COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1844.

### Poetrn.

THE TWO CLAUDES.

"Thou that makest the outgoings of the Morning and Evening to praise Thee." Once marked I, 'mid a gallery train Of pictures fair—a city's pride— Two lovely works of Claude Lorraine

In sweet communion, side by side; Of power confess'd to chain the eye, Though not by outward brilliancy. One mirror'd forth a crystal heaven, The freshness of the rising morn; And one the sober tints of even, What time the vesper-star is born: Years had not snatch'd from either scene

Or dewy light, or golden sheen. Choice was not there-to outward view So sweetly did their beauties vie; So deeply passed their spirit through, E'en to the fancy's inward eye; And well methought each canvass told

Earth's glories in the age of gold. O eastward turn! From heavenly bowers In radiant pomp the morn descends; Her heralds are the joyous hours, And roses track the way she wends; Each loftiest peak and utmost isle

O westward bend thy wiser gaze! The colours of the western sky To match their deep screnity; The solemn calm, the peace divine. That issues from their cloudy shrine.

O eastward turn! 'Tis childhood's birth-Not long the mountain waters lie
Above the sullying fields of earth,
And glass awhile their parent sky;
But downward urge their fretful way, And soon those morning hues decay.

O westward gaze! The dawn of life Then track its waters in their strife To that deep sea where all is still-At eve their current, pure once more, Shall wear the hues that erst it wore.

O eastward turn! When sages told Of marble lips on Egypt's plain,
That aye, when touched by morning's gold,
They uttered a melodious strain;
The praise was shadow'd forth thereby Of Memory and of Infancy.

Nay westward turn! Those lips of stone Did but a partial truth disclose; Not then the Happy Isles were known, In western seas that vision rose; And Childhood's hope and Age's rest Are centred in the holy west. [British Magazine.]

THE MONARCH'S HEADSHIP IN THE RE-LATIONS OF CHURCH AND STATE. (From "Episcopacy and Presbytery" by the Rev. A. Boyd, M.A.—Part 3.—Conclusion.)

It is when we look at this subject dispassionately and thoughtfully that we see reason to exult in the Christian integrity of the Church of England. She is satisfied that she gives to the monarch nothing that politically and scripturally he should not have; and having made her alliance with the state under such a conviction, she feels it a high and sacred duty to maintain it. She respects her solemn engagements. There have been those within her pale, who have recommended her to wring from the state a larger measure visable for her interests to have it, and judicious for as indefensible in the Church of England. them at once strip themselves of the advantages. If patronage be "iniquitous, unscriptural, earthly, sensual, devilish," they should manifest the honesty, as well as the sensitiveness of their consciences, by coming out and being separate from the unclean thing. But to retain their position as the established clergy, to receive their incomes, and rest in the possession of advantages which they obtained by the recognition of the terms of the contract—that is, respect for the rights of patrons—while they employ them in resistce to the law which protects them, is to show more solicitude for lucre than for honour, and to dignify breach of promise by the misapplied name of independence. 1. Some important truths, however, has this attempt

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to evade the duty of "rendering to Cæsar the things struggles of the kirk for supremacy have shown, (our nemies themselves being judges) that the maligned Church of England is not the dependent thing, which at other times they are fond of representing her. chains to the chariot wheels of an earthly king." But nified liberty she enjoys, the proud independence which is hers, are made objects whereat the kirk is to aim. The highest literary authority within her circle of ministers, the leader of the party whose aim it is to destroy the present terms of connection between her and the state, has assured us that "he seeks for the kirk only the liberty accorded to the English establishment." He has pointed to the independence of our prelates, the almost absolute power in things spiritual enjoyed by them, and told us that "no bishop would receive an order from any civil court whatever On the matter of ordination;" that "the Church of would submit to the degradation lately inflicted on the the Dean of Faculty kirk of Scotland." He has shown, by a communication from the minister of the crown to an aspirant for holy orders, who would urge the civil power to coerce subject of ordination."† He has quoted, with much

Speech of Dr. Chalmers in the General Assembly, May

† In 1830, James Abbott, of Queen's College, Cambridge being refused ordination by the Bishop of Norwich, addressed to the king a memorial, urging him, as head of the Church, "to The reply of the prime minister states, that he "could not advise the high reply of the prime minister states, that he "could not advise the high reply of the prime minister states, that he "could more the high reply of the high reply the high re of a bishop on the subject of ordination to holy orders,"

approval, the sentiments expressed by one of our pre- testimony by which we prove that there has been a Church; and that the Bishops of the Church were, St. John ordained Polycarp Apostle or Bishop of the tolical Succession, and other points connected with right (despite of all interference) "to excommunicate | dents in the United States of America. a disobedient or contumacious clergyman."\* And To the question, then, Did the successors of the I have already quoted Eusebius, the historian, who Gaul.) The succession, then, is as follows: yet, notwithstanding all these confessions, notwith- Apostles appoint others, with a like Commission with every where asserts the same doctrine, and in the sions of their adherents by affirming her to be "tied, order of men called Bishors, in regular succession. lem, Rome, Antioch, and Alexandria. This brings and manacled, and fettered." With what consistency, Here, perhaps, you may ask, (as you have asked,) us down to the great Council of Nice, in the year 325. with what regard to truth, they can advance such state- How is this? Have the successors of the Apostles This council was convened by the Emperor Constanselves to determine. No cause can be ultimately suc- ministry—the Bishops, or Presbyters? I answer, Arius. Who composed this council? Were Pres-

