone in the street could do: but now let The stances, is the duty of a more diligent and careful an omnipotent power beannessed to this man, let a stances, is the duty of a more diligent and careful study of the principles, the history and usages of the study of the principles and the study of the study of the principles and the study of the s

that dere ought to be no other King than Christ, darkened her councils.

And again, another use to be made of the treat
The high places of the earth heard and trembled, and favourable; but if your rule have spiritually, is as great a miracle as that.—Dr. mmon, and other notions of a similar fanatiment we are receiving, is to regard it as an admonition the valleys beneath received and prolonged the sound.

That again, another use to be made of the carts near and tremoted, and only, in its natural key, and in accordance with your Be assured, that if your rule have been thus formed, Hammond.

expediency, however in the outset it may appear to

word written; neither may it expound one place of word written; neither may it expound one place of word written; neither may it expound one place of good utterance lies in the clear though subdued artiful those whom you ought to guide, and when wider expesuited to the frankness and authority of the professed

ing? How shall you distinguish the milk from the

most cheering to observe the energy and pious zeal she is evincing, and the indications afforded of her upward With this number the XVII volume of the Mesis evincing, and the indications afforded of her upward of the word o senger is completed, and our first thought and duty and onward course towards what we humbly believe sion, and moreover by the rebuke of its own shortmust be towards that merciful and holy Being, by will prove a more exalted and influential position in comings, which is so forcibly conveyed to the lively sation you diligently walk the rounds of your parish comings, which is so forcibly conveyed to the lively when it has been set in mation. You may create an conscience by the perfect sincerity and the perfect attention required by the effective utterance of the

A NEW CREATURE.

It is observable, that our state of nature and sin is, in Scripture, expressed ordinarily by old age, the natural sinful man; that is, all our natural affections that are born and grow up with us, are called the old man; as if, since Adam's fall, we were decrepit and feeble, and aged as soon as born, as a child begotten by a man in a consumption never comes to the strength of a man, is always weak, and crazy, and puling, hath all the imperfections and corporal infirmities of age before he is out of his infancy. And, according to this ground, the whole analogy of Scripture runs; all that is opposite to the old decrepit state, to the dotage of nature, is new. The new covenant, Mark i. 27. The language of believers, new tongues, Mark xvi. 17, . A new commandment, John xiii. 34. A new man, Eph. ii. 15. In sum, the state of grace is expressed by, all is become new, 2 Cor. v. 17. So that old and new as it divides the Bible, the whole state of things, the world; so it doth that to which all these serve, nay, even dead with old age, Eph. ii. 5. And then consequently, every spiritual man, which hath some-Tobit's eyes, and he comes forth a refined, glorious, beauteous, new creature: you would wonder to see understand with me, what is meant by the ordinary phrase in our divines, a new principle, or inward principle of life, and that you shall do briefly thus. A motion, without a soul to enliven it; without that, Church as they are to be traced in ner several formed the government, good order, and good morals. At laries and through all time back to the Apostolic age, the Church. Mourning over this sad defection, and action be natural to him, he will employ it in subjection to the church. Mourning over this sad defection, and action be natural to him, he will employ it in subjection to the church. Wou have heard in the Primitive commencement of the sect they were such, both marking those periods when her face was most bright taking their stand on the fundamental doctrines of the unpopular at the outset? Are you to be discouraged Church of a grain of faith removing mountains; and and fair, as well as those more gloomy days, when some gloomy days, magistrates was inconsistent with religious liberty, and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and that the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and disinterested moments, under knowledge, under on one dead in trespasses and sins, the making of a state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and disinterested moments, under knowledge, under on one dead in trespasses and sins, the making of a state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error, and falsehood encumbered her path and the state and error and and long that universal attention was at length excited. to be not natural to you, the impression is by no means taste, under judgment, under prayer, to accommodate carcase walk, the natural old man to spring again, and

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.
Origin of the Baptists.
The Church's Trials in Western New-York. A New Creature. The Puseyan Controversy.
The Clergyman in the Pulpit.

Poetry.—A Martyr's Grave.
The lafe Rev. J. P. Lathrop.
English Eccles'l Intelligence.

We request the attention of our readers to an article on our first page from the Gospel Messenger, - one flinching advocacy of the cause he has felt it his duty destruction even of the form and name of Christianity. to defend, -in uncompromising maintenance of those | The compilers of this truly infamous production principles which as a Christian and a Churchman, he must have presumed upon a very depraved state of because of fierce opponents or of timid brethren. And cerely do we hope that they have calculated erroneall his advocacy of the truth,—all his maintenance of ously, even within the comparatively narrow sphere is built, -all his promulgation of Evangelical Truth | There is, we must believe, a better spirit amongst the and Apostolic Order, has been with a marked and unchangeable temper of love; with a composure appa- dices, what they may, -than to look with a moment's feel it, indeed, to be a high privilege to be permitted ple's Almanack.' to say so; to offer our poor testimony to the excellence of the Gospel Messenger; and to state, what we do sincerely and warmly from the heart, that, in our belief, there lives not in the wide bounds of the Church Catholic a kinder, more amiable, more single-hearted man, or one more exemplary in every relationship of life, than the Gospel Messenger's Editor. And well assured we are that thousands of his Christian and well-instructed readers will join us in all the warmth of the humble testimony that we bear; will join us, too, in the earnest prayer that he may, for many, many years, be spared yet to the Church of God,-that his course may be marked by undiminished usefulness and prosperity; and that his last hours, as well assured we feel they will, may experience the peace and joy which Christians alone can know.

No more than our estimable friend do we feel alarm at the whirlwind and the storm which sometimes rage about our Zion, and threaten to lay her towers and battlements even with the ground: she is safe in a higher protection than man can give: we shall never, we trust, let go our confidence in His arm of strength, and in the promise of his never-failing presence to his Church; and the tempest let loose by his permission, may shake and purify and move to watchfulness, but it never can destroy. These trials of His Church would not be sent, if they were not designed to provoke to more vigilance, and diligence, and holiness; and in striving humbly, yet earnestly, to realize the correction and improvement they are meant to pro- jects of the meeting briefly stated, the Secretary, upon duce, we shall be taught also to look off from our own feebleness, and to rely more upon God's strength.

We have had but a small share of the editorial experience of our estimable friend; but enough, alas! to know, that he who undertakes this—we must believe it, in these times, necessary—duty, subjects himself to toil that knows no respite,-to anxiety which has few intermissions,—to calumny and insult, to those fan-tastic tricks of scorn and contumely, which make the intermissions,-to calumny and insult, to those fan-"angels weep." To many, too well we know, truth In order to arouse and make available the comparatively in every guise is hateful; and the proclaimers of that dormant energies of Churchmen in this Colony, and to perpetuate to all generations the benefits conferred upon us by the truth must therefore bear a more than double share two great and venerable Church Societies in the Mother of this resentment. There is truth, too, affecting the | Country, our Church Society commenced its career of usefulconstitution, and therefore the well-being, of God's ness in April, 1842, uniting in its comprehensive scope the visible Church, which, as watchmen upon Zion, we are According to the first article of its Constitution, "the Society bound to tell of: this, because it is at variance—as necessarily it must be—with the thousand religious the Ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland, novelties of man's devising, which have been the growth of the last three centuries, we are assailed with

sincerely can we say that there rests within our breast means of travelling and resident Missionaries: assistance t no worse retaliatory wish than this, -that all may see as we see; that all professing Christian sects and parties may leave their distractions and contradictions, and be one with Christ's one and undivided Church; Sunday and Parochial Schools: the temporal support of the and be one with Christ's one and undivided Church; that one and all may commence the union on earth which is to be unbroken and perpetual in heaven.

We observe from our late English files, that the intelligence of our recent political movements had

An article of the Constitution of the Society provides that 'in connexion and correspondence with the Society, District Associations shall be established, comprising one or more been heard, and discussed in England; and in those papers which support the Conservative cause in the Mother Country, our political affairs are spoken of in the Mother Country our political affairs are spoken of in the Mother Country out the Mother Country of the Mother Country out the Mother Country of the Mother Country out the Mother Country of the Mothe terms of warm encouragement to our honoured Governor General, and his loyal supporters. We extract

"We have received very many letters from various parties in Canada, all speaking of the Governor's proceedings most favourably, and we have no doubt that the Royalist party will rally round him and support him in the town of Cobourg, on the 13th of June, 1842, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese kindly consenting to preside on the occasion, was fully organized under the his stand against the unprincipled faction whom he has en-deavoured to conciliate, and who are now arrayed against him. In his stand he has maintained the honour and in-more than was to be expected, since it is well known with him. In his stand he has maintained the honour and interest of the British empire against a rabid and factious majority. It is quite evident that England might as well send a man of straw to administer Canadian matters as one who would be prepared tamely to submit to the demands of the Lafontaine party. We do not say but that the patronage of the Crown should be to some extent under the influence of the ministry, in so far as regards the filling political executive offices, but to throw the whole the months of hexaling existings. Although the regular Quarterly Meetings of the Association of the Rector of Cobourg and the efficient establishment of our present Branch Association of the Church Society.

Although the regular Quarterly Meetings of the Association were half according to the constitution, in July at Cobourg. filling political executive offices, but to throw the whole official pap into the mouths of brawling partisans, and thus effect a revolution in the office-holders under every change of administration, would be to form a precedent were duly organized, yet in accordance with the advice of the

Ministry in the province. The King or Queen of England can 'do no wrong,' he or she is (personally) irresponsible; her representative in Canada is not. He is as much the Prime Minister of Canada as the delegate therein of Royalty. He is a Minister, invested with those powers and functions which at home are confided to no delegate, but exercised by Majesty itself. For consibility, therefore, is as substantial and necessary heirs. Their responsibility, in short, must be limited by his. If it is not—if it becomes absolute or paramount to it—then all that can be said is, there is an end people in the Supreme Council of the State, becomes at once only another term for separation—only a step towards the dismemberment of the empire."

We feel persuaded that the sentiments thus exwe feel persuaded that the sentiments thus expressed, are those which are entertained by the great body of the English people; and we feel assured, too, Missionary by the Lord Bishop, and the following is a brief with the sentiments thus expressed, are those which are entertained by the great body of the English people; and we feel assured, too, afford a stronger encouragement to men of capital designing to emigrate from the Mother Country, than a of that loyal and conservative spirit which they have recently evinced. It proves,-what it is necessary should be proved to persons of intelligence and means desiring to make this land their future home,—that there exists amongst its inhabitants a determination officiated in the Townships of Cartwright, Manvers, Pointier, Asphodel, Seymour, and Percy, on nine several occasions, and baptised seventeen children. To these services are to be added, a Missionary visit to Seymour West, when the holy Eucharist may still continue to vouchsafe to them His blessing.

to maintain their connexion with the Mother Country, and that they stand in firm, unmoveable array against a principle which, if unchecked, would soon dissolve it,-an encroachment, namely, upon the rights and prerogatives of the Crown, which the Crown's Representative in this Province has felt it his conscientious duty to resist.

Never perhaps was there a sadder exemplification of the licentiousness to which, in certain cases, the press submits itself, than a publication which has recently been transmitted to us, entitled "The People's Almanack," and published by the Messrs. Lesslie of which, perhaps, we might more appropriately have Toronto. It is such a tissue of calumny and falseheaded "The Christian Editor's Trials in Western hood from beginning to end, that the task would be New York," than have given it the designation that an endless one to point out in detail its aberrations we did. Even at this distance, and absent, as we are, from truth and decency. The spirit which devised from the sight and sound of local causes of excitement and executed this work, is clearly a revolutionary and and pain which have affected our venerable and valued an infidel one: it spares no functionary in the State contemporary and friend, we can understand why he from the Governor General down to the lowest officeshould often have felt depression amidst hope, and bearer, save the discarded Executive Councillors, sorrow in his rejoicing. Yet we join with him in no member of the Church from the Bishop of Toronto praising God that, amidst so many alternations of down to the babe baptized; and while it is full, of comfort and grief, and of hope and anxiety, he has course, of the most extravagant ferocity against the been permitted, through a long course of useful years, Church of England, it has few respectful words for to "continue unto this day,"—to continue on in un- any other religious body, and obviously aims at the

could not regard as unessential things, or to be thrown the public taste and feeling, in sending forth such a those holy principles upon which our glorious Church | where the shameless compilation is likely to circulate. people, - be their defects of education, or their prejurently never ruffled, - with a gentleness which neither satisfaction or complacency at the complication of angry foes nor injudicious friends could disturb. We wicked calumny which is embodied in Lesslie's "Peo-

> Our correspondent "A Subscriber from the first' will, upon reflection, agree with us in thinking that it is time to have done with the Oxford controversy .-In reference to that well-worn subject, we publish on our first page to-day a short article from the Church and State Gazette, which strikes us as fair to all parties, and withal correct and just in itself. We trust sincerely we shall have no further occasion to allude to the subject; but that all Churchmen, forgetting that such a controversy has ever existed, will be united and unanimous in the effort to promote the common cause of our Zion, -consistent in their inflexible adherence to our own polity, discipline, and doctrines; and endeavouring to adorn their profession by religious and unblameable lives.

> The Annual Meeting of the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch of the Church Society was held in St. Peter's Church of this town on the evening of Tuesday last, the 30th ult., -which, notwithstanding the great severity of the weather, was numerously and most respectably attended. The business of the evening was preceded by the usual Evening Prayer,-Prayers being read by the Rev. S. Givins, and the Lessons by the Rev. W. M. Shaw, -concluded by an Anthem, beautifully sung by the choir, from the 52nd chapter of Isaiah. The chair having been taken, and the obbeing called upon, read the following

REPORT.

In presenting the First Report of the NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH ASSOCIATION, your Commit-"all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed," for the success which has attended the attempt to

every indignant epithet for venturing to utter.

But it is to be hoped we have learned to bear it all with becoming equanimity and patience; and most Clergymen of the Church, who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity, and to their widows and orphans: furnishing Church and its Ministers, including all matters relating to the care and improvement of the present resources of the Church, and whatever measures may be thought best for increasing

An article of the Constitution of the Society provides that the following from the St. James's Chronicle of the 2d January:—

shall be associated, as composing a Committee of Management, the Clergy of the several Parishes or Missions within the bounds of such District, and one or two laymen from each of

onat found in British legislation, and only equalled in the chief supporters of the Church Society, it was deemed expedient to defer the commencement of more active operations to The following is from the Times of the 3d of Janu- the beginning of the past year, and to date the subscriptions

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held in Peter "The truth is, that 'responsible government,' or, in other words, representative government, in a colony, is not, and cannot in the nature of things be, the same thing as responsible or representative government in an imperial state. The relative position of the Monarch and present, and the lively interest manifested, spoke loudly in his advisers in the mother country is not analogous in all present, and the lively interest manifested, spoke loudly in respects to that of the Governor General and his local favor of the sound Churchmanship of that flourishing Township. In July, the Committee met for the dispatch of ordinary

Considering the great destitution of the means of grace as ministered by duly authorized hands, the Committee felt it to the exercise of these powers he is responsible (humanly speaking) to the Imperial Crown alone—to the power which confided them to him, and to that only. He is a Minister himself as much as any one of the local Minister himself as muc dent within their bounds. Though, as yet, it impossible to meet the emergency to any thing like the full extent of the necessity of the case, yet the result has been far from unsatisfactory : and, considering the limited means at the to colonial dependence, and 'responsible government,' command of the Association, an amount of good has been done instead of meaning only the just representation of the which, while it calls for thankfulness to the Great First Cause of all that is holy and beneficial, should encourage the liberal services in future. to renew and increase their liberality, and excite the lukewarm Moved by the to a more due appreciation of the duties incumhent on them : duties, we may be permitted to add, which it is to be feared

body of the English people; and we feel assured, too, that nothing can inspire with a better confidence, or that nothing can inspire with a better confidence, or fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, fourteen different stations, in the Townships of Seymour, Percy, Asphodel, Dummer, Manvers, Cartwright, Cramahe, and Murray. The total number of Services was forty-six, number of manifestation on the part of the people of the Colony Baptisms forty-two, and of Marriages, two. The Rev. John Wilson, Assistant Minister at Cobourg, under arrangements with the Association in succession to the Rev. Wm. Lawrie, officiated in the Townships of Cartwright, Manvers, Dummer, Asphodel, Seymour, and Percy, on nine several occasions, and their devout thankfulness to the Giver of all good for their past

to Percy. It will be borne in mind, that still, as heretofore, CALCUTT, Esq., and the Clergy, especially of the rear Townships, are in the habit of rendering extra Parochial services in the Townships neigh-bouring to those in which they reside. Besides those which have already been enumerated, four Missionary visits have been paid to Cartwright, four to Manvers, and four to Asphodel, and monthly excursions made to Seymour and Percy by licensed Catechists from the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cooourg, exclusive of Services either by the Assistant Minister of Cobourg, or by Catechists, once a fortnight at Colborne.

Your Committee, knowing the great importance of an abundant and cheap supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-books, and also of books and tracts, inculcating either in pleasing and anxious to make the Central Depository at Cobourg as tive as possible; their wishes, however, in this respect have been but partially realized, as the appropriations for Travelling Missionary service, and to Parochial Committees for local purposes, have absorbed the greater part of their available funds.

The Managing Committee apportioned the expence of Travelling Missionary duty for the year 1843, amounting to £70, as follows:—Cobourg and its vicinity, £30; Peterboro', £10; Port Hope, £10; Cavan, £5; Darlington, £5; Seymour, £5; Fencion, £3; Emily, £2. Any sum exceeding these allott-ments raised by each Parochial Committee, after deducting one-fourth of the whole amount raised which, according to the Constitution, was to be transmitted to the Parent Society, was agreed to be appropriated to the Parochial Committees, in proportion to the sums raised by them respectively. According to this arrangement, the following sums have been allotted: To the Cobourg Committee, £30; to Cavan, £1 16s. 9d.; to Port Hope, £1 14s.; to Seymour, £3 7s. These sums are spent principally in the maintenance of Sunday and Parochial

The Treasurer's account for the year 1843 is as follows:into the back ground, or kept concealed or disguised, mass of impiety and falsehood as this; and most sin- DR. The Newcastle and Colborne District Branch of the "Church Society," in Account with the Treasurer.

> Jan'y, 28 .- To paid for two blank books for use of June 30.-To paid six months' salary, to date, to Rev. W. Lawrie, as Travelling Missionary, at £100 Sterling per 55 11 1 October 5 .- To paid the Treasurer of Parent Society, on account of the onefourth of Collections
>
> Dec'r. 20.—To paid Cobourg Parochial Committee for local purposes, by order of Standing Committee To paid Cavan Parochial Committee, " To paid Port Hope Parochial Com-

mittee, for local purposes..........
22.—To paid for Book Case for Depository 30 .- To paid for Prayer Books and Testaments for Depository " To paid carriage of Church Society's To paid Rev. J. Wilson, six months' salary to date, on account of Travelling Missionary duty, by order of Standing Committee, at £25 Sterl-13 15 7 1

£145 19 6 Dec. 30.—By Subscriptions and Donations from Cobourg Parochial Committee, to date 84 By do. from Port Hope Parochial Com. 15 12 By do. from Cavan By do. from Darlington do. By do. from Peterboro' By do. from Emily By do. from Seymour By do. from Fenelon Falls do. By do, from Colborne do. By amount of Sacramental Collection in Seymour West, August 20, trans-" By Sales of Books to date....

Jan. 30.-By Balance in hand It is confidently hoped that there will be a great increase in the resources of the Association during the year on which we have now entered. In nearly all the parishes within the sphere of this Association, great efforts have been made in the building. The Protesting of the Association of parties: but permanent residents all over the kingdom. The Protesting of the Association of the Association of parties: but permanent residents all over the kingdom. The Protesting of the Association of parties: but permanent residents all over the kingdom. The Protesting of the Association of parties: but permanent residents all over the kingdom. the bitterest political opponents acknowledged that they not with standing that the times have not been very propitious in a pecuniary point of view. And consequently, though more has been done, in every way, for the spiritual benefit of these properties the only sure principles of action—principles which, professed and steadily adhered to, must produce prospect through the pure channel of our Reformed beauty and from which to depart is to fail. has been done, in every way, for the spiritual benefit of these Districts, through the pure channel of our Reformed branch of the Catholic Church, than in former years, yet many of the Parockial Commi tees have not been able to give that strenuous support to the Church Society, which they wished to do; nor has their organization been effective to the full extent to which their operations will undoubtedly be carried in future. It must be remembered, (if we may venture the comparison of sacred things with secular,) that the machinery is new to most of our people, and will take some time to work smoothly. By degrees we shall find in increasing ratio, that the members of the Church become more alive to the imperative duty of reserving all their could not act with equal force as a bond of contributions, their time, and influence, for the supply of the pressing wants of their own religious community, that they are less solicitons to sustain the credit of a false liberality than they have been, and that they seem to recognize more clearly and renew ship. Thus the temple of the Phonician leading their perpetual confederacy: and the Greeks, notwithstanding their perpetual contests, felt that they were one people when they were assembled to celebrate the Olympic Games.

In all the confederations of antiquity, Religion was, in the temple of the Phonician leading to the Latin confederacy: and effective, and from which to depart is to fail.—

These principles embodied in the forms of the Church, and engrained in the hearts of the people, offer a permanter of the Latin confederacy: that of Jupiter Latialis of the Latin confederacy: and effective, and from which to depart is to fail.—

These principles embodied in the forms of the Church, and engrained in the hearts of the people, offer a permanent extent of the Phonician leading their people, and felicity, and from which to depart is to all the confederacy: and engrained in the hearts of the people, offer a permanent extent of the propogle when they were assembled to celebra

variety of systems based on different and contradictory principles, can have very little fixed or decided principle of his own.

If, then, the wildest superstition Besides making a vast increase in the distribution of copies of the Holy Scriptures, of Prayer-books, and religious books and tracts, and aiding to a greater extent Sunday and Parochial Schools, your Committee look forward, in hopes of being pure, the body politic becomes happy.

The third, the third was a present to the very form of society, two things follow,—1st. That without religion social order cannot long exist in any country. 2d. That as Religion becomes the duty of the General Government to introduce a religious establishment for the United Propure, the body politic becomes happy. and tracts, and aiding to a greater extent Sunday and Parochial Schools, your Committee look forward, in hopes of being able at no very distant period to send forth two Travelling Missionaries at the same time; and to add to the useful means of construction of Pagan superstition can ever prevail among the nations acquainted with Christianity, the question is between it and the absence of all religion:

The wind construction of the United Provinces; and this can easily be done by giving body and efficacy to that of the Parent State. Indeed the Sister Churches of England and Scotland might be so regulated, by the page of the benefits of the richest character on his own Parish, and on his

Grateful to our Heavenly Father for the good which this Association has already effected, and depending upon the gra-cious influence of the Holy Spirit that the Church Society, comparison between the most celebrated of ancient nathrough its increased efficiency, will still more abundantly in yearly increasing measure extend the kingdom of our blessed Lord and Saviour, we would commit our cause, and all who aid it, to the gracious favour of our Triune God, imploring His continual help, that all our works may be begun, continued, the Jews stood vastly pre-eminent. For elevation of senand ended in Him, that thus we may glorify His holy name, timent, purity of manners, social enjoyment and personal

By order of the Managing Committee,

JONATHAN SHORTT, Port Hope, Jan. 29th, 1844. The Report having been read, Resolutions were

noved and seconded as follows:-Moved by the Rev. S. Armour, and seconded by W. CROFTON, Esq., and Resolved 1 .- That the Report just read be adopted, and that

the same be printed in The Church newspaper, for circulation amongst the Members of the "Church Society" in the Districts Moved by the Rev. R. J. C. TAYLOR, and seconded by

Resolved 2 .- That the different Parishes throughout the United Districts be earnestly and affectionately called upon to use their best exertions in co-operating with the objects of this valuable Society, in order that the means may be afforded of fully carrying out the intentions embraced in the Constitution of the same

Moved by D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. T. S. KENNEDY, and Resolved 3 .- That the Newcastle and Colborne Branch of

the Church Society, deeply impressed with the value and importance of the services of Travelling Missionaries for the unsupplied portions of these Districts, do use its best exertions continuance and promote an increase of such Moved by the Rev. W. M. Shaw, and seconded by J.

Boswell, Esq., and Resolved 4 .- That it is expedient to increase, without delay, the supply of Books at the Central Depository of this District Branch,—the same to be supplied at cost prices,—and that, in

Churches and Stations of these Districts on Easter Sunday Moved by the Rev. W. A. ADAMSON, and seconded by Major CAMPBELL, and Resolved 5 .- That this District Branch of the Church

given to the several Office Bearers of the same, and that they be equested to continue their valuable services for the ensuing

The moving and seconding of these Resolutions were accompanied by many excellent and animated addresses; and the result of the meeting, as a whole, was highly gratifying and promising.

The proper business of the District Branch having been terminated, some consideration was given to the attractive narratives or in didactic treatises, the fundamental principles of Evangelic Truth and Apostolic Order, have been —in order to connect with the annual and standing -in order to connect with the annual and standing subscriptions to the Church Society within its limits, a special donation towards the enlargement of St. Pete's Church in this town. In connection with this particular object, the following resolutions were passed, James Calcutt Esq. in the chair:-

Moved by the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, and seconded by R. THROOP, Esq., and

Resolved 1 .- That from the great and rapid increase of the population of the Town of Cobourg, and the in-ufficiency of the present, or St. Peter's Church, to contain all the members of the Church of England resident in this town and immediate righbourhood, it is expedient that steps should be taken without delay for enlarging the said Church. Moved by D. E. BOULTON, Esq., and seconded by J.

Boswell, Esq., (Churchwardens), and Resolved 2 .- That, for reasons which have been detailed to

MIN CLARK, Esq., and Resolved 3 .- That, in order to carry into effect the preceding Resolutions, a column of donations be added to the subscriptian-list of the "Church Society" for this Town and neighbourhood,—and that the said donations, for this object, be made payable in five equal annual instalments.

ione's present, and at the conclusion of the meeting about £350 was subscribed towards carrying it into onsequence effected in a style which will be comsensurate with the growing importance and wealth of ne place, and correspondent especially with the noble nd holy object which it is designed to promote.

We are directed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto request that those Clergymen who have not already ent forward the signatures to the Clergy Reserve Petition, would be kind enough to do so with as little lelay as possible.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE POLICY OF A GENERAL UNION OF ALL THE BRITISH PROVINCES OF NORTH AMERICA. Originally published in the Cobourg Star, A. D. 1839.) [CONCLUDED.]