of the election of ministers by the people. On this this matter:-

trampling on them in a fury of unbridled zeal assuming the vast superiority of the monarchical over the demothe aspect of a virtuous intrepidity. She will never cratic system of government in the Church? The out of respect to the Apostles, dropt the name of contract over the denied by the aspect of a virtuous intrepidity. She will never cratic system of government in the Church? The convert herself into a rebel, to carry any point howwinds of Jerome and Calvin—both strugglers against Apostle and took the title of Bishop) appointed others, millions of Christians; and you will find it denied by blishment? The position of the kirk of Scotland at of contemplation, when the one traced the origin of the kirk of Scotland at of contemplation, when the one traced the origin of the contemplation of the kirk of Scotland at of contemplation, when the one traced the origin of the contemplation of the kirk of Scotland at of contemplation of contemplation of the kirk of Scotland at of contemplation of contemplation of contemplation of contemplation of contempla this moment, is one which it humbles Christian men episcopacy to the early tumults of Corinth, and the successors of the Apostles. to contemplate. A section of her ministers live in the arrivation of the presbyters of a later other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and Wesley, Coke, &c. That a "ministry" with such an other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of the presbyters of a later of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of Rome, the companion of St. Paul, and other made it the invention of Rome, and the companion of Rome, and the companion of St. Paul, and the companion of St. Paul, and the companion of St. Paul, and the companion the enjoyment of temporal advantages, secured to them period for the suppression of discords which were fast in virtue as the last the enjoyment of temporal advantages, secured to them period for the suppression of discords which were fast a Martyr, thus writes in the year 87, "Our Apostles origin—from mere Presbyters—should deny the docin virtue of their being established by the state, and disuniting them, and when both agreed in the same knew by our Lord Jesus Christ, that contentions would trine of the Apostolical Succession, is just what might refuse to comply with the terms on which they consented to comply with the terms on which they conprinciple, that equality must create contention, and arise concerning the office of Bishop. And, therefore, be expected; because, if they were to confess that sented to be established. They reap their revenues that tranquillity could alone be obtained by the elevafrom the state, and refuse to pay the chief rent. They tion of one above many. The truth of this principle persons, as we have before said, and then gave direct their own mouth. acquire through the nation's indulgence and liberality has received in these days a powerful and a painful tion in what manner, when they should die, other a high position of influence in the kingdom, and use illustration. Could such scenes as are now of daily approved men should succeed in their ministry."—
no doubt of the existence of Bishops in a regular sucthat influence to overthrow an arrangement which the wisdom of the window of the windo wisdom of legislators considered needful for the secutity of the rity of the country. And because the admirers of this rights, such disregard to ecclesiastical propriety, such sally received by all," and had in reverence next to ever since? And if they have existed ever since, sally received by all, and had in reverence next to ever since? rebellion choose to demand more than liberty, and long an extensive introduction of the voluntary principle holy Scripture, being "publicly read in most of the what evidence is there, that the chain which binds to creat and the chain which binds have been below the control of the what evidence is there, that the chain which binds have been below to control of the what evidence is there, that the chain which binds have been below to control of the what evidence is there, that the chain which binds have been below to control of the what evidence is there, that the chain which binds have been below to control of the what evidence is there, that the chain which binds have been been been as the control of the what evidence is the control of the to create an ecclesiastical kingdom independent of the from factious motives, into the temples of an endowed Churches, for common benefit, both in times past, and, them to the Apostles, has not been broken? state, because they desire to throw off saintary checks establishment—could all this amount of evil be under also, in his memory." The fact, that this letter was

> A LETTER TO A METHODIST. (By a Presbyter of the Diocese of Maryland.)

overborne reason, and vanity forbids submission?

PART III. THE APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION OF THE

CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.] Hitherto, I have relied nearly altogether on the Scriptures for proof of the Apostolic Commission and Succession; but we have now arrived at a period to which the Scripture history does not extend. We have no more precedents of that kind upon the file.-We shall, therefore, have to rely on other testimony: that are Cæsar's," brought into a clearer light. The testimony, namely, by which we receive the Bible as the Word of God; The testimony by which we know that THE FAITH we now possess is that which has ever been held by the saints and martyrs of all ages since When the tactics of our opponents require it, the Anglican Church is "enslaved, subservient, a barterer of infant baptism, keep the first day of the week holy her independence for worldly advantages, bound by instead of the Jewish Sabbath, and admit women to partake of the Lord's Supper-the testimony of the when circumstances call for different tactics, the dig- Holy Catholic Church of God; and, in a sense, subordinate thereto, the testimony of History-the same

> \* "If a clerk were contumacious, and did not obey his injunctions, he (the bishop) would proceed to excommunicate that person, and on so doing their lordships might strip him of his see, they might deprive him of his robes as a bishop, but they could not strip him of his integrity."-Bishop of Exeter's ech, July 26, 1838.

> † In the case of the appointment to St. Martin's parish, the roll of communicants not having been completed, "the claims for enrolment were so numerous, and many of them of so equivocal a kind, and the objections brought forward by the contending parties were urged with such vigour, that the kirk ses-

‡ Evidence on Patronage, by Lord Moncrieff. Evidence on Patronage.

the Psalms, comprehended the whole Hebrew Scriptures.—
(Luke xxiv. 44.) And we receive the same Scriptures on the authority of the Church, and likewise the books of the New Thus we have the

n part, as follows: (Book of Discipline, page 10.) in part, as follows: (Book of Discipline, page 10.)

"In the name of the Holy Scripture, we do understand those canonical books of the Old and New Testament, of whose canonical authority was never any doubt in THE CHURCH.'

The above is taken from the sixth Article of the Church of

standing the admission that our Church is an institu- that which they had received from the Apostles? I beginning of the fourth century, gives us a list (which tion to be envied, and a model to be copied, dishonest answer, unhesitatingly, YES; and, that this Commis- I have also quoted) of the Bishops in Apostolical controversialists will play upon the ignorance or pas- sion has been continued to the present day, in the Succession, in the four principal Churches of Jerusa-

tention of the kirk with the law has conferred on the belonged to the first and highest order of the Christian power and authority, to whom the imperial commis-Church is, that it has contributed to vindicate the ministry. I shall let two ancient Fathers of the sion was issued, to declare what was the Faith of the

of a minister—means which the electors of a corrupt themselves were called Bishops." (Cited in Bing- tis: "I believe in one Catholic and Apostolic Church."\*

assertion, I may appeal to testimony of the most unquestionable order:—"Under any definition of that mode of appointment which I have yet heard," observes a high authority, "it would be full of danger to serves a high authority, "it would be using too weak a word.—When an English, a French, or a Spanish to St. John. "The serves a high authority, "it would be using too weak a word.—When an English, a French, or a Spanish from St. John. The serves a high authority, "it would be using too weak a word.—When an English a word.—When a assertion, I may appeal to testimony of the most un- promiscuously both Bishops and Presbyters, whilst embrace) "all nations" of the earth, and teaching the church of Scotland. In the first place, I think that before were called Apostles," (Theod. Com. in 1 Tim.) from the Apostles. And such, indeed, was the Faith

popular election of a minister generally, and where it there was a peculiar propriety in calling the successors lishops show, what was the Faith held in the Churches is to be extended to every parish within the whole of the Apostles Bishops, in order to distinguish them | where they presided; that it was the same delivered worst passions of our nature, and to breed endless Apostle, had a "Bishoprich,"—that is, he was an onclusively, that the doctrine universally held conscheme or plan for the appointment of ministers, to that of Apostle. The successors of the Apostles, then, founded; and no other ministry to be a valid ministry, be put in its place, which is not encompassed with the when they relinquished the name Apostle to those except what could prove that it had thus descended. greatest difficulties, and likely to be productive of far who were the original Apostles, and took for themselves.

Such, then, is the joint testimony of history and the greater evils, (and probably many of which would come the name of Bishop, only took that which belonged to Church to the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession.

49. Coloroth, Sept....... 830

American Bishops.

50. Æthelred, 2d, ...... 871

119. From St. John, is greater evils, (and probably many of which would come the name of Bishop, only took that which belonged to Church to the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession into immediate operation) than the law of patronage, their office, but which the Apostles had not seen proper until the year 325; and this particular doctrine of the as it now stands." § And what is that law of patron to use. Now, who would suppose, did we not see it Apostolic constitution of the Church, received likewise age? That the monarch, or the nobleman, or the with our eyes, that any body of men could be found, the seal and sanction of the council of Constantinople Scottish laird or the English gentleman, being the who would claim for members of the second order of in the year 381, at which one hundred and fifty patron of a living, may appoint any man he pleases to the ministry the right to be such Apostolic Bishops, Bishops were present. Thus was set forth the 57 it, and "that the presbytery shall be bound and ad- merely because the name of Bishop happened for a few NICENE CREED, embodying the Faith of the Christian 58. Aluricus, or Alfristricted to receive and admit him" if qualified. | The years (about twenty years) to be occasionally given to Church. And this Creed has been the Faith of the presbytery may try his literary qualifications, and the the second order of the ministry!! Yet it is on this Church, from that day to this. The whole history of 60. Living, or Leoning, people may state any objections they may have to his ground that the Methodist claim for Wesley, Coke, the Church bears evidence to this fact. Day after people may state any objections they may have to his ground that the Methodist claim for Wesley, Coke, the Church bears evidence to this fact. Day after appointment, but, (the presentee's moral and literary &c. the right to ordain! Because Presbyters are, for day, week after week, month after month, year after to day, week after week, month after month, or Ethernol 1018 character enduring the enquiry) the law compels his a short time (till the year 65) in the New Testament, admission or induction. And yet it is this system in occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession of this Creed, barren occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession of this Creed, barren occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession of this Creed, barren occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession of this Creed, barren occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession of this Creed, barren occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession of this Creed, barren occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession of this Creed, barren occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession of this Creed, barren occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession of this Creed, barren occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession occasionally called Bishops, they claim to be the same (Church, by her adoption and profession occasionally called Bishops).

Apostles is true knowledge; and the ancient state of | ters and Deacons) have existed in the Church of Gop. against Heresies, book iv.)

them by the Apostles." (Of Her. Pres. c. 32.)

Bishops, and the frame of the Church, is transmitted, were received by the Church, each in his day, as her affairs are ordered by the chief rulers; and, there- The various Churches of Europe-of Russia, Poland, fore, seeing this is God's appointment, I must needs Portugal, Rome, France, Spain, England, &c.; of the wonder at the audacious daring of some, who have East-of Constantinople, Alexandria, Syria, and chosen to write to me, as if in the name of a Church, Mesopotamia, all can show the regular successions of whereas a Church is only constituted in the Bishop, their Bishops, either immediately from the Apostles, clergy, and faithful Christians." (Ibid.)

the ecclesiastical, that the monarch himself would not venture to "control the judgment of a bishop on the subject to "control the judgment of a bishop on the judgment of a b

The fifth of the Methodist articles of religion is, men living in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, But the Creed is always called the Nicene Creed.

We have no higher evidence than this, to p

future events, freedom from error in doctrine, &c. &c.

ments in the face of such testimonials, it is for them- given up their Commissions to the second order of the tine, for the purpose of considering the heresy of cessful which is defended by weapons of such questionable character.

No: the second order of ministers, though, during the
lifetime of some of the Apostles, they bore the name of
settle the Faith of the Church of God? No; it was 2. The second advantage which this unseemly con- Bishop, never exercised those peculiar powers, which to the Bishops, the successors of the Apostles, in their propriety of patronage, and to affirm the impropriety | Church, who wrote more than 1400 years ago; explain | Church, in the same manner as their holy predecessors in office had declared what was the Faith of the latter point I have spoken, when discussing the claims | Hilary the Deacon, the author of a commentary; Church, and "delivered it to the saints" of their day. of the laity to appoint their own clergy. In the exa- generally quoted under the name of St. Ambrose, thus (Jude 3.) At this connecil, composed of several mination of that claim, we have seen ample reasons | writes: "They who are now called Bishops, were lundred Bishops from all parts of the world, who prefor pronouncing it destitute of divine sanction; while originally called Apostles. But the holy Apostles sided? A Presbyter? No; a Bishop; the venerable in the history of the early Church we have met with being dead, they who were ordained to govern the Hosics; in the same manner as St. James presided at | 21 melancholy exhibitions of the practical evils attendant upon its exercise. The unsoundness of the principle of the school at the excellency of these upon its exercise. The unsoundness of the principle of the school at the excellency of these upon its exercise. The unsoundness of the principle of the excellency of these upon its exercise. The unsoundness of the principle of the excellency of these upon its exercise. The unsoundness of the principle of the excellency of these upon its exercise. The unsoundness of the principle of the excellency of these upon its exercise. The unsoundness of the principle of the excellency of these upon its exercise. The unsoundness of the principle of the excellency of these upon its exercise. is proclaimed by the unseemly contentions it led to in in many other respects, inferior to them.\* Therefore Creed, or form of Belief, which, known by the name early times, and that unsoundness is as loudly pro- they thought it not decent to assume to themselves of the Nicene Creed, has ever since, in all quarters of 26. Lupus. claimed in modern instances. I speak not now of the the name of Apostles; but dividing the names, they the globe, been THE FAITH of the Church of God.— 27. means resorted to in Scotland to ensure the election left to Presbyters the name of the Presbytery, and they smoong the articles of the Faith therein enumerated is 29. Nicetus. borough would almost scruple to adopt †—but of the destruction of harmony and good feeling, which such destruction of harmony and good feeling, which such destruction of the earliest ecclesiastical histoelections are wont to produce. In support of this assertion, I may appeal to testimony of the most un-place, as far as my information goes, I hold that the This explains the whole matter. And besides, assembled to declare it. The testimony of these 35. Mellitus, range of Scotland, has a tendency which must in a from the Apostles themselves. By referring to the ly the Apostles to the Church; and the testimony of 39. great number of instances take effect to excite the first chapter of the Acts, you will find that Judas, an Clement, Irenœus, Tertullian, Eusebius, &c., proves, exercised." † The same authority, when speaking of of his death, Matthias was elected into his room, and vas, that it was founded by the Apostles, and that its 44. Bregwin, .... the expediency of patronage in opposition to the sys- "took his bishoprick," -here, then, was another Apos- ninistry had come down in regular succession from the 45. tem of popular election, adds—"I object to the abo- tolic Bishop. It does not appear, however, that the Apostles to that time; and that no others were 46. Ethelred, 1, lition of the law of patronage, because I have seen no Apostles ever used their title of Bishop, but simply accounted to be Churches except such as were thus 48. Theoglid or Feoglid 830 117. Frederick Corn-