LETTER XII.

ages resulting from a General Union would be the facilty with which the moral and religious improvement of shed similar to those in the Parent State, by which they would learn to distinguish between liberty and licentious

mss, and between social tranquility and anarchy. Every Government is entrusted with the guardianship of the public morals: and accordingly, the world's history presents no people or nation in any state of civilization without Religion. There must be some standard of mo without Religion. There must be some standard of more rail feeling, in order to keep society together. Indeed Religion, either true or false, has been at all times intipary purity of manners and conduct in all respect, as among the established Clergy of Great Britain and Iretions; and the farther back we trace any one people, the greater will be found the influence of its modes of worship

od already in operation in each Parish, that most excellent for no sort of Pagan superstition can ever prevail among them. It is therefore justly inferred that no government ment of which the Managing Committee most earnestly recommend to the best exertions of the members of this Association. This theorem, unless it be publicly professed and

and yet while every other nation was enslaved by superown District, has, at the same time, the high gratification of stition of the most odious and degrading character, the knowing that by means of the fourth transmitted to Toronto, he shares in the privilege of promoting the more extended objects which it is the province agreeful of the Parent Society of the only true God. Some countries advanced sincerely professed, is better than infidelity. the shares in the privilege of promoting the more extended ob-ects which it is the province especially of the Parent Society farther than they did in the arts and sciences, and some individuals among the heathen attained an eminence in personal virtues: but in religion, other tribes made no tions and the inhabitants of Judea. And what is remarkable, as we recede from this favoured country, superstition gets more revolting and civilization gradually disappears. and finally, by His mercy obtain everlasting life, through Jesus
Christ our Lord.

By order of the Managing Committee,

By order of the Managing Committee,

By order of the Managing Committee,

himself a messenger from heaven, and wielding all the attributes of the Divinity. The religion which he com-municated to mankind, though he perished in the cause, was rapidly spread by his followers, and all the wickedness and splendour of superstition fell before it. Through its propagation Judea now embraces half the world, and will in time cover the whole. By what means?—Not by the force of arms, but by the progress of sound opinion.

All the nations of Europe, one after another,—Greek,
Roman and Barbarian, gloried in the name of the crucified Galilean, and made national profession of the faith.

And at this hour, the east and the west, the north and the south, are throwing down their treasures before his manger. This blessed religion is still proceeding, and is radually making all nations one people, notwithstanding heir difference in colour, language and climate, and whether they inhabit the mountain or the plain, the coasts of the ocean or the recesses of the forest. It is breaking down by degrees all corrupt distinctions, and shall yet tame the wild, and restore Ishmael to his father's house, giving him an equal portion, without diminishing that of the son of Sarah.

Christianity will go forward whether we hear or whether we forbear, but woe shall inevitably overtake the nations and individuals who hinder its progress and place themselves in hostility to its holy requirements. It is a fact of singular importance, that no nation known to history, with the exception of the United States, ever existed without an established form of worship: and that some signal judgment has not already destroyed that exception, may be accounted for from the circumstance that Christianity prevails to a considerable extent among the people, and therefore a space may be given for repentence: but already symptoms of destruction appear. Anarchy is making rapid strides, and the foundations of the social compact are giving away.

The devout believer in the Bible can have no more patience or sympathy with professing Christians who place themselves in opposition to religious establishments, than with the avowed infidel: for such institutions are criptural and sanctioned by heaven. An ecclesiastical stablishment was ordained among the Jews by God himself, and though in some respects inapplicable to the Christian revelation, it involves the great principle of National Religion, and may with some modifications be adapted to all nations believing in the Gospel. It would

Moved by the Rev. S. GIVINS, and seconded by James indeed be monstrous if a religious establishment moulded by the hands of God yielded no instruction—no practical example for human guidance. Far from admitting so profane and impious a supposition, we boldly given to the several Office Bearers of the same, and that they be equested to continue their valuable services for the ensuing above that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the received to continue their valuable services for the ensuing above that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the received to continue their valuable services for the ensuing above that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the particular and a sow that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the particular and a sow that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the particular and a sow that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the particular and a sow that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the particular and a sow that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the particular and a sow that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the particular and a sow that no sincere and enlightened reader of his Bible services for the particular and the ean be opposed to National Church Establishments, or hesitate in admitting that the Jewish Church, separated from what was evidently special and temporary furnishes the best ground-work of a national religious polity, and will operate in every sanctified mind as a clear revelation of the will of God, that every nation professing Christiity is bound to make provision for its being taught to

> thing can be more clear than that the enemies of ecclesiastical establishments never read their Bibles with a sincere view of ascertaining the truth. For in every page such an institution stands forth in bold relief, and presents a brief but complete refutation of all their ob-

Nor are the Scriptures less couclusive against making

pointment and removal.

But although the ministers of Religion among the Jews were secured in a comfortable maintenance adequate to their wants and station in society, scope was still left for the manifestation of the spontaneous affection of the peopointment and removal. ple towards them, and to their zeal also on special occa- chial Lending Library, and it is hoped that, before the sions when public spirit was likely to meet the demand.

There was an annual gratuity to the Priests left to the liberality of the people, and such as might give excitement to pious regard towards them and open the way for a reciprocal feeling on the part of the Clergy. It was also the proposed feeling on the part of the large entry o Resolved 2.—That, for reasons which have been detailed to this Committee, the best means of enlargement at present to be a reciprocal feeling on the part of the Clergy. It was adopted, is by adding to the front, thus erecting a new tower also the usage of the Jewish Church, following the example of Moses, to appeal to the generosity of the nation into sittings, besides otherwise increasing the accommodation. Whenever the house of God needed extensive repairs, or Moved by G. M. Boswell, Esq., seconded by Benjaun Clark, Esq., and
was to be rebuilt, or synagogues erected. A generous
enthusiasm was thus enkindled and always surpassed the
delay to make such an addition to the present sacred edi-

enthusiasm was thus enkindled and always surpassed the necessities of the occasion.

The Jewish polity, as established by God himself, likewise furnishes a complete refutation of the monstrous dogma of modern infidels and political dissenters, that

and being appointed to act in high trusts, it is their duty to sanctify their acts as public men by the offices of religion, otherwise their acts cannot be acceptable, but displeasing to God, and destructive to themselves. Irreligious men are in truth incapable of discharging the functions of government. When a nation is piously administered, it possesses the means of conveying religion to every one of its families: it has all the qualifications and conscientious inducements, spiritual and secular to make its people religious—those who cannot afford to pay as well as those who are indifferent and disinclined; and to collections annually made in church for the same object.

An established Church is therefore of infinite advantage to the well being of any nation. It preserves the purity of doctrine which ought to be the first consideration in every Christian country, and sanctifies the State by maintaining the purity of political practice. In private life it gives confidence and uniformity to virtue and true dignity of manners. It secures the religious instruction of the whole population and fixes their minds on the purest principles, from which they cannot be easily shaken. Spread over the whole land, they cannot be influenced by any sudden wind of doctrine. Moreover, RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

fortified by their creeds and Liturgies, standards of truth
resting on the Bible, and with forms sanctioned by apostolic usage, they are kept steadily in the true path, and proceed with a regularity eminently conducive to right-mindedness and holiness of life.

It is the duty of an Established Church to present religion with authority, to be what it really is, the first object of every man—his noblest interest—and what ought ever to be nearest his heart. Such an institution affords a general refuge for and defence of religious truth
—a magnificent example of purity of doctrine and a model of clerical manners and learning. Accordingly,

There is perhaps no greater blessing possessed by any nation than that which the mother country enjoys in

and opinion and complicated discipline, to yield to tran-sient impressions, however general they may be for a Archdeaconry of New Brunswick, was held in the

If, then, the wildest superstitions were found useful and fixed body in any country, able to influence its proce

vinces; and this can easily be done by giving body and as to proceed harmoniously through all the Colonies. They promote true morality and purity of life: they keep warm, without being enthusiastic: they become the mend to the best exertions of the members of this Association.

"Chairty begins at home," is a proverb which is sometimes assigned as an excuse for indifference to more remote calls for assigned as an excuse for indifference to more remote calls for the does not end at home, but, as a stone thrown into a placid pool does not end at home, but, as a stone thrown into a placid pool based as they revere or reject God's revealed will.

Christiantly is known, unless it be publicly professed and acknowledged. The truth of this is as certain as the truth of the guide and sweetener of life, the cordial of disease, the conqueror of death. Such an assistance; the true Christian, however, will feel that Charity which uniformly shows that nations are exalted or debased as they revere or reject God's revealed will. does not end at home, but, as a stone thrown into a placid pool makes circles which extend around to the most distant verge, so Charity should extend its action wherever either spiritual or temporal necessity invites its exercise. The contributor to the funds of this Association, while bearing his part in conferring that we know, but we force you not to attend its minis

4th March, 1839.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. RECTORY OF COBOURG.

A full statement having been given of the services maintained within this charge, in the statistical account of the parish, published in "The Church" about twelve months ago, less now remains to be said. The Circular introduced into that account, and indicating certain parochial arrangements in correspondence with recommendations contained in the charge of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in the summer of 1841, has been strictly acted upon. Baptisms have been performed in public, after the second lesson, on the first sunday of every month at Evening Prayer; and, on these occasions, there has been a public catechizing of the children, accompanied with familiar expositions of that admirable summary of the

doctrines of the Church, instead of the usual sermon. The propriety and advantage of this arrangement has been very generally admitted; and while the former helps to convey more solemn and becoming impressions of the Baptismal Sacrament, the latter cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon the younger members of the The Notitia Parochialis for the year 1843, stands as

Baptisms (including 19 adults)...... 166 Burials,... Marriages,... Greatest number at one celebration.... 133
Average at monthly Communions.... 73
Added during the year...... 52
Total number in 1843,..... 265

The system of making weekly collections in Church, in correspondence with primitive and Apostolic custom, was adopted in the month of February last, and the result during the year has been as follows:-Collections on ordinary Sundays (11 months) £67 9 3

on Sacramental occasions, 45 15 on Special occasions, viz

 Church Society
 £20
 0
 0

 Parochial School
 8
 5
 7

 Sunday School
 10
 15
 0

valuable services, in every department of duty, the Rector of the parish is happy, upon this occasion, to bear

The Parochial School, conducted by Mr. T. Goode, in the commodious and handsome Gothic building erected for that purpose, has, during the past year, shewn an average attendance of 18 boys, and 14 girls; there having been upon the books during that period about 57 in all-Besides the ordinary branches of education, these children are carefully instructed in the Holy Scriptures and in the Church Catechism. As the scholars attending this school necessarily embrace many of the poorest class of the community, and not a few of these resident at a considerable distance from the school, the attendance of the whole has not been as punctual as could be desired; but it is hoped, nevertheless, that much good seed has, through the Clergy dependent for their maintenance on the voluntary offerings of those whom they are appointed to instruct. The divine economy placed the ministers of religion in absolute independence of popular will or caprice, as well in regard to pecuniary support as to appoint and the paths of virtue and holiness, who maintenance on the voluntary offerings of those whom they are appointed to instruct. The divine economy placed the ministers of religion in absolute independence of popular will or caprice as well in regard to pecuniary support as to appoint the contraction of evil communications and preserve from the contraction of evil communications and the contraction of t preserve from the contagion of evil communications not

outhood,—and that the said donations, for this object, be made governments ought to have no business with religion.—

ayable in five equal annual instalments.

Much enthusiasm appeared to be excited in favour as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, to be

In addition to the regular Sunday services, and those of this new Christian enterprise amongst the parish-rulers of thousands, &c., and let them judge the people at all seasons." In the teeth of this, modern reformers in Church and State prefer men without religion. Whether the evenings of week-days, at the Parochial school-house, about £350 was subscribed towards carrying it into efect. No doubt can exist that this sum will be parly trebled, and the contemplated enlargement in onsequence effected in a style which will be composed and being appointed to act in high trusts, it is their duty and being appointed to act in high trusts, it is their duty and being appointed to act in high trusts, it is their duty because the contemplated enlargement in the or God be right, judge ye.

The administrators of government ought undoubtedly to be religious. They are individuals amenable to God, and being appointed to act in high trusts, it is their duty and the content and the cont which have been very satisfactorily attended.

all it offers a prevailing example.

An established Church is therefore of infinite advan
Dr. Cobourg Parochial Committee of the "Church Society,"

in account with the Treasurer. £ s. D. Dec. 30 .- To paid to date for Sunday School, viz: Book-case.....£2 12 0
Books for the use of School, Tickets, Class To paid for Tracts for Parochial purposes, to date
To paid to date for parochial School, viz: 1 15 0 Advance for completion of building£6 0 0

Books and Maps for Advanced on account of Master's salary 20 10 0 28 17 3 £57 16 10

Jan. 1 .- By balance in hand, allotted from funds of late Christian Knowledge Committee 16 14
Dec. 4.—By Collection in St. Peter's Church, in " By balance

NEW BRUNSWICK.

On Saint Stephen's Day, Tuesday, Dec. 26, the fourth Parish Church of Glenelg, Miramichi. Immediately after Divine Service, the Rev. James Hudson, B. A., Visiting Missionary, was requested to take the Chair, from whence he addressed the meeting, spoke of the various benevolent objects embraced by this excellent in stitution, and concluded with an earnest appeal to all who heartily desire the propagation of "the Faith once" —and once only—"delivered to the Saints," to practice the Christian luxury of self denial, and thus more effecively aid in furthering the Society's plans.

The following resolutions were then moved, seconded, and unanimously carried by the members of the Church, after which the Church Society's Subscription Paper was handed round for signatures, and the meeting dispers-Resolved-1. "That the members of this meeting have

heard, with much thankfulness to Almighty God, that the Church Society of New Brunswick continues in a prosperous state, and that its past exertions to promote Christian knowledge throughout "the neglected settle" ments," have been, in some measure at least, succesfully 2. "That the fact of the Church Society being a Mis-

sionary Society, a Bible Society, a Prayer Book Society, a Religious Tract Society, a Church-Building Society, and a Sunday School Society, should constitute a very powerful appeal to all who prize the faith of Christ, as professed by the Reformed British Catholic Church, to ontribute gladly and liberally to the timely support of

3. "That a moiety of 'The Offertory' collected in this Church during the present year be immediately transmitted to the Treasurer of the Church Society, and that the same be limited towards 'the building of Churches

4. "That the Visiting Missionary be requested, in the name of the Local Committee, to make an early application to the Executive Committee of the Parent Society for further pecuniary aid towards providing the great blessing of a House of God in the large, scattered, and religiously destitute parish of Nelson, in this Province.

Arrival of the Britannia. The Royal Mail Steam-ship Britannia, Captain John Hewitts

left Liverpool at 7½ o'clock, P. M., January 4, and arrived at Hallax at 8 o'clock 30 minutes, A. M., on the 19th, having made the passage in fourteen days and fourteen hours. She sailed from Halifax the same day at 3, P. M., and arrived an her wharf at East Boston, on the 21st, at 41 4, P. M., having made the entire passage in sixteen days and twenty-one hours. The steamer had a rough passage, with a continued heary sea, and squalls, rain and snow, and was detained off Halifax fourteen hours by the thick weather.

The following are the principal items of News .-

The position of Ireland has been such as to attract only a small portion of public attention, but as the period fixed for the trials is now drawing near, much interest is again beginning to be manifested in the matter. Last week notices were served on the Traversers and their attorneys, for the striking of & on the Traverses and their attorneys, or the strials will com-special jury this day (Wednesday,) and the trials will com-mence on the 15th inst. In the mean time the condition of Ireland is not by any means as satisfactory as could be desired Ireland is not by any means as satisfactory as could be desired. The papers teem with accounts of outrages of various descriptions, which are magnified or curtailed by the press of different denominations, to suit their own party purposes, and it is difficult, therefore, to arrive at anything like an accurate idea of the real-condition of the country.—Willmer's American News

Letter, Jan. 4.

The Dublin Mail states that the authorities, by some extraordinary and mysterious means, have become possessed of a list of persons marked out for assassination, and given warning to those intended victims of the Tipperary Thugs.

Lieutenant General Lord Downes has been employed by the Lieutenant deneral Lord Downes has been employed all the

power to make the circuit of Ireland, and inspect all the

The Penelope steam-frigate has landed in Kingston harbor a large number of gun-boats. They are intended for the Upper Shannon and the large lakes formed by that river in its progress towards the lower branch. They are immense with great heam, canable of common and common and common are supplied to the common and common are supplied to the comm with great beam, capable of carrying two guns, and accommodating a large body of men.

A number of friends to the Free Protesting Church of Scot An account of receipt and expenditure, in detail, is presented at the Annual Vestry Meeting on Easter Monlay in each year.

The Sanday S. J.

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on harbor l for the iver in its use boats, accommo-

14th ult., 14th ult., tly visited ad divided

CORN.- Upon foreign Wheat the duty has again advanced highest point for each; on Foreign Pease to 10s 6d, Colonial Beans to 2s, and Pease to 1s 6d per quarter. Prices of Wheat and Flour have undergone a little reduction since the departure of the last steamer, but there were some symptoms of a re-action on Friday last, and at our markets on Tuesday, the 2nd instant, stimulated by the accounts received this morning from London, we experienced a moderate demand, for English and London, we experienced a moderate demand for English, and Roreign free Wheats at an advance of 1d, and for good samples of Irish 2d per 70lb upon the rates of that day week. English and Irish Rhome and Irish Rhome at clerable ready sale, obtained an and Irish Flour commanding a tolerable ready sale, obtained an improvement of 1s per sack; but in States and Canadian we have no change to note: English Barley seemed to meet little nquiry at late prices; but Irish, of which a few lots appeared of superior quality, compared with previous arrivals, exceeded our last quotations: Malt, Beans, and Pease, with little busi-

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48			
**	0	58	
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45	0	58	
38	0	43	
30	0	35	
33	0	34	
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	30 33 31 26	30 0 33 0 31 0 26 0 none.	30 0 35 33 0 34 31 0 32 26 0 30 none.

SIONS .- The trade in American Provisions, in our report of the 3d of January last, denominated as "yet a new one" has during the year just closed, made rapid strices. Some of the articles must now rank as staples of large and positive consumption, whilst many of the others are daily growing into favour. With our working population in the manufacturing districts well employed, prices generally low, and money easy, a large, steady, and profitable trade for well selected articles lower price than Irish, the prejudice against the article amongst Shipowners is fast giving way; hence there is a regular demand from the trade, and the highest quotations are obtainable for a really fine article. The sales during the month have not been extensive, buyers only taking to supply present wants, desirous to ascertain the probable quantity likely to come forward before going into their winter stock. The stock of Beef, at this date, in harms in barrels and tierces, is equal to 6,080 tierces, a large proportion of which is old and inferior. The absence of the supplies of Pork to any extent, since March, owing to the advance in America, prevents a decided opinion being given as to the regularity of a demand here. To import now-would lose money; but should the price of Irish advance, as many anticipate, there would be a considered for the stock of Date, there would be an opening for foreign. The stock of Pork, at this date, is 829 barrels, none of which is in first The duty on Bacon and Hams, it is feared, is fixed to high to allow a chance for the American. The supplies of e articles that have appeared have not turned out so as to encourage further imports.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial affairs have, during the past month, gradually and steadily improved, and every day only tends to consolidate the beneficial change which is taking place. In Manchester and the and the surrounding manufacturing districts, there exists the greatest activity in every branch of manufacture, and we are happy in him every branch of manufacture, and we are happy in being able to state, that prices have so far advanced us to ensure a fair remunerating profit to the manufacturer. Parliament is summoned to meet on the first of February.

The packet ship Independence arrived with President Tyler's annual Message to Congress. The reception which it has met with las been anything but flattering. The Press—from the Times down to the lowest print in the country—has bestowed upon it only ridicule and sarcasm. The Times in noticing it says, "it is rether an object of curiosity than of interest, and says, "it is rather an object of curiosity than of interest, and when compared with other documents of the same nature, is remarkable only for its brevity. But," says the Times, "short as it is, it involves as much cant, braggadocia, and impudence as might be expected from a production three times as long and twice as great.'

The absence of all censure of the repudiating States, in so elaborate a document, is held to be one of its primary defects; the freebooting style in which it recommends the erection of American military posts on the Oregon, while the territory itself: itself is in dispute, has given much greater offence; and the manner in which the President hints his wishes for the annexation of Texas, and the hard words he bestows upon Mexico (from which it is evident that he desires to proceed to blows with all the statements of the statement of the state with that tottering Republic), has been held to indicate a very low standard of moral feeling. All these points have been sharply criticised. The conduct of the repudiating States, while it is evident that the desires to prospects of Canadian politics, namely, that the true cause of prospects of Canadian politics, namely, that the true cause of the resignation of the Lafontaine-Baldwin Ministry was a sense of the necessity into which they had fallen of strengthening while it is position as party leaders, by means of taking some step while it has directed the attention of a great number of persons their position as party leaders, by means of taking some st

ble with institutions purely democratic.

tueen Isabella II., called so young to the affairs of state, is at this moment the object of all my solicitude and of my most factions. Queen of Great Britain, and the cordial understanding existing dence.

I have concluded with the King of Sardinia and the Repubhave concluded with the King of Sardinia and the Republic of the Equator and Venezuela, treaties of commerce, and I am negociating with other states in several parts of the world, treaties which, whilst protecting our national industry and manufactures in the security to which they are entitled, will open a new case of the installment activity.

open a new career to their intelligent activity.

I have had the satisfaction of seeing the circle of my family enlarged by the marriage of my son the Prince of Joinville with the Prince. Princess Francisca, the sister of the Emperor of Brazil and Queen of Portugal. This union, by insuring the happiness son, adds a consolation more to those which God has

Our dome. Our dominion in Algeria will soon be universal and tranquil der the command of experienced leaders, amongst whom I proud to reckon one of my sons. Our brave soldiers comthe with admirable constancy the fatigues of war with the of peace.

The necessary measures for the execution of the general sys-

of the state over public education.

The intelligence from Spain is painful. That five country to 20s per quarter, and upon Flour to 12s 02d per barrel, the is a p.ey to intestine divisions, and appears to be on the eve of

Colonial.

ADDRESS FROM THE MOHAWK INDIANS OF THE

FATHER,—Our fathers have told us that after the treaty between the Six Nation Confederacy (of which we Mohawks formed a part) and the Crown of Great Britain, it was the prosterice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their practice of the practice of

nd to hold the reins? Do not tie up even her little finger-

that these benefits may be increased to our children. Whatever our white brethren may think, we feel assured that our ever our white brethren may think, we feel assured that our only hope of safety, lies in the connection between this country and Great Britain. It rejoices us therefore to hear that you, Father, are determined to do all in your power to continue that happy connection. We implore our white brethren of all parties to reflect upon past misfortunes, to lay aside their jealous feelings before it is too late, and, joining hand and heart, assist you in your benevolent endeavours to make this a prosperous may be safely anticipated. It being now established, that and Great Britain. It rejoices us therefore to hear that you, really good and well put up beef can be had from America at a Father, are determined to do all in your power to continue that lower are the safely and the s you in your benevolent endeavours to make this a prosperous

We pray the Great Spirit long to spare our Gracious Mother and yourself to govern us, and we beg to assure you that we love you both, and are at all times devoted to your service. Tyendenaga, 16th January, 1844.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

To the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte: I receive, my children, your affectionate Address with feels

ings of great pleasure and satisfaction.
Your love and attachment to our Gracious Queen are such as loyal and faithful hearts delight to entertain; and you may be sure that they will be foully estimated in Her maternal become

I trust that there is no ground to fear that you will ever lose Her Majesty's powerful protection, or be in any danger of being driven from the abodes which you now occupy. The past misfortunes of your race, and your loyal devotion and constancy, must interest every generous and grateful feeling in your behalf.
You have, I hope, ages of happiness before you, and God forbid
that it should be disturbed.
Continue with confidence to apply yourselves to the improve-

SECOND LETTER ON THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS, by the Old Montreal Correspondent of the Colonial Gazette, of London:-To the Editor of the Colonial Gazette.

Kingston, 25th January, 1844. By my letter of the 11th December last, I endeavoured to convey the following impressions with respect to the state and prospects of Canadian politics, namely, that the true cause of to American politics, to whom they were previously unknown or distasteful, has, at the same time, unpopularized the institutions of the United States in the eyes of the British nation, and induced vast numbers to believe that honesty is incompatible with institutions purely democratic.

The Provincial Act of Incorporation gives the Company all their position as party-leaders, by means of taking some step that the powers necessary in Canada to the accomplishment of the powers necessary in Canada to the accomplishment of the powers which may be that is, the Governor General and the Legislature—that is the powers which may be that is the powers which may be that is the powers which may be that is the powers which may be the powers and the powers which may be the powers which may be the powers which may be provided to excite a popular sympathy with themselves; that the powers necessary in Canada to the accomplishment of the powers which may be powers which may be provided to excite a popular sympathy with themselves; that the powers necessary in Canada to the accomplishment of the powers which may be provided to excite a popular sympathy with themselves; that the powers necessary in Canada to the accomplishment of the powers which may be provided to excite a popular sympathy with themselves; that the powers w and being in great danger of losing that of the Assembly, or third branch, they suddenly, in the midst of a most important Session of Parliament, picked a quarrel with the Governor The subject of the payment of the Roman Catholic Clergy by the State continues to be discussed by the English press. The Times is at the head of the party which advocates the imperative necessity of this measure. That paper quotes the evidence which was given before a Parliamentary Committee in 1825, when the Roman Catholic prelates expressed themselves ally bound to declare inadmissible and to resist accordingly; ally bound to declare inadmissible and to resist accordingly; ally bound to declare inadmissible and to resist accordingly; ally bound and we sincerely hope that Mr. Atcheson, the University of the Soverely hope that Mr. Atcheson, the Colony that the Co the representative of the Sovereign which he was constitution ally bound to declare inadmissible and to resist accordingly; that when the payment of stipends by the nation. Mr. O'Connell expressed a similar opinion on the same occasion, although he, like the prelates, is now opposed to the measure.

PRANCE.

the representative of the Sovereign which he was constitution ally bound to declare inadmissible and to resist accordingly; that when they asked the head of the government to strip the regal office of its dignity, by setting his hand to Mr. Baldwin's republican theory of the proper subordination of the Governor General to the Executive Council, they were aware of the unconstitutional nature of the demand, and knew that it would be representative of the sovereign which he was constitutional accordingly; that when they asked the head of the government to strip the Upper Canada, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Atcheson, the treptising projector, may be successful in his spirited efforts republican theory of the prosper subordination of the Governor General to the Executive Council, they were aware of the unconstitutional nature of the demand, and knew that it would The King and the Royal Family removed to the Tuilleries constitutional nature of the demand, and knew that it would be resisted; that it was the Governor General's wariness in desday, for the winter.

On Tuesday, at one o'clock, his majesty the King of the ench left the Tuilleries to open the chambers. He appeared concept the Ency of the excellent health, and was every where received with cries of the left the Tuilleries to open the chambers. He appeared vive le Roi!" The usual formalities having been gone to the standard of the left the standard of the left the tributer of the character of Canadian butter in Britain than it did formerly; but there is still great room for improvement. The chief faults are to by means of that absurd demand; that their adoption, however, of the latter course, was a politic step in their circumstances. Vive le Roi!" The usual formalities having been gone through, the king delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen Peers and Deputies:

The part of the latter course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and imperfectly seasoned casks, tainting and discolouring the butter; 3rd, using too much salt, and of too coarse a quality; because it was calculated to enable them, for a time at least, to butter; 3rd, using too much salt, and of too coarse a quality; because it was calculated to enable them, for a time at least, to butter; 3rd, using too much salt, and of too coarse a quality; butter; 3rd, using too much salt, and of too coarse a quality; and of the latter course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of a quarter when the course, the property of the latter course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of a quarter when the course, the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of a quarter when the course, the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of a quarter when the course, the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of a quarter when the course, the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of the course, was a politic step in their adoption, however, and the immediate picking of the course, was a politic step in their adoption.