Visable for her interests to have it, and judicious for the mignest authorities, which presbyterans brand the monarch to grant it, she will seek her object by taken expostble for any person of unbiaseed and power of the first order of ministers in the Church of England.

3. Neither Wesley nor Coke, when they were talm expostulation, by temperate remonstrance, not by flinging her marriage articles on the ground, and tramples her marriage articles on the ground, and tramples her marriage articles with Apostolic authority (but who, find this one doctrine professed by the Church of God, ssion from the Apostles. Travel where you will, confessors - men who have hazarded then twee for or the second order of the Christian priesthood, such as

Here, perhaps, you may say, that, although there is

which they please to call "fetters," and to disown the steady rule of a Christian bishop? The system of thus received, revered, and read, proves that the doc-With respect to the first question, What evidence rights which, in the teeth of history, they choose to the Church of England has been denounced as tending trine of the Bishops being the successors of the Apostery trine of the Bishops being the successor trine of the Bishops being th term "usurpations," "they speak evil of us, because to a state of stagnation; but, which is better, the diswe will not run to the same excess of riot with themcipline of the well-ordered vessel where all proceeds
century, when Eusebius wrote. And this fact is fully
centuries; divide these centuries into years; these This attitude may be bold, but it is scarcely noiselessly because regularly, and where each man sustained by the evidence of other writers, who lived years into months; the months into days; the days diguified. It may be imposing, but it is hardly redefers to a legitimate control; or the disorder which during that period. Thus, Irenæus, ordained by into hours; and in every one of these centuries, years, spectable. If such men like not the conditions, let reigns among a band of equals, when excitement has Polycarp, (who was the disciple of St. John,) Bishop months, days, and hours, History bears its evidence of Lyons, A.D. 178, writes: "The doctrine of the to the fact, that Bishops, (having under them Presby-

the Church, and the character of the body of Christ, The Church also bears her testimony to this fact; is according to the succession of Bishops, to whom, in (1.) because she has always expressed her Belief in every place, they delivered the Church." (Work the existence of the Apostolic Church; and this and St. Paul) -or, unless he receive his authority from "sense of office," without being real officers, then the Apostolic Church could not exist, without an Apostolic Tertullian, A.D. 200, thus writes: "Let the here- ministry; and this Apostolic ministry must have was the case of those, whom the Apostles ordained.) tics set forth the order of their Bishops, so descending | become extinct, unless there had always been Bishops by succession from the beginning, that he, who was the to ordain others in the room of those who died-for first Bishop, had one of the Apostles, or of t tolical men who was in full communion with the Apos- ters and Deacons: their powers terminate in themtles, for his author and predecessor. For, in this selves; they have no authority given them to transmit from the Apostelis, holding the Apostelis Commission Sheriffs, Magistrates, &c., "in the sense of office' manner, the Apostolical Churches bring down their them to others. (2.) The Church bears her testimony registers; as the Church of Smyrna had Polycurp to this fact, because she has always kept a record of placed over them by John; as the Church of Rome | the ordination of her Bishops. A record is one of the had Clement ordained by Peter; as the other Churches very highest kinds of evidence known to the Law. It for Christ," as were the Apostles themselves, or those the sense of office!" also set forth those who were made Bishops over is admitted, in all trials before a Court of Law in proof of facts, touching our lives, property, rights, or the Apostolic Succession of Bishops have been broken, or dreamed of, to prove a Society to be the Church of Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, A.D. 250: "This, character. This record, kept by the Church of her then (whenever it happened) the ministry of the God, until the Methodists invented it? an argument brother, is and ought to be, our principal labour and official acts, is evidence before a jury, and is universtudy, to the utmost of our power, to take care that sally admitted as evidence in all Courts of Law and the unity may still obtain which was delivered by our Equity. It is, then, evidence of the very highest Lord and by His Apostles to us, their successors." - character, to prove any fact whatever; † and is, therefore, the very best evidence to prove the fact of the Again, Cyprian thus writes: "From thence, through existence of Bishops in the Christian Church, from the course of times and successions, the ordination of the Apostles' days until now; and that these Bishops so that the Church is built upon the Bishops, and all having been lawfully elected, and lawfully ordained. day. or else through the Bishops of an Apostolic Church-Firmilian, A.D. 250, thus writes: "The power of as the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in an essential part of the Church. If there were no for his sake! not to call himself a Bishop! Wesley remitting sins was given to the Apostles, and to the United States, can show their succession through remitting sins was given to the Apostles, and to the United States, can show their succession through contested election, were not the comparison too favourable to Churches which they founded, and to the Bishops, the Bishops of the Apostolic Church of England. In England professing the king to be her head, never who succeeded to the Apostles, by a vicarious ordination."

Contested election, were not the comparison too favourable to the included the Apostles, by a vicarious ordination."

order to satisfy you of the truth and reality of these whom the collesiastical court."—Church Review, 1837, certified by who succeeded to the Apostles, by a vicarious ordination."