General, but though these assemblies were chiefly composed of party opponents of the late ministry, they have not had the General, but though these assemblies were chiefly composed of effect of provoking counter demonstrations from its supporters. Ittle has appeared, and has averaged about 6d. per lb.; of the It is evident that the great majority of the people throughout Canada, and I may say the whole of them in the Lower division of the people throughout Canada, and I may say the whole of them in the Lower division of the people throughout the price has been 4½d. to 5½d., and the third class, which comprises all the lateral price has been 4½d. to 5½d., and the third class, which comprises all the lateral price has been 4½d. to 5½d. sion of the Province, are indisposed to pronounce either for or against the Governor General, until they shall obtain further information on which to build a final judgment. This sobriety a of railroads, and for various enterprises of national utility, be submitted to your deliberation. A bill relative to of the Charter for with the imperial power, by means of letting the people here freedom of the execution of the general system of the public mind is favourable to a happy issue for the Colony. It affords time for enquiry and reflection; for avoiding collision with the improvement in prices, and greater care on our large many of the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. Information on which to build a final judgment. This sobriety of the public mind is favourable to a happy issue for the Colony. It affords time for enquiry and reflection; for avoiding collision with the improvement in prices, and greater care on our large many of the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. Information on which to build a final judgment. This sobriety of the public mind is favourable to a happy issue for the Colony. It affords time for enquiry and reflection; for avoiding collision with the improvement in prices, and greater care on our large many of the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. Information on which to build a final judgment. This sobriety of the public mind is favourable to a happy issue for the Colony. It affords time for enquiry and reflection; for avoiding collision of view for the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. Information on which to build a final judgment. This sobriety of the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. Information on which to build a final judgment. This sobriety of the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. Information on which to build a final judgment. This sobriety of the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. Information on which to build a final judgment. This sobriety of the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. Information on which to build a final judgment. The sobriety of the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. Information on the low price of the article in Britain, viz.: 37s. I dom of instruction, by maintaining the authority and of the state over public education.

with the imperial power, by means of letting the people neither than the state over public education.

with the imperial power, by means of letting the people neither than the provided in prices, and greater care on our provided in the state over public education.

England thinks on this constitutional question; for disclosures, the quantity manufactured in Canada is not sufficient.

ministers, with regard to Sir Charles Metcalfe's hostility to "responsible government." Information from all parts of the Province leaves me hardly a doubt, that in this way the present Assembly will be reconciled with the head of the gover If not, a dissolution of the Assembly and a general election must take place; which God forbid! For, in that case, we shall go back to the old state of "constituted anarchy," so called by Lord Durham; the Governor General will be forced to accept support from whatever quarter it may be offered; the old struggle between "loyalty" and "disaffection" will be revived in Upper, and the horrid war of races in Lower Canada, To His Excellency Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, G. C. B.,
Governor General of Her Majesty's North American
Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

Steven the Nix Nation Confedency (or which we account the Governor correct and the Governor correct and the Crown of Great British), the same of the Correct of Great British was the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their same days and the Crown of Great British was the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their same days and the Crown of Great British was the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their same days and the Crown of Great British was the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their same days and the Crown of Great British was the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their same days and the Crown of Great British was the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their was the country of the Crown of the Crown of Creat British was the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their was the country of the Crown of the Crown of Creat British was the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their was the country of the Crown of the Crown of Creat British was the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their was the country of the Crown of the Crown of Creat British was the way the precise of our Chiefs to wait upon the Governors, on their was the country of the Crown of the Crown of Creat British was the way the Crown of the Crown of Creat British was the way the credited process which the Crown of the C

the country, but, Father, it makes us sad to see you removing from the heart of the country to the sea shore, lest it should happen as it did in former times,—wearied with the troubles of the country, you should haul down the Queen's flag, and sail are for which they decline to hold themselves responsible. In brethren wish to tie up the hands of our Gracious Mother the Queen in this country. If we may be allowed to speak on the subject we would say to them,—Where will you find a gentler hand to hold the reins? Do not tie up even her little. ay from us altogether.

Canada, the constitution is absurdly set at nought by the ministers, (for who would not smile at the idea of British let both hands be free, that she may busy them in heaping bene- by the ministers who retire. In Canada, the first error of the fits upon us.

Father,—Under the protecting care of the British Government, we and our kindred tribes are beginning to enjoy the General, and all their tales about sayings and doings of the head blessings of Religion and civilization, and it is our earnest wish that these benefits may be increased to our children. Whatever our white brethren may think, we feel assured that our nary working of "responsible government" has merely to settle a difference between two parties in the Colony, leaving Lord the stronger. What a difference between the political judg-ment and knowledge of "responsible government" displayed by these two sets of ex-ministers! Ours are very desirous of getting people to believe that the two cases are similar; and in order to keep out of sight the singular contrast between the cases, they endeavour to persuade us that they were concerted between Sir Charles Metcalfe and Lord Falkland under secret instructions from Lord Stanley! You may judge from this between Sir Charles Metcalfe and Lord Falkland under secret instructions from Lord Stanley! You may judge from this how much the occurrence of the Nova Scotia crisis is calculated to enlighten the Canadian public with respect to their own, and

Charles Metcalfe's time-biding policy. Kingston this morning for Boston, in order to take the steamer Britannia, at that port.

One of Mr. Atcheson's principal objects in visiting England, at present, is to establish and carry into operation the Loan and

that it should be disturbed.

Continue with confidence to apply yourselves to the improvement of your possessions, and the moral and religious instruction of your children; and the Almighty Father, who looks with favour on the meek and the good, will bless and reward Your kind thoughts towards me, I shall ever cherish with By this means there will be furnished to Upper Canada an Jinuary, 1844. ample capital to assist in the development of her vast natural resources. The advantages to be derived from the operations of such a company are too manifest to require explanation.

MRS. & MISS RYLEY,

Kingston, 26th January, 1844.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint—
James Macaulay Higginson, Esquire, to be Civil Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, in the room and stead of Rawson William Rawson, Esquire, resigned.

Of such a company are too manifest to require explanation.—
Property, possessing abundant intrinsic sources of wealth, too frequently lies unproductive for years, in consequence of the almost utter impossibility of procuring the requisite funds for their property development. Many men, had they small sums of their property to their property for their property of their property for the Nerves, with descriptive Letter Press, 1 vol. 4to...

Knox's Plates of the Nerves, with Letter Press, 1 vol. 4to...

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to frequently lies unproductive for years, in consequence of the Arteries, with Explanatory references, 1 vol. 4to...

Hardison of such a company are too manifest to require explanation.—

Property, possessing abundant intrinsic sources of wealth, too frequently lies unproductive for years, in consequence of the Arteries, with Explanatory references, 1 vol. 4to...

Have a productive for years, in consequence of the Arteries, with Explanatory references, 1 vol. 4to...

Have a productive for years, in consequence of the expended in its improvement. Farmers, in particular, experience the truth of this, and often become the prey of avaricious

The onject of the principles of the Copie Canada; and profitable employment of British capital in Upper Canada; and, on the other hand, to furnish to that section of the Province the capital essential to the development of its resources and natural advantages.

CANADIAN PROVISIONS .- Butter .- I have received advices The perfect harmony between the powers of the state and the royal supert which yau have afforded to my government, and to represent Sir Charles Metalfe as the foc, of "responsible government," and to induce them, after hearing confidence in the ex-ministers; but in proving and advancing. The effects of this proving and advancing. The effects of this proving and advancing. The effects of this proving and advancing the extension from some of the ex-ministers, both in public and in private, of Charles Metalfe's acts, opinions, and characters, and in private, of Charles Metalfe's acts, opinions, and characters, and in private, of Charles Metalfe's acts, opinions, and characters, and in private, of Charles Metalfe's acts, opinions, and characters, and in private, of Charles Metalfe's acts, opinions, and characters, which will be shortly will enable us to restore between the expenditure and the presented the state in the law of finance, which will be shortly where an enjoy with security the blessings of peace, for it packed, and friendly.

We can enjoy with security the blessings of peace, for it packed and friendly.

We can enjoy with security the blessings of peace, for it packed and friendly.

Serious events have occurred in Spain and in Greece.—

Queen Labella II., called so young to the affairs of state, is at this woll was not of the ex-ministers used contemptuously to call that this him hard enough; that this many hard and in the first of the provincial administration, but also a worn-out timid old Indian, who would instantly give up the point in dispute if the Assembly did but hit him hard enough; that this "Old Square-toes," as some of the ex-ministers used contemptuously to call the first order and indirected to my government, as the champions, and to induce them, after hearing only ended to my government, as the first of a single provincial in mixture of qualities and colours in same peakage. The thin mixture of qualities and colours in same peakage. The thin mixture of quality, and the treat peaks.

The p affectionate interest. I trust that the issue of these events will be most favorable to two nations well disposed towards. France itself by the mutual respect of the rights of the throne and of Queen of Great Britain, and the cordial understanding existing the ween my government and hers, confirm me in that confirm the object of all my solicitude and of my most be most favorable to two nations well disposed towards. France itself by the mutual respect of the rights of the throne and of Queen of Great Britain, and the cordial understanding existing that the confidence of the people; that a prospect dense, my government and hers, confirm me in that confi

already appeared of his being able to form a new administration, which would be supported by the present Assembly; and that in all probability much good for the Colony would issue from the resignation of a set of Executive Councillors whose heads had been so turned by the sudden enjoyment of almost unlimited power, that they seemed devoid of the faculty of judgment.

All these impressions have been confirmed by subsequent events. The hasty vote of the Assembly has not been echoed by the people of the Colony. In no part of the Province has there been any demonstration of importance in favour of the ex-ministers. Meetings, indeed, have been held in various parts of Upper Canada with a view of supporting the Governor General, but though these assemblies were chiefly composed of

to the state over public education.

England thinks on this constitutional question; for disclosures, which only a new Provincial Administration can make to the people through the Assembly, of the true grounds of difference our country enjoys. Always guided by our devotedness our fidelity to France, I and my family never had any above all, for proving, by actions on the part of the Governor General and his late Councillors; and, above all, for proving, by actions on the part of the Governor General and his late Councillors; and, above all, for proving, by actions on the part of the Governor to market has brought about 4d. Great efforts should be made to improve the manufacture of cheese.—The quantity manufactured in Canada is not sufficient for the cousumption of the country; the produce of some very fine dairies has realized 3d. The bulk of what has come to market has brought about 4d. Great efforts should be made to improve the manufacture of cheese. The finer qualities of American cheese are now much esteemed, and bring a high price in England.—Correspondent of Montreal Temperance Advocate.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren, You are hereby respectfully reminded hat the next Meeting of the Western Clerical Society will be eld (D. V.) at the Rectory of Woodhouse, on Wednesday, the th of February next; and, likewise, that the Talbot and ondon District Branches of the Church Society will be held: to former at Simcoe, on Tuesday, the 6th, and the latter at London, on Thursday, the 8th of February, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Secretary W. C. Society.

Dundas, January 15th, 1844. SERMONS, &c. &c. Non-Subs | Subs. The Rev. H. Blant's Lectures. The History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus The History of Abraham, 1 vol...... " of Jacob, I vol."

" of Elisha, I vol...... Rishop Sumuer's Expository Lectures. S. Matthew and Mark, 2 vols. 12 0 10 ons on the Christian Faith, by Bishop Swen Sermons on the Divine Authority and and some time Tutor of St. John's College and Vicar of St. Giles, Oxford Plain Parochial Sermons on Important Subjects, by the Rev. Wm. Buswell, B.A., late of Queen's College, Cambridge, Rector of Widlord, Essex
Sermons to a Country Congregation, by Augus-tus William Hare, A.M., late Fellow of New College, and Rector of Alton, Barnes, 2 vols..... Twenty Parochial Sermons, by the Rev. C. Girdlestone, M.A., Vicar of Ledgley,

Staffordshire, 1st series

Ditto do. do. 3rd series

Sermons preached at Chelsea, by the Rev. T. Tunstall Smith, M.A., Vicar of Whadlope, 5 10 Catechism and Liturgy, by the Rev. C. A. James Cowe, M. A., late Vicar of Sunbury,

by the Rev. James Walker, D.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge..... Srmons preached at St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, by the late Rev. John Goulter Dowling, M.A., of Whadham College, Edward Cooper, 7 vols. Detrinal Sermons, by the Rev. Edw. Cooper,

 Ishop Bull's Sermons
 14
 0
 12

 Ishop Beveridge's Sermons, 2 vols
 24
 6
 20

to enlighten the Canadian public with respect to their own, and how very favourable the co-incidence is to the success of Sir Charles Metcalfe's time-biding policy.

3ishop Porteus's Lectures on the Gospel of St.

respectable; they are treated with parental kindness, and enjoy all the comforts of a well-conducted home, united with the strictness and regularity of School discipline. The house, which was built expressly for a School, is a mansion in the middle, a color grounds only a few minutes walk for rience the truth of this, and often become the prey of a school, is a mansion in the men who lend them money at great disadvantage, and frequently middle of spacious grounds, only a few minutes walk from the wind up their transactions with them by ejecting them from beautiful town of Port Hope, and the situation is particularly The object of the promoters of the Upper Canada Trust and oan Company is, on the one hand, to facilitate the safe and

Miss Rylex having for several years been engaged in tuition in Eugland, their system of Education is conducted entirely upon English principles

References are kindly permitted to-The Rev. J. Shortt. Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarke, Esq., Bond Head. February 1, 1844.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT ter or Act of Parliament may prescribe. The Provincial Act contains a clause enabling the Company to loan money to the A T a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held here on the

Ordered, -That an assessment of 1s, 3d, in the pound be called in on all the Premium Notes in the hands of the said Company, to meet the losses sustained by the burning of Mr. James Sculthorp's property, at Port Hope, and the damage

done to Mr. John Thomas's property, at Colborne,

I therefore hereby give notice, that all such Assessments
must be paid into this Office, within thirty days of the date of DAVID BRODIE,

Secretary and Treasurer N. D. M. F. I. Company's Office,

Cobourg, 31st December, 1844.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Justice Hagerman.

The Editors of those Papers in which the advertise ments of King's College have usually appeared, are requested to insert the above for three weeks, and send their accounts to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell Toronto, January 18, 1843.

EDUCATION.

MRS. GILKISON'S ESTABLISHMENT, For the Education of Young Ladies, M'GILL SQUARE, LOT STREET EAST. MRS. GILKISON will continue as heretofore to give Pri

Toronto, 22nd January, 1844.

PRIVATE TUITION.

few Pupils in Cobourg, in MATHEMATICS, ARITHMETIC SURVEYING, and ENGINEERING DRAWING For particulars apply at The Church Office. 24th January, 1844.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., of Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of Guelph, will shortly be pre red to receive into his house FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whom he would instruct in Classics, Mathematics, and other branches of a general education, and whom, if desired, ne would prepare for becoming Candidates for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College, or for entrance at the University. MR. PALMER would pay the strictest attention to the for-nation of the manners, habits, and religious principles, of

ny Pupils who may be entrusted to his care. For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph.

January 9th, 1844.

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

MATHEMATICS, &c.

A PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, LAND SURVEYING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING, is lesirous of having a few Pupils on moderate terms. He can have satisfactory references to his last employers. - Apply to THOS. CHAMPION, Esq. 144, King Street, Toronto.

1st January, 1844. EDUCATION.

N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, resident in Toronto, who has conducted the education of her own children, is desirous of taking charge of a few Young Ladies, or of an entire family who have lost their mother, to EDUCATE

with them.

Terms and other particulars may be obtained by letter, addressed Box 284, Post Office, Toronto. November 30, 1843. 333-tf

EDUCATION. A N ENGLISH LADY, accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches are, English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply at the Office of this Paper. December 1, 1843.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will, during the Season of Navigation, be constantly receiving Shipments from England. Orders for Books, &c. forwarded to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to time, and be executed without delay. They will make up their lists, to go by the next Halifax Steamer, on February 20. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. Toronto, Jan. 25, 1844. PARKER SOCIETY.

THE Members of the Parker Society, and others wishing to become members, are requested to pay the amount of their subscription to Thos. Champion Esq., 144 King Street, Toronto, on or before the 16th February, in order that they may insure the delivery of the books that shall be published during

The annual Subscription is One Pound Sterling,-Twentyfive Shillings Currency,—and must be paid at the time of sub-scribing. There will be a small additional charge to cover the expense of freight, insurance, &c., which must be paid on delivery of the books. January, 1844.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, LONDON MADE AND OF BEST QUALITY. THE SUBSCRIBERS have recently imported from London, a few Cases of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, of

the best quality: Post Mortem Instruments, with Ebony handles, £ s. d Clasp..... do. with Spring back Instruments,

163 King Street. 341-3 MEDICAL AND SURGICAL WORKS,

Silver Caustic Case and Female Cathalie..... 6 10 H. & W. ROWSELL,

6 10 0

OF THE LATEST ENGLISH EDITIONS. DEREIRA'S Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 2nd Edition, enlarged and improved, 2 vols., 8vo... £3 15 0
Bostock's Physiology, complete in 1 vol. 8vo...... 1 10 0
Turner's, Chemistry, edited by Dr. Justus Liebig son, with 167 Illustrations, 1 vol. 12mo....... 0 19 0 Cloquet's Asstomy, by Dr. Knox, 1 vol. 8vo...... 1 11 6 Elements of Chemical Analysis, Inorganic and Organic, by Parnell, 1 vol. 8vo..... Knox's Plates of the Nerves, with descriptive . 2 8 0

163 King Street.

Toronto, Jan. 18, 1844.

THE FIRST VOLUME

OF THE STATUTES OF UPPER CANADA, TO THE

TIME OF THE UNION, CONTAINING the Public Acts, Revised and Published by Authority, under a Commission consisting of— The Honourable THE CHIEF JUSTICE, The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY, The Honourable WILLIAM H. DRAPER, and

John H. Cameron, Esquire. For sale at the GAZETTE OFFICE, 164, King Street, Toronto, and at R. WATSON'S, Ontario Street, Kingston.

Number of Vacancies, September, 1844. FOUR: tenable for three years—to two of which (3d & 4th) s attached exemption from College Dues for Tuition;—to one (2nd) in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10;-

and to one (1st) exemption from College Dues for both Board and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding for an annual stipend of £20. Subjects of Examination, September 26, 1844.

1. All Candidates to be eligible who shall produce testimonials

F. W. BARRON, Principal, U. C. Col. BOARD AND LODGING, AT TORONTO.

specifying the School at which they were educated.

MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be A marking courties, or single centering, accommodated with the above in a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home. The house is new, newly furnished, and situated in a most and central part of the City. healthy, pleasant, and central part of the City.
One or two Gentlemen who require to sleep at their offices, may be received as Daily Boarders.

may be received as Daily Boarders.

References of undoubted respectability will be expected.

For cards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at
the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W.
Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician, Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg. Toronto, 2nd January, 1844.

A WIDOW LADY wishes to take a limited number of Young Gentlemen, as BOARDERS, who may be attending the College or University. With that view, she has taken a suitable house near the College Avenue, which A GENTLEMAN lately from England, by profession a will be ready for their reception on the 1st day of March next.

REFERENCES:—The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

AGENCY OF THE CITY BANK, MONTREAL THOMAS D. HARRIS, AGENT, 4; St. James's Buildings,

King Street, Toronto. January 22nd, 1844.

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

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

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on

January, 1844. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT, LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED. States of affairs examined and drawn up. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out. RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 3/0

J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET.

(Opposite Mr. J. Vance Boswell's Store.) Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. 340-3mi COBOURG HARBOUR COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stock-holders in the Cobourg Harbour will be held at the office

of the Company, on Monday the Fifth day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve during the year next ensuing that day. By order. W: H: KITTSON, Secretary: Harbour Company's Office,

Cobourg, 1st January, 1844. ARTICLES OF CHURICH DECORATON. THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on sale the following articles

of CHURCH DECORATION :-Double Damask "Fair Linen Cloths for the Communion Table," Of appropriate pattern, and following sizes: 4 ⋈ 4 or 4 ⋈ 4 price£2 2 6 # × 10 0 1 × 14 " 2 10 0 White Linen Communion Cloths;

Manufactured of the finest quality of Satin Damask, and with a more full and elaborate pattern, in following sizes: 2 × 1 or 2 × 1 price£3 0 0 " 3 15 0 Cloths for the Communion Table, Of suitable pattern, manufactured of Ingrain Woollen Damask.

The colour is permanent, and it may be washed by the

ordinary process, without injury to the texture: 7 × 4£2 2 6. 7 × 4£2 17 6. A similar article to the above, but made of a mixed material of Pale Yellow Linen Thread and Ingrain Crimson Wool, the ground of the cloth being Crimson, and the pattern Gold colour. This article will also bear washing without injury

to the texture or colour: ₹ × 1/2£3 15 0. 4 × 1/2£4 10 0. A cloth exactly similar to the above, except that the materials are Ruby and Gold Silk, instead of Woollen and Thread: ₹×₩.....£8 10 0.

Napkins, To cover the Paten and Chalice, made of the finest White Linen Satin Damssk. These are quite plain with the exception of a rich emblematic border, composed of alternate Mitre and Croziers, with the sacred Monogram and Eastern Cross: 24 inches, 7s. 27 inches, 7s. 6d. 11 yard, 10s. 6d.

Rich Cloths for the Communion Table, of Velvet and Gold

embroidery, can be procured from England to order, at prices yarying from £20 to £60 cy., according to size, pattern, &c. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, January 4, 1844. 338-6

BIRTHS. In Montreal, on the 25th inst., Mrs. S. C. Sewell, of a son: In Kingston, on the 24th inst., Mrs. William Ferguson of a MARRIED.

On Wednesday, January 24th, Mossom Boyd, of Verulam, Esquire, only son of the late Captain Gardiner Boyd, of the 50th Bengal N. I., to Caroline, third daughter of the Rev. J. H. Dunsford, of the Bechive, Verulam, and Vicar of Frampton upon-Severn, in the County of Gloucester, England.

At Fencion Falls, by the Rev. T. Fidler, Mr. Wm. Powles,

At Fencion Falls, by the Kev. T. Fidier, Mr. Win. Powles, to Miss Sarah Bentley, of Verulam.

At Brantford, on the 24th inst., by the Rev. J. C. Usher, at the residence of Robert Bown, Esq., Harriette Russell Bown, to E. S. Kennedy, Esq., of Hamilton.

At St. James' Church, Three Rivers, on Wednesday the 17th inst., by the Rev. S. S. Wood, B. A., Rector of Three Rivers Edward Grieve, Esc. to Catherine fourth developers.

Rivers, Edward Grieve, Esq., to Catharine, fourth daughter of the-Honorable Matthew Bell.

the-Honorable Matthew Bell.

At Carradoc, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. D. E. Blake, Rector of Adehaide, Arthur Freear, Esq., of Warwick, eldest son of Col. Freear, to Caroline Francis, second daughter of Lieut. R. Brown, h. p.

At St. John's Church, Paddington, on the 12th ult., Frank Somerville Head, Esq., son of Sir F. B. Head, Bart, to Mary Jane, daughter of R. Garnett, Esq., of Wyreside, Lancashire.

At St. Andrew's Chapel, Aberdeen, on the 5th December last, by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Aberdeen, John Henderson, Esq., Architect, Edinburgh, to Hannah Matilds, fourth daughter of John Exley, Esq., Comptroller of H. M. Customs: ter of John Exley, Esq., Comptroller of H. M. Customs. DIED.

At Mourit Charles, in the Township of Ernest Town, on Saturday the 13th inst., Charles Cheshire, Esq., a superanuated Master attendant of the Royal Navy. Mr. Cheshire came to Master attendant of the Royal Navy. Bit. Chesing came to Canada about nine years ago; his latter days have been spent in a retired country life in the enjoyment of tranquillity and christian duties. He died much lamented by his surviving widow, daughter and grandchildren, and a numerous circle of At Sault Ste. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior, on the

At Sault Ste. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior, on the 17th November last, Mrs. Susana Johnson, widow of the late John Johnson, Esq., of the country of Antrim, Ireland, aged 7 Tibullo." Evon, 1840,—between p. 60 and p. 216.
These are to be considered as text-books, on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, &c. will be founded.

Euclid's Elements.—Book L

Algebra—to Simple Equations inclusive (Bridge.)

Arithmetic.

At Sault Ste. Marie, at the outlet of Lake Superior, on the 17th November last, Mrs. Susana Johnson, widow of the late John Johnson, Esq., of the country of Antrim, Ireland, aged 56. Mrs. J. was a daughter of the celebrated war chief Waboojeeg, the ruling chief of the Chippawa nation, during the period of their greatest military efforts, the latter part of the late century. She was instrumental in saving the party of Governor Cass from an attack, during his encampment at those falls, in the month of June, 1830. Her grandfather, Mongazida, was present on the plains of Abraham, in 1758, among the auxiliaries of General Montcalm.

Extract from the Regulations.

All Candidates to be eligible who shall produce testimonials of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any Institution for Education in Canada. The above testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of 2. The above testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of Upper Canada College, one month before the first day of Examination.

3. The names of the successful Candidates to be published,

3. The names of the successful Candidates to be published,

On the 5th inst. at his residence in the Township of Anderdon, near Amherstburgh, after a long and painful illness, Asst. Com. Gen. Leggatt, in the 53rd year of his age. For thirty years, zealously and faithfully he served his Sovereign and country, and was actively engaged during the rebellion in Lower Canada, in 1837. At this time, on one occasion, while proceeding on board a Steam-boat, in charge of the Commissatiat Supplies and Stores intended for the use of Her Maisster's riat Supplies and Stores intended for the use of Her Majesty's Troops employed on the Richelieu against the insurgents, an attempt was made by the latter to seize the Boat with its valuable cargo, which they called upon to surrender. At a moment so critical, Mr. Leggatt, with great coolness, intrepidity, and presence of mind, compelled the Master of the Steamer to return towards William Henry, which was effected, with the aid of Providence, with safety, although fired upon from both sides of the river. His services then, and subsequently rendered, were such as to elicit a flattering acknowledgment from Sir John Colborne. The exposure to the inclemency of the season, and fatigue which he then experienced, it is supposed, laid the foundation of the disorder which terminated his life. For some time past he was fully aware of his approaching dissolution, and in perfect resignation to the will of his Maker, he breathed his last without a struggle.—

she has taken a suitable house near the College Avenue, which will be ready for their reception on the 1st day of March next.

REFERENCES:—The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

The HONOURABLE MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, and

The Rev. Dr. McCaul.

Toronto, Dec. 26, 1843.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto; T. McMurrsy, Eeq. 7

Rev. T. Fidler.

Poetrn.

A MARTYR'S GRAVE.