The contested election, were not the comparison too favourable to the collesiastical court. "—Church Review, 1837, certified by the collesiastical court."—Church Review, 1837, certified by the collesiastical court. "—Church Review, 1837, certified by the collesiastical court."—Church Review, 1837, certified by the collesiastical court."—Church Review, 1837, certified by the collesiastical court. "—Church Review, 1837, certified by the collesiastical court."—Church Review, 1837, certified by the collesiastical court. records, I have already given you four from Eusebius Clarus a Muscula, Bishop in the province of to the fourth century; and shall now give you the the Church would become extinct)—that is, "the consequence, an awful schism would be made in the Carthage, A.D. 250: "The sentence of our Lord succession of the Bishops in the Protestant Episcopal gates of Hell" would prevail against Her, and Christ's Church of Gop! Oh! that this warning voice had The Church receives the Old Testament as the Word of Jesus Christ is manifest, sending his Apostles, and to Church in the United States, through the Bishops of

\* The Nicene Creed only speaks of the Catholic and Apostolic Thus we have the most positive testimony, from fifty years afterwards, that this article in the Creed received its present form, of "the one, Catholic, and Apostolic Church."

we prove that the Bishops of each succeeding generation since \* As in discerning of spirits, the gift of tongues, foretelling the Apostles were lawfully ordained by other Bishops, who had themselves been lawfully ordained.

as, and accounted to be, the successors of the Apostles. Bishop of the Church of Lyons in France, (then called perusal, I think you will be satisfied,

63. Robert Gemetis ST. JOHN. 1. Polycarp, Bishop of Lanfranc, .... BISHOPS OF LYONS. Zacharias. Faustinus: Maximus: Stephen Langton, 1207 Richard Wethers-. Verissimus Justus. Albinus. Elpidius. 

Eucherius, 1

missionary to the 96.
Anglo Saxons, was 97.

John Morton ... 1486
tension!

To co

693 109. William Sancroft, 1677 731 110. John Tillotson, ... 1691 803 116. Matthew Hutton, 1757 consecrated June 5, WILLIAM WHITE, of Pennsylvania, Athelm, or Adelm, 923 Wulfelm, .. consecrated Feb. 4, 1787, by John Odo Severus, ..... 941 Moore; Archbi-shop of Canter-Æthelgar ..... 988 the Archbishop of York, the Bishop

and the Bishop of Bishops in the sense of office 120. Alex. V. Griswold 1811 they are not real Bishops! ... 1840 of ecclesiastical independence. But if she feel it advisable for her interests to have it and indicated by one of their highest authorities, which presbyterians brand only speak of the officers of the Church of God as

of Bath and Well

. 1005

the Church, place the Methodist Succession!!

Asbury, by regular order and succession."

A fine succession of Bishops this from Wesley, a could give it, namely, the Bishops of the Church. after pretending to be a Bishop, applies to Bishop Church of God. Seabury to ordain him and Asbury over again!!

O shame! shame!!!

it is impossible that it could be broken.

Christian ministry on earth. The Christian ministry was established by Christ Himself, as I have fully shown; and no man has any

authority to act as His minister, unless he be author- this argument, let us carry it a step further. If the ized so to do by Christ Himself (as were the Apostles officers of the Church may be such merely in the those, whom Christ authorized to give it to him (which officers of the civil government may exercise the The Apostles, or St. Paul, would have had no autho- may have a President of the United States in the rity to act as ministers of Christ, unless Christ had "sense of office" without being a real President; we that there has been a regular succession of Bishops being real Governors; and so we may have Judges; of ordaining and sending others to act as ministers of without being really Judges, Sheriffs, or Magistrates! the Gospel-it is plain, that the ministry of the and all these offices may be usurped by any one who Church, at the present day, are as much "Ambassadors is desirous of being a President, Governor, &c., "in whom the Apostles ordained. But, if this chain of Was there ever an argument like this before heard, Church ceased-there was no power on earth clothed which, carried out to its legitimate results, would make with authority to ordain others to act in Christ's name, the Christian ministry a matter of moonshine, and until he issued a new Commission to another set of reduce civil government to a state of anarchy! Apostles to send out ministers to act in His name, And yet it is this argument, of there being "Bishand by His authority. But Christ never has issued ops in the sense of office," without being real Bishops, any such new Commission, and, therefore, the first by which it is attempted to uphold the "Methodist Commission, given to the / postles, must still be in ministry!" And what is this but acknowledging, existence, and preserved in an unbroken chain to this that, that "ministry" cannot be defended on the ground

cause, if it could be, Christ's words would be falsified, need, my friend, than this, that the "Methodist Church," which is impossible.

Christ declared, that "the gates of Hell should 18.) is built upon the sand! Oh! that Wesley's never prevail against His Church"—that is, it never warning voice had been heeded, when he so pathetically should be destroyed. Now, the Christian ministry is intreated Asbury, for God's sake! for Christ's sake! ministry in the Church, the Church would cease to clearly foresaw what would be the result of his doing exist, (because there would be none, after a few years, so: he foresaw that a spurious Bishop (that is not with authority to baptize: and thus, the old members "in the sense of office" only,) would introduce a spudying off, and no new ones being added by baptism, rious ministry, and spurious sacraments; and that in words would be falsified! But this is impossible, been heeded! because Christ's words are true: His declaration concerning the stability of His Church is true; the "What care we for the Church, or its ministry, or sac-Church, therefore, is still in existence, and the chain raments? We have 'got religion;' our happy feelings governing the Church of our Lord with the same power." Church. It was at the Council of Constantinople, held about of the Apostolic Succession has not been broken, nor tell us our sins are forgiven; we are perfectly satisfied." can be, because the Church is to last forever-which But, my friend, be not you like one of these! Reit cannot do, if its ministry become extinet; and the member our Lord's awful words: ninistry would become extinct, if, at any future time, this chain could be broken.

use concerning the necessity and reality of the Apos- and the Rev. T. Coke, LL.D., page 20.

approvat, the sentiments expressed of the sentiments expre

1. That there are three distinct orders in the Christian ministry, and that, therefore, Presbyters .... 1050 and Bishops are not the same order.

2. That the authority to ordain was committed to 1093 the first order in the Christian ministry; and, conse-

3. That there is an absolute necessity for a succes-always existed, and does now exist, in the Christian

4. That no society has any foundation whatever for calling itself a Church of Christ; which does not . 1229 possess a ministry thus Apostolically descended; and Boniface, ...... 1245
Robert Kilwarby, 1272
John Peckham ... 1278
Robert Winchel
Buth Methodist Church does not even pretend to have such a ministry, it is not at Church of Christ.