"The most interesting monument in Wales is, perhaps, that singular stone in the Vale of Llanlitydd, with its Homo Christianus erat, so mysterious from its age, so venerable from its character."—

Oh! I have wandered far and wide At the sweet hour of eventide, To spots the heart may not forget, But never, never, saw I yet, Of mountain crag and deep abyss, So wonderful a scene as this. Eve's softest tints clothe the deep ravine That stretches at our feet: And on each tall bank, and the void between. What colours blend and meet! The further hills are bright and gay, And the woods that clothe their side Are tipped with the great sun's slanting ray, And light in a living tide, Clothes every crag, and each green spray In billowy gloss: and far away The tints of evening glide, Beneath us, gloomy as the night. The pine hosts crowd as if to fight, And yield a solemn sound subdued, As of a mighty multitude. The eye roves raptured down the pass To find its mighty close; And lot as bright as sea of glass, Midst cloudlets like a rose, Blue as a summer evening's sky, Regal Y Wyddfa* glows Nor lacks there, at the southern gate An entrance of inferior state: The Chair of Idris glows intense,

Now, ask'st thou why, mid vales and woods, Midst crags and cataracts and floods, I bade thy footsteps stray? Not for the rocks and sparkling rills, Not for the everlasting hills, I led thee here to day: 'Twas to this grassplat, green and lone,
'Twas to this old sepulchral stone. Yes! on its grey and time-scarr'd face. Moss-grown for many a year, In ancient letters may'st thou trace,— A CHRISTIAN SLEEPETH HERE. What though the martyr's holy name Hath perished from the rolls of fame— What though no record now may tell Wherefore he bled and how he fell— His Saviour led him safely home Through the Red Sea of martyrdom. And bore him into Abraham's breast, And smil'd and bade him be at rest. They raised no temple o'er his tomb,

And seems to burn in purple thence,

The-oppressor's law forbade: Even where the martyr met his doom His dear remains they laid; There never swell'd in twilight dim Around his shrine the vesper hymn; Ne'er in the requiem's solemn close Yet do I deem more simply great This tomb, in unadorned state, Than all the arts that decorate The fair cathedral's nave; Yet do I deem the cataract, drest And pines that o'er it wave, The music, and the roof that best

Bent A MARTYR'S GRAVE! Nottingham Journal.

* Y Wyddfa, 'the conspicuous,' is the higher of the two peaks of

THE LATE REV. J. P. LATHROP. (From the Burlington Gazette.)

[Died, very suddenly, in Philadelphia, on Friday, 30th December, in the forty-seventh year of his age, the Rev. JOHN P. LATHROP, Rector elect of Christ Church, Bordentown, and Chaplain of the Princeton. His remains were conveyed to New Jersey, on Saturday; escorted with affectionate respect as far as Camden, by Captain Stockton, and his officers. The funeral solemnities took place in Christ Church, Bordentown,

you next should meet him, it would be before the and in His time would manifest the token of His truth. throne of God! Oh, if he could, from that closed He would err greatly, who concluded, from the The medical department of the mission has, in this recoffin, speak once more, if but three words were gentler traits and softer lights, which so prevailed in spect, proved of immense advantage, as the Jews have granted to the ardent love of his true pastoral heart, the attractive portrait of our brother, that he was text-the lesson which the season prompts, and which there was not in him the full admixture of that "ster-

fault. I have been with him in numerous vicissitudes | all hearts. of life, in sorrow and in joy, in prosperity and in adver- Of his private ways, of his Christian course, of his inner nature, that I did not feel his heart, and feel Saviour." It may be, that for us, this dark, mystethat it was where it ought to be, and that it beat full and warm and true to nature and to truth. And what I testify of him as personal, so far as there was opportunity, was universal. "None knew him but to love He made friends, wherever he went; and kept them, as he made them. He was unusually beloved among his brethren of the Clergy; as all within his reach would have been here to testify, on any day when their official duties did not chain their feet. Of the testimony which every heart, lip, eye of

* From those words of the Apostle to the Ephesians, "Redeeming the time."

this whole congregation, not only, but of the whole

community, bears to their sense of personal bereave-

ment, there needs no word from me. And even in

the short time they had known him, the officers of the

the Holy Eucharist, for the last time.

first, of God, and, then, of man, in God—that, while neglect so great salvation?" intercommunion, when he rode with me (as he loved to do) upon my visitations, I could read his heart, and always find it there. His was the readiest eye to brighten, his was the promptest voice to cheer, when good befel the Church. And, though his make was timid, he had such perfect confidence in her foundation, and in Him who laid it, and still holds it in the soon for all of us. Yet, not too soon; if, by the good example of his life, or by the strange providence of his disease, we who are pastors, you who are his people, shall renew, here, by his grave, | our vows of selfsurrender, and seek here the grace from God to make them real. He came to me a deacon: having spent the earliest years of his ministry in the honourable work of teaching.** Here, for the first, his time and strength were wholly given, as his heart's desire was, to the service of the Church. †† Here, having "used the office of a deacon well," he received at my hands the "good degree" of priest. ## Here, among you, he exercised, for the first, for the last time, the pastoral office. Often has he told me, with trembling voice and tearful eyes, of his heart's thankfulness for the principles which had been here established in him, and of his perfect satisfaction with them, as the truth of God: and often has he declared that the years of his previous life had been as nothing in comparison with his enjoyment of the pastoral office. He had emphatically a pastoral heart: and I have seldom more seen his gentle ways, and heard his soothing voice.

"The world's a room of sickness, where each heart Knows its own anguish and unrest; The truest wisdom there, and noblest art,

The truest wisdom there, and noblest art,
on Sunday afternoon; it may be said, almost without a figure,
in the presence of the whole community. The Bishop of New
Jersey performed the service, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Star
and Germain, and preached the sermon, of which what follows
is the closing portion. Mr. Lathrop has left a wife and six
children.]

My Brethren, what an application of my sermon,
in the eloquent silence of those lips, so often vocal
here, now closed, till time shall be no more! Did

The truest wisdom there, and noblest art,
Is his, who skills of comfort best." §§

A most delightful feature in our friend was his
child-like simplicity. Every child could read it in
him; and it gained for him especially the love of
children. It was radiant in every thing. It gave
peculiar keenness to his enjoyment of all the goods of
Providence. It set the crowning charm on his whole
social nature. It enabled him to enter into and enjoy

1538. Westminster was united to London in 1550. Ripon, 1836.

MUNIFICENT COLLECTION.—On Sunday last sermons
were preached in the various churches and chapte in
Brighton for the benefit of the Sussex County Hoospital,
when upwards of 6000, was collected. At St. George's
Chapel, Kemp Town, the sermon was preached by the
Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Chaplain to the Queen Downer,
and one of the candidates for the Lincoln's-inn Preachership; the sum collected at the doors amounted to 1500. here, now closed, till time shall be no more! Did social nature. It enabled him to enter into and enjoy 1 ever any preacher speak to any people with a more impressive rhetoric than your dead Rector now to you? The most minute details of life. It was the cradle, as it were, in which the faith was nurtured, which enabled by Mr. Creed are written, have just been dispatched by Mr. Six days ago,† did he not stand where I stand to him to bear up, under heavy trials, and severe priva- Faris, of Hanover-street, for the church erected through guide your worship, to tell you of the mysterious mercy of incarnate Godhead, to break to you the bread of life? Little did you then think that you had heard his latest counsels, responded to his latest come what might, in his firm trust in God. For every had heard his latest counsels, responded to his latest come what might, in his firm trust in God. For every large true to the middle ages, and had heard his latest counsels, responded to his latest come what might, in his firm trust in God. For every large true to their crims brother, he had a word of kindly explanation. prayers, received his latest benediction! Two days erring brother, he had a word of kindly explanation. character. ago, did he not leave you for a season—the light of In every time of trouble, he wore the smile of cheerful ago, did he not/leave you for a season—the light of his benignant smile still lingers on your sight, the acquiescence. He had known, like the Apostle, "how and how to abound:" and he was like ander, seems destined to effect a material and blessed cheerful notes of his affectionate farewell still fall to suffer want, and how to abound;" and he was like upon your ears-to enter on the duties of his new the Apostle in this, that none of these things moved upon your ears—to enter on the duties of his new honorable trust? Little did you then think that you him. He saw the bow in every cloud; or, if he did him. He saw the bow in every cloud; or, if he did honorable trust? Little did you then think that you honorable trust? Little did you then think that you have a saw the bow in every cloud; or, if he did honorable trust? Little did you then think that you have a saw the bow in every cloud; or, if he did honorable trust? Little did you then think that you have a saw the bow in every cloud; or, if he did honorable trust? had seen him for the last time, in this life; that when not see it, he believed, and knew, that God was there;

would they not be those words of the Apostle, in my wanting in the spirit which becomes a man. True, text—the lesson which the season prompts, and which this startling providence, with trumpet tongue, enforces

—REDEEM THE TIME?

there was not in him the full admixture of that "stering knowledge as the present aspect and condition of Palestine, and travels of the Mission give much interesting knowledge as the present aspect and condition of Palestine, and the journals kept by the intelligent and difficulties down. His was a following, rather than a propose it, richly repay the attention Beloved brethren of this bereaved congregation, I leading, mind; the more amiable, and the more comshould in vain attempt to utter, at such a moment, fortable temperament, far. But, if you wished to should in vain attempt to utter, at such a moment, fortable temperament, far. But, if you wished to the grief which fills your hearts, and mine, and melts prove his manliness, you had but to tell him of some Nixon, the new bishop of this city, on board, being in the them into one. The fulness of the heart lays fetters | wrong done to another, some meanness, or malevolence. | river. on the tongue. The deepest love has the least power His kindling scorn would show the fire that glowed of words. And I have known but few men, in a life down in his heart, and his voice of indignation was of large experience with men, that won the hearts of all who knew him more effectually than he, whose posed that he was one who would play fast and loose their shores. The right rev. dignitary was conveyed from the ship in the Lieutenant Governor's barge, and tender bosom lies so cold before us now. The secret | with principle, or compromise away the faith and order | the carriage of his Excellency was in attendance to re of it was, that he was eminently, "a man of loves." of the Church. He was a Churchman, fast and firm.

There was a tenderness, a gentleness, a woman's love. He steadily sustained, by word and deed and good liness about him which contained and in the steady sustained, by word and deed and good liness about him which contained a liness are liness as a line of the church. He was a Churchman, fast and firm. liness, about him, which, sustained and dignified by example, the institutions and the influence of the to avail himself of the convenience, and accordingly pro the high thoughts and fervent spirit of a man, made him among the most attractive of his sex. I have him among the most attractive of his sex. I have had vowed a just allegiance. And nothing grieved him more than that, through craft, or prejudice, or an numbers of the most respectable inhabitants, to the government house, where we understand his lordship will relation with him for six, for two of which, I saw him daily, and lived with him as a father with a child: should be found, where there was ground for none; and in all that time and under searching trials. I and the least whisper out of tune be heard in what and in all that time, and under searching trials, I and the least whisper out of tune be heard in what have held the same appointment in the Legislative Council, never saw the loving nature that was in him once at should be the harmonious concord of all voices and but that there is at present no vacancy. At nine o'clock

sity, in duty and in recreation—especially were we pastoral walk, I need not speak to you. These sable together in regard to one whom we both loved with tokens of your sorrow, | the swelling bosom and the such love as seldom dwells in a man's heart, whose starting tear, are your own attestation of them, to the childhood and whose youth we watched together, in world and God. Nor can I speak of the strange prowhose manhood we took courage and thanked God vidence, which took him from us, so, and then. Then, together, at the prospect of whose service to the when benignant Heaven seemed smiling with full sun-Church we mingled exultations, at whose bridal we shine on his heart and home: and so, ¶¶ without a of 11 days, and soon after came along side the Ordnance moment's warning; and without an eye that knew, to Wharf of that city, where his lordship was met by the brother and my child, the incomparable Winslow- cheer him; or an accustomed hand, to hold his head; and I was never with him in all these vicissitudes, or a fond heart, to lean upon, and die. "Verily, thou which tell what men are made of, and bring out their art a God that hidest thyself, O God of Israel, the

* By giving up their state-room to him.
† "Type of the wise, that soar, but never roam, True to the kindred points of Heaven and home."

Wordsworth, to the Sky-Lark.

‡ He had been engaged in teaching, in connection with his

§ Discharging parochial or missionary duty, when not on

Under the chancel of Christ Church.

¶ From the diocese of Massachusetts, in 1837.

** In some of the public schools in the city of Boston.

†† At St. Mary's Hall.

tt On Friday, March 15, 1839, in St. Mary's Church, urlington, with the Rev. Benjamin D. Winslow. §§ Keble's Christian Year, St. Barnabas' Day.

The chancel of the Church was hung in black.

¶¶ Strange to say, though his death occurred at mid day, in the most thronged street of one of our largest cities, the immetite most street of one of our largest cities, the immetite most street of our largest cities, and the immetite most street of our largest cities, the immetite most street of our la diate cause of it is unknown. He had left his home, at Borden-† On Christmas Day, when he preached, and administered town, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in perfect health, and in high spirits, to join his ship, which was to sail next day. About one Beever, and Darwell, deemed advisable for their own town, at 90 clock in the morning, in pertect health, and in high
Ton Friday morning.

As Chaplain of the Princeton.

"O Daniel, a man greatly beloved;" Hebrew, a man of desires, or loves.—Daniel x. 11.

"During his connection with St. Mary's Hall, as Principal Teacher.

Teacher.

Town, at 90 clock in the morning, in pertect health, and in high spirits, to join his ship, which was to sail next day. About one o'clock, he had business at an office, up stairs, in Chesnut-street. After he had left it, some one was heard to fall. He was found shortly after, at the foot of the stairs, as if stunned, and taken up to the office. Though he received every kindest attention, and had medical aid, it was too late. He died at half-past two.

No one that knew him was with him till he had expired.

Dean and Canons on such conditions as Messrs Cooke, Beever, and Darwell, deemed advisable for their own security. No claim was made to the book; and, indeed, at the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a considerable portion of the period embeddent of the register for a c

they break, our own break with them; or would, but for the consolation, that "the good die first;" that some of us were to be so warned, for the consolation, that "the good die first;" that some of us were to be so warned, for the consolation, that "the good die first;" that some of us were to be so warned, for the last time, with the very blast of the deatl-loving natures are least fitted to endure the roughness-loving nature are loving natures are least fitted to endure the roughness-loving nature are loving natures are least fitted to endure the roughness-loving nature are loving natures are least fitted to endure the roughness-loving nature are loving nature are loving natures are least fitted to endure the roughness-loving nature are loving nature a ses of earth and time; and that the Hand which made assuredly, if it shall speak to us in vain; most assi- English Church at Rouen.—The rapid increase

Christian hearts, the altar and the hearth. There she lay in all her pride, just winged for her career of Commissioners, and the residue made up by voluntar so skilful in anticipating opportunities, so unceasing, parted, were—his voice faltered as he spoke them—an important station in future. so untiring. If he could have it so, the light and "I suppose that we shall sail on Saturday: on the warmth of his own hearth should have gone out with such a glow and blaze, that the whole neighbourhood should feel it, and not a wanderer or outcast go unshould feel it, and not a wander or outcast go unshould feel it, and not a wander or outcast go unshould feel it, and not a wander or outcast go unshould feel it, and not a wander or outcast go unshould feel it, and not a wander or outcast go unshould feel it was feel it and the wander of the feel it and the wander of the wan warmed, uncheered. But, after all, his holiest and fulfilled my promise? By standing here, with you, most stedfast love was for the Church. It was ever foremost in his thoughts. In hours of unrestrained intercommunion, when he rode with me (as he loved were his fondest thought in life, his legacy to us, and hollow of His hand, that when the clouds gathered, And let it be in all our prayers, that, when the trumpet NEW DISTRICT CHURCH IN THE FAR FOREST OF

mais je tacherois seulment de découvrir la verité."--

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE HIERARCHY.- The bishoprics of England ad Wales were instituted according to the following order of time, viz:—London, an Archbishopric and Metroplitan of England, founded by Lucius, the first Christian King of Britain, A.D. 185; Llandaff, 185; Bangor, 51; St. David's, 519. The Archbishopric of Wales from 520 to 1100, when the Bishop submitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury as his Metropolitan; St. Asaph, 547; S. Augustine (or St. Austin) made Canterbury the Metropolitan Archbishopric by order of Pope Gregory. A rollitan Archbishopric by order of Pope Gregory, A.D., 596; Wells, 604; Rochester, 634; Winchester, 650; Lichfield and Coventry, 656; Worcester, 679; Hereford, 680; Durham, 691; Sodor and Man, 898; Exeter, 1050 tically a pastoral heart: and I have seldom more enjoyed my office, than when I have gone with him, among the sick, and poor, and aged, and infirm; and seen his gentle ways, and heard his soothing voice.

| Soldo and Main, 503; Exeter, 1050 Sherborne, (changed to Salisbury,) 1056; York, (Archibitopric,) 1067; Dorchester, (changed to Lincoln,) 1070; Chichester, 1071; Thetford, (changed to Norwich,) 1088; Bath and Wells, 1088; Ely, 1109; Carlish, 1123. The following six were founded upon the suppression of monasteries by Henry VIII.:—Chester, Pterborough, Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, and Westminster, Westminster was united to London in 1550. Ri-

7s. 9d.

The Queen Dowager's Church at Malta.—Three ery hamdsome tablets, upon which the Decalogue and Creed are written, have just been dispatched by Mr. Faris, of Hanover-street, for the church erected through the Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Hanny Malthew Buckland, Cornection of the Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Hanny Malthew Buckland, Cornection of the Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Hanny Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; Wallam Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; Wallam Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; William Austin, New York, Maltana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wadham; Wallana Charles IV.—Henry Abud, Wallana Charles IV.—He

change in the spiritual, moral, and physical condition of Palestine and countries adjacent. The good-will of the Woolcombe. the way is prepared for the teaching and reception of the Christian faith in the way that all Christians will desire. confidence in the skill of Dr. Macgowan, and now freely resort to the dispensary for advice and medicines. The residence and travels of the Mission give much interest-

of those who follow their movements. THE BISHOP OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND. - In our last Yesterday morning it became known that his lord. ship would land at one o'clock, by which hour a large acourse of inhabitants had assembled on the Steampacket Wharf, for the purpose of greeting his arrival on this day he will preach an opening sermon at the cathedral church of St. Davids.—Hobart Town Advert. July 19.

THE LORD BISHOP OF JAMAICA.—The Hermes, 2, steam-vessel, Lieut. Commander W. Carr, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica. from Halifax, on the 3d ult., having on board the Right Rev. Dr. Aubrey Spencer, the Bishop of Jamaica, and family. This vessel left Halifax on the 21st of October, called off Bermuda, and found that island very sickly; and proceeded on her voyage making Port Royal on the 2d ultimo, in the short space Venerable Archdeacon Pope, Revs. Dr. M'Grath and Robinson, Hon. H. Mitchel, Mayor, and R. N. Darrell, Esq. Among the passengers was the Rev. Mr. Addison, who accompanied his lordship as secretary, and Lieut. Harvey, son of the late Vice Admiral Sir J. Harvey, and lady, the daughter of Dr. Spencer. His lordship and family landed from the steamer at the Ordnance Department, when he was escorted to the carriage of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, by Mr. Fullarton. The Lord Bishop proceeded, in the first instance, to "Bishop's Lodge," St. Andrews, whither his Excellency the Governor went, to welcome his lordship to the shores of Jamacia. The installation, it is stated, cannot take place till after the next packet shall have reached Jamacia, his lordship's patent

RESTORATION OF THE OLD PARISH REGISTER TO THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.—In the Guardian of the 25th Oct. last, we noticed the discovery of an old parochial register of births, marriages, and deaths, in the parish of Manchester, during the years 1653—1662, in the office of Messrs. Cooke, Beever, and Darwell, attorneys, Salford; ship in this register-book, it would be delivered to the a deed of conveyance having been prepared from Messrs.

ship to which he was attached had come to love him rious dispensation has occurred; that some of is Cooke, Beever, and Darwell, to the Dean and Canons, so, that they contended who should have the privilege of ministering most effectually to his comfort.* In such a world as this, such hearts are rare; and, when such a world as this, such hearts are rare; and, when such a world as this, such hearts are rare; and, when such a world as this, such hearts are rare; and, when such a world as this, such hearts are rare; and, when such a world as this, such hearts are rare; and, when such a world as this, such hearts are rare; and, when such as the some of us needed this spectacle of long.

them, and attempered them to such "fine issues," has redly, if it do not rouse us to repentance and ament- which has taken place in the number of British residents treasures, which no angel's eye has counted, in store for those who love Him.

The time does not allow me to attempt the portrait when he stands beside us, in the presence of our contract when he stands beside us, in the presence of our contract when he stands beside us, in the presence of our contract when he stands beside us, in the presence of our contract when he stands beside us, in the presence of our contract when he stands beside us. The time does not allow me to attempt the portrait of our brother. I have brought out its leading trait, Judge, will be the intolerable witness of our unfaitly of the Established Church. The subject has recently in speaking of him as "a man of loves." And there was this in him to prove that it was the true love,—

secape," if we despise such awful warning, "if we are assonable prospect of a church him as reasonable prospe a reasonable prospect of a church being erected, determined at once upon establishing a British chaplaincy at it took in all his kind, it was not so diffused and I saw my brother last in life, but one short day that hitherto neglected town. It is calculated that a wasted; but kindled the most brightly, and gave out before he died. As we stood together on the ferri- suitable edifice, capable of accommodating 600 persons, the most genial warmth, at the two focal points† of boat, and looked at the scene of his new labours, is may be erected at an expense of about 1200l., a portion of which will probably be contributed by the Ecclesiastical Christian hearts, the altar and the hearth. There never was a more devoted husband, father, brother, friend. He was all kindness, all attention, to every domestic, every social, every human claim. So thoughtful of all wants, so careful of all proprieties, thoughtful of all wants, so careful of all proprieties, and the residue made up by voluntary subscriptions. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is empowered, under the Consular Act, to appoint British his future prospects, of his beloved wife and children, of his life, and of his death. His last words, as we have the proposed to the cate of the subscriptions. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is empowered, under the Consular Act, to appoint British chaplains in foreign states. The stipend of the minister may therefore be considered as secured. The completion of the Paris and Rouen Railway is likely to render this

ROYAL BOUNTY .- Mr. Anson has announced to the

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, with her usual mu-

and the storms were rising, he still looked through and over them, and saw the light, and knew that, in His time, it would shine. And when I saw him first, after his late appointment in the Navy, and congratulated him on what was as worthily bestowed as it was welcome, his answer was, "I rejoice in it, because it will enable me to give my whole time to the service of the Church; and, as I trust, enable me to live and die the Church; and, as I trust, enable me to live and die your Presbyter." He did: too soon for me; too "Je mourrais seul?" It is in his admirable "Thoughts." individuals, for the building of a church, parsonage house, and school-room, in the Far Forest of Bewdley, de ces personnes semblables à moi, miserables comme moi. J
vois qu'ils ne m'airdevient pas a mourir, je mourrai seul; il fau
donc faire comme si j'etais seul: or, si j'etois seul je ne batiroi
point des maisons, je ne m' embarrasserois point dans les occu
pations tumultuaires, je ne chercherois l'estime de personne
todac, and sentoi-rooin, in the rar rorest of Bewaley,
and that a district parish is about to be formed, including
an adjoining part of the parish of Rock. Upon a memorial being presented to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, her Majesty graciously granted nearly four acres
the Crown land as a site for a church and parsonagehais je tacherois seulment de découvrir la verité."—c. viii. sec. house, and also for a garden and burial-ground; and the † At noon, the day preceding, we crossed the Delawar patrons of Ribbesford and Rock have each of them consented to give, out of the tithes of their respective parishes, 30% annually for an endowment. In this district the want of a church and resident minister has been long and deeply lamented, as the greater part of the inhabitants are between three and four miles distant from their parish church. The sum already subscribed, amounting to about 1800*l*, including 300*l*, granted by the mittee to commence this important undertaking; but as the work in contemplation cannot be completed under the sum of 2000l., it is to be hoped, when the spiritual good of such a destitute district is considered, that funds will be provided through the liberality of the friends of to a successful conclusion their laudable designs .- Wor

cester Journal. OXFORD, DEC. 5 .- THE CLASS LIST .- The following is the list of the successful candidates in Literis Humanioribus, arranged alphabetically according to the statute: CLASS I.—Leonard F. Burrows, Wadham; George Butler, Exeter; Arthur De Buts, Trinity; William Smith, Lincoln; Edward Stokes, Christchurch.

CLASS II.—Algernon Bathurst, New; John G. Cazenove, Brasenose; William J. Farrer, Balliol; Robert Gandell, Queen's; Charles H. Godby, Lincoln; John Lloyd, Worcester: William H. Lucas, Merton; John—M'Karness, Merton; Evan H. M'Lachlan, Pembroke; Charles Offly, University; Robert Rossetter, Christchurch, Julius Shadwell, Balliol, Labs, Sadachan, Belliol, Labs, Sadachan, Eduration, Labs, Sadachan, Labs, church; Julius Shadwell, Balliol; John Sydenham, Bal-

CLASS III.—William Bache, Brasenose; Charles Barter, New; John Buckle, St. Mary's Hall; George Cook, Magdalen; Breuchly Kingsford, Exeter; Hugh Lloyd, Jesus; William Meade, Balliol; Robert Moody, Christchurch; Arthur Ormerod, Exeter; Nassau Senior, Christchurch; Henry Tickell, Queen's; William Town-send, Lincoln; Frederick Tuffnell, Wadham; Mark

pus Christi; John Buckmaster, St. Mary's Hall; James Chambers, All Souls; William Cole, Merton; Charles H. Davis, Wadham; Charles Douton, Christchurch; high, the material of which is sheet zinc. They are blaced in massive carved frames suitable to their bharacter.

The Jerusalem Bishopric.—The establishment of the Christian Mission at Jarusalem ander Bishop Alexander Mission at Jarusalem and Mission and Mission at Jarusalem and Mi

EXAMINERS.—Piers Calveley Claughton, Edward Hali-

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December 12, 1843.

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per copy.

Reference to the Rev. A. N. Bethone, Cobourg; the Rev.

Rev. Mr. Fleming, Melbourne; Reference to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Cobourg; the Rev. John Butler, Kingsey, C. E.; the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Melbourne; the Rev. Mr. Ross, Drummondville; the Rev. Mr. Lonsdell, Danville; the Rev. Mr. King, Robinson, C. E. The Postmaster of Kingsey, Secretary to the Kingsey Building Committee, will receive Subscribers' names, and will thankfully acknowledge any contributions addressed to him.

Editors of Religious Publications are requested to notice the above.

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Price, full bound, twenty-five shillings, IS NOW FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES, VIZ: H. & W. Rowsell,..... Toronto. Chas. Richardson, C. P., Niagara. Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston.
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the occupant on the premises.
Cobourg, April 26, 1843.

Cobourg, April 26, 1843.

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Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 32 DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, GEONDENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

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

ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS.

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Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Manufacturer, (SIGN OF THE GILT STOVE) DIVISION STREET. Offers for sale a large variety of Cooking, Parlour, and Plate STOVES,

Of best patterns, and at very low prices. Cobourg, 7th Nov., 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

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335 FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

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

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

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LOAN WANTED. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Poronto. June 8, 1843.

T. BILTOW. MERCHANT TAILOR,

KING STREET, KINGSTON, AS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods has now come to hand, consisting of the best West of England Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best orticles in Velvet, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles and London Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the season.

In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured. N. B.—A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries.

Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-locks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 14th September, 1843.

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TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

Doeskins, &c. &c.

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

Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, arristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately ed by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor,

No. 128, King Street, Toronto, where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the

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

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

and Vestings, (or superior quarry) are enabled to customers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Bup Ess having had long experience in the CUTTING DEI ARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in C nada, was for a length of the condition of the conditions of the conditions. Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then G. Bilton, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will forward him with a trial. any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a Es 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. JOHN BROOKS.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced outsiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

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

Toronto, September 26, 1843. Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

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