But, when one might suppose that the very last consequently, as the "Methodist Church" does not

But, when one might suppose that the very last stone in the foundation of the "Methodist Church" Simon Mepham, .. 1328 had been removed, and that there was nothing left to John Stratford, 1333 support the crumbling fabric; all at once the Method-line strature ists shift their ground, and tell us that Coke and ms Simon Islip, ..... 1349
Simon Langham, 1366
Wm. Wittlesey... 1368
Simon Sudbury... 1375
William Converse 1321

Simon Substance of affice! Thus Watson, in this life of Wesley, (page 248.) in trying to show how it happened that Coke ceased to be a Bishop when he William Courtnay 1381
Thomas Arundel, 1396
"Thomas Arundel, 1396"
"T

"Dr. Coke was only an occasional visitant in Amethe: "I believe in one Catholic and Apostotic Church."

30. Priscus.

40. Dr. Coke was only an occasional visitant in Amelone: because the Church is the body of Christ, and Canter Bury.

31. Etherius. A. D. 589.

32. John Stafford..... 1443

33. John Stafford..... 1443

619 104. Richard Bancroft, 1604 624 105. George Abbot,... 1611 634 106. William Laud, ... 1633 there, nevertheless he is a Bishop still, and uses his title 634 106. William Laud, ... 1633 of Bishop, and is addressed by the *title* of Bishop. 668 108. Gilbert Sheldon, ... 1663 When Mar Yohanan, the Nestorian Bishop, lately "visited" this country, he had no such office here; still he did not cease to be a Bishop, but claimed to 735 111. Thomas Tennison 1694
742 112. William Wake,... 1715
759 113. John Potter, ..... 1737
763 114. Thomas Secker,... 1738
793 115. Thomas Herring, 1747
into another nation. At this rate, he would be under into another nation. At this rate, he would be under the necessity of being ordained over again at the end 

I must confess, that this argument about "Bishops in the sense of office" is a most extraordinary one, and am greatly astonished that the Methodists would venture to use it: Nothing that I have seen so completely exposes the nakedness of the whole Methodist system, as this pretence of Bishops in the sense of office! As I do not remember, in the various conversations we have had, ever alluding to this point, I shall briefly

1. By declaring Coke and his successors to be only Bishops in the sense of office, it is acknowledging that

2. There is no such officer as "a Bishop in the sense of office" known to the Christian Church; and Alongside of this noble list of Christian Bishops, it is directly contradictory to the Scriptures, which

the Name of the Lord Jesus' —alongside of this noble "office' conferred upon them: neither could Wesley list, I say, embracing the great and good of all ages of confer it on Coke, because all the powers which Wesley, as a Presbyter possessed, Coke possessed likewise, in "Q. Who are the persons that exercise the Epis- an equal degree, as I have before shown. If either copal office in the Methodist Church in Europe and Wesley or Coke undertook to perform the duties pertaining to the "office" of a Bishop, it was an act of "A. John Wesley, Thomas Coke, and Francis usurpation-authority to perform Episcopal duties was never committed to either of them by those who alone

Presbyter of the Church! one of the second order of It is evident, then, that this talk about "Bishops it the Christian ministry! A succession, too, in which the sense of office," is a mere pretence. Neither Coke Wesley denies that he was a Bishop! In which he nor Wesley were such officers; and, if they had been; denies that Asbury was a Bishop! In which Coke, there is not, as I have said, any such officer in the

But, independently of this, the argument destroys itself by proving too much! because, if there can be But, here, your other question comes in: admitting "Bishops in the sense of office," without being real the fact to be true, that Bishops have always existed Bishops, then there can be Presbyters "in the sense in the Christian Church, and that they have always of office" without being real Presbyters! and Deacons claimed to be, and the Church has always received "in the sense of office" without being real Deacons! them as, the successors of the Apostles-what evi- Whether this is not the situation of the "Methodist dence is there, that the chain which binds them to ministry" I leave you to judge. For there we find a the Apostles by successive successions has not been body of men performing the various duties belonging to the office of Bishops, Elders, and Deacons, without I reply, that this chain has not been broken, because being real Bishops, real Elders, or real Deacons; for no one, who is not really and truly a Bishop, can ordain 1. Because, if it have been broken, then there is no real Elders and real Deacons; and thus we have a Society calling itself "a Church," with a visionary

ministry-which is absurd. But, in order to show more fully the absurdity of powers of their offices in the same manner, and we

of Scripture, and consequently that it is unscriptural, 2. This Apostolic chain could not be broken; be- and therefore invalid! What better proof can you instead of being built upon a "rock," (St. Matt. xvi.

But, here, some might say, (as many have said,)

\* Coke, when he returned to England, applied, in 1813, to I have thus, sir, endeavored to set down, as briefly as possible, the various arguments you have heard me specified the various arguments you have heard me see concerning the recognity and realize field. Mr. Wilberforce to get him ordanied a Bishop in the Church of England; thereby acknowledging that he was no Bishop in any sense of the word. (Letters by the Rev. John Wesley,

drink His blood," unless in the sacrament of the Lord's from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part- advisable to adopt. feelings," would remember their Saviour's awful words tive, and the elevation of loyal and conservative men August next. which I have just quoted, and recollect that there is to power. no promise of salvation made to any human being out with the blood of our Redeemer.\* Are you, my

I have suffered my letter to grow to so great a length, that I shall only add, that I am very truly, Your friend and servant,

\* Why does every sect which springs up, if it be but a week old, call itself a Church? Because if any one should say, it was not a Church, it would be acknowledging that it had no part in the promises of Gon.

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1844.

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Bp. Horsley; Rev. G. Trover;
Rev. J. C. Crosthwaite; Manton on Hebrews xi.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Sunday, the thirtieth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate their intention to offer themselves, without delay, and to be present for Examination on Wednesday, the 26th June, at 9 o'clock, A.M., furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

tion in the same form. We hear from every quarter | described. the strongest expressions of approbation regarding this speedily be called for.

style and temper it is calm, at the same time that it is | Majesty's subjects in this Colony. straightforward and honest,-calling things by their right names, and assailing false principles and pretenhelp coming to the conclusion that Methodism, -not as it was originally devised, but as it is now inculcated, -is a delusion, and that every step of its advancement is but the increase of an unwarrantable and pernicious schism. While the testimony of the Church Catholic in the present day, could not but be given against this causeless rent in its body, -each schismatic offshoot being itself subdivided into a thousand further rents, -a reference to Ecclesiastical History will shew that its testimony was equally clear and positive, in a similar case of irregularity and schism, in the earlier and purer days of the Church. This was remarkably

the fourth century.

Colluthus, with a plea of necessity fully as strong as that advanced by Drs. Coke and Asbury in the last century, being himself but a presbyter, undertook, during the confusion produced in the Alexandrian Church by the banishment of Athanasius, to ordain ministers for some destitute churches in a remote district of Egypt; and among others, ordained Ischyras. The validity of this ordination was called in question by Athanasius, and he commanded Ischyras to abstain from the performance of any of the sacerdotal functions. A Council was held upon the case, including the bishops of Egypt, Thebais, Lybia, and Pentapolis, who issued the following decree: "The presbyter who is falsely stated to have been present, is that notorious Ischyras, who was neither ordained presbyter by the Church, nor (when Alexander received the presbyters ordained by Melitius) was he reckoned among their number, nor was he ordained by him. By what means then became Ischyras a presbyter, or by what power was he ordained? By Colluthus? For that only remains to be affirmed. But it is so notorious that Colluthus died a presbyter, and that every ordination of his hand was invalid, and all ordained by him in this schism were reduced to the rank of the laity, that it is a matter beyond all doubt to every one." then we have the unanimous declaration of a Council, composed of bishops representing a large portion of of Ischyras by the hands of the presbyter Colluthus thy will very generally be followed. was invalid, and that the cause of the invalidity was the well established fact that a presbyter could not

Colluthus, and that of Wesley and his coadjutors, and made at the late Visitation, and which, in most cases, between the position of Ischyras and that of the indi- they have themselves been mainly instrumental in viduals ordained by Drs. Coke and Asbury. But collecting. From a large number of our subscribers, what was worthy of a grave and solemn condemnation, however, nothing has as yet been received for the curas infringing upon and subverting the Divine institu- rent year, while heavy arrears are, in many cases, still tions of the Church, in the fourth century, must be due upon preceding volumes. We shall feel greatly equally so in the nineteenth: if the act of Colluthus, obliged by the transmission to us, not later than the touching the ordination of ministers, were invalid, so 10th of July next, of all that our Agents, whether lay must those be also of individuals asserting the same or clerical, may have it in their power to obtain. power, who have themselves only received ordination from the hands of presbyters.

time up to the days of the Apostles themselves.

If all the silly things, either written or spoken, they have "got religion," and feel satisfied with them- to a state from which nothing could relieve it but the Thornhill. selves, let them know, that so long as they are not adoption of the quiet rules of the fraternity of Quakers. As this deeply lamented gentleman was proceeding,

expedients as this. friend, a member of that Church? Calmly and seriously, and with earnest prayer to God for His guidance Governor General, so far from checking a free expresand direction, examine this question; and if you find sion of opinion from those who call upon him, has solemn change he was soon to undergo, blessed them, that you are not, then ask yourself, upon what do your rather been desirous of encouraging it, for the purpose and presently after sunk to his rest, so calmly and his Excellency would no doubt, often plainly state rence of the accident and his death. what they deem the evils of the existing condition of The servant who had driven him, was thrown also things, and feel themselves emboldened to propose a with great violence against a heap of stones, and remedy. This was probably the case in the interview severely hurt; but he is now, we are happy to say Hend by Mr. Gowan with the Governor General. Mr. Gowan appears before his Excellency in the character of an influential capital capita had by Mr. Gowan with the Governor General. Mr. recovering. of an influential public man,—states, as it was natural for him to do, his own dissatisfaction, and that of a tended remarks of our own unnecessary. He was all arrangements with their Missionaries, without the fear of political offences,—and points to many a dark cloud upon the horizon, the harbinger of coming conflict and of general distress, if such evil counsellors be not removed. From an influential public character,—whether real or presumed,—it cannot be thought that that if Mr. Gowan would furnish him in detail with tions. what he deemed the best plan for rectifying the ills of In the Diocese at large, as a well-informed, pious, der

nected with the Reform Association. It is no fault, though it may sometimes prove a We complete in the present number the publication he was permitted to propose. Moreover, the arrival believer's promised happiness." of the admirable "Letter to a Methodist," by a Pres- of the Chief Justice in Kingston at this critical mobyter of the Diocese of Maryland; a work which, ment, a gentleman whom Mr. Gowan had the good from its peculiar excellence, the Church Society of taste to include in his proposed administrative arthis Diocese have been induced to publish in pamphlet rangements,—if it might not, under similar circumform. The first two parts have been already, for stances, affect men in general in the same way might some short time, on said at the Depository at Toronto, very naturally, upon an enthusiastic or sanguine temand the third part will also soon be ready for circula- perament, have just the influence which has been

At all events, with all but the devotees of extreme valuable pamphlet, and we understand that the sale of romance, the Governor General must be pronounced the parts already published exceeded, in one week, a harmless of the plot; unless it were particularly treathousand copies each. We have every confidence sonable in this distinguished functionary, after having that a second edition of this very useful work will perused it and perhaps smiled over it, to have kept it from the public gaze, and not allowed it, with the aid The reasoning throughout is incontrovertible, and of his quondam Councillors, to be canvassed as a grave the facts adduced are not to be disputed; while in conspiracy against the peace and privileges of Her

It is hard to say with what feelings we should contemplate the conduct of those who, out of such matesions with becoming plainness. Unprejudiced people, rials, attempt to create prejudice in the public mind duly weighing these facts and arguments, can hardly against the Governor General: it shows, at all events, the poverty and the paucity of their reasons for the "antagonism" which they manifest towards him, when such shifts as these are resorted to for maintaining it.

Our respectable contemporary of the Colonist is hasty, as we conceive, in ascribing a late editorial article in the Monarch, in which certain objectionable expressions occur, to the Rector of Woodstock. If our recollections upon the subject are correct, the latter gentleman some months ago disclaimed all editorial connexion with the Monarch, and avowed explicitly that its management had passed into other hands. exemplified in the well known case of Colluthus in It is but fair, in such a case, to take him, or any other gentleman, at his word; and at all events, it needs no very acute penetration to discover in the article in question internal evidence that it proceeds from a very different hand.

> Our readers will find, in another column, the excellent and elaborate Report of the Diocesan "Church Society," which we promised in our last. As it will shortly appear in pamphlet form, the Secretaries of the several District Branch Associations are particularly requested to transmit to us, without delay, a full and correct list of the subscribers to the funds of their Parochial Associations respectively, in order that they may be included in the Appendix to the general Report. They may be forwarded direct to this office, or, when more convenient, may be placed in the hands of Mr. Champion at the Depository at Toronto.

It will be perceived, from an extract in a succeeding column, that the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have, at the solicitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, made the munificent grant of £200 Sterling in aid of the funds for rebuilding the Church at London. We are also happy to observe that in obedience to the recent Circular of the Lord Bishop, several contributions from parishes within the biocese have been made in the same behalf; and we dormant in the breasts of so many, and of having afforded the Church in the fourth century, that the ordination | trust that so laudable an example of Christian sympa-

sideration which has been evinced by so many of our Branches. There is a marked similarity between the error of reverend brethren in the payment of dues to this office

Our Subscribers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and neighbouring Provinces are respectfully informed The latter is a correct inference unless the former that the Rev. J. Shortt from this Diocese, who is now were an arbitrary and unwarrantable act; but that in Halifax, and will probably remain in that city till the decree of the African Churches was in consonance the end of July, has very obligingly consented to

"Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God!"
"Verily, verily, I say unto you, Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink His blood, ye have necession of the mouth, as well as the belief of the heart, (see Rom. x. 10.) eat His flesh and drink His blood," unless in the sacrament of the Lord's drink His blood," unless in the sacrament of the Lord's and the loop of life, the Prayer Book, and every bread of life, the Pray

to give the cup. Oh! that those, who talk about strong conviction that a great political change would next, and that the annual Dividend has been declared "their knowing that their sins are forgiven by their ensue; involving the discomfiture of the late Execu-

It is with feelings of no ordinary pain and grief,

members of the Church of Gop, they have no assur- And so far this former partner of Mr. Gowan has been on Saturday afternoon last, from his residence to ance that they are bought with the blood of Christ! most culpably deficient in respect for the well-defined Toronto, his horse, when about half way through the for it was "the Church, which Gop bought with his usages of social life, in making public, and employing village, took fright, and the reins breaking, the carown blood." (Acts xx. 28.) And who can hope to for sinister purposes, what was so obviously indited riage was upset, and Mr. Mortimer was thrown viobe saved, unless he is bought with the blood of Christ? under the scal of confidence. We do not say that lently against the stump of a tree. He received Publications of this Society,-Awful! awful! indeed, is the situation of those, who | the matter thus quoted, whether designed to be kept | immediate assistance, and was carried into the house have forsaken the church of their forefathers, to wan- private or made public, is of the slightest weight or of a neighbour, Mr. Griffiths. Dr. Paget, his medical der after teachers, who have no claim—no shadow of consequence in making out the case which the Reform attendant, speedily arrived, and drove him home.

Association design to wrest from it; the effect, on the On the way he spoke with cheerfulness, and hopes of Goo! I do not say, that no one out of the Church | contrary, will be a very general impression that the | were entertained that the injury would not prove very will be saved, for this I do not believe; but what I members of that body must be driven to the very last serious; but soon after his arrival at his own house, say is this-that Gop has no where promised to save extremity, if, in seeking to bolster up a hollow and he expressed his conviction that he had not long to us, unless we belong to that Church, which was bought | tottering cause, they have recourse to such miserable | survive, -an apprehension which was confirmed by his kind and afflicted medical friend. Having called of eliciting fuller information on the real state of pub- quietly, that they knew not of his departure until the lic feeling in the Province; and in the freedom of mournful event was communicated by Dr. Paget conversation which thus ensues, the parties addressing | About two hours only had elapsed between the occur-

large portion of the country, with the then Executive | that the mind can conceive, in this imperfect state, of that serious embarrassment, which would otherwise attend Council,-draws perhaps a lively picture of their a gentle, consistent, and established Christian. With any falling off in the ordinary income of the Society. political offences,—and points to many a dark cloud talents and acquirements of the highest order, a By a resolution of the first year, a permanent annual

the land, he should give it his best consideration. A plan accordingly was handed in, some particulars of which are contained in the atrocious "disclosure," so very zealously commented upon in the papers convery zealously commented upon in the papers converse at target at well-informed, plous, and influential clergyman, his loss will be severely felt;—a loss the more afflictive to many, from the very recent opportunity occurring at the late Visitation, where he attended apparently in unusual health, of where he attended apparently in unusual health, of the late Visitation, where he attended apparently in unusual health, of the late Visitation of the Lord Bishop, viz. of furnishing three-fourths of the income of the Missionary, in consequence of which the Rev. J. Mockridge has been where he attended apparently in unusual health, of the late Visitation. enjoying the benefits and gratification of his society.

misfortune, of Mr. Gowan, if he be constitutionally a | age; and in the words of a contemporary, "the chief misfortune, of Mr. Gowan, if he be constitutionally a age; and in the words of a contemporary, "the chief very sanguine man, or if, in this infirmity of human consolation to the family and friends of this truly should be mentioned, that Mr. Francis Wilson has been nature, he should have presumed upon his Excellency's prompt and entire acquiescence in the plan which
of entering into the perfect realization of the true cy's prompt and entire acquiescence in the plan which of entering into the perfect realization of the true

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

LONDON, 14TH JUNE, 1844. The Churchwardens of St. Paul's Church London, beg gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums is aid of the Fund for rebuilding the Church:—

Collection at Streetsville Church | per Rev. J. £1 10 0 | Hurontario " McGeorge, 1 4 0 " Hurontario " M. George,
" Brockville Church per Rev. E. Denroche, " Dunnville " per Rev. A. Townley,
" Bytown " per Rev. S. Strong, ... per Rev. F. Mack, ... 2 15 Donation by Edmd. Ritchie, Esq., Hamilton ... 2 10 0

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Presented at the Annual Meeting at Toronto, on Wednesday,

of the coming tempest, men began to draw near to one how this pure and reformed Church seems destined, in the counsels of the Most High, to plant the standard of the Cross, and preach the pure and simple truth of the be used in whatever way shall be deemed most expedient. Gospel throughout the earth. Purified and made meet ing out the divine nature of her constitution

In truth, a living principle of Christian fellowship has manifested itself. A kindly spirit, which points to primitive times, has gone abroad, and pervaded all classes.— High and low, rich and poor, begin to feel their equal privileges; while the Church herself, unshaken by the attacks of secret infidelity, uninjured by the human subleties of Romish superstition, or the cold and selfish individualism of dissent, rallies her children around her, and bids them be of good cheer in their great Head, and feel that they are members one of another.

Nor was it possible, that so holy a flame should light up the Mother Church, and that the children whom, under God, she hath sent forth to distant lands and fostered with God, she nam sent forth to distant lands and parental care, should long remain uninfluenced by the same feelings of sacred love. Witness the flourishing condition of our sister branch in the United States, whose present prosperity affords ample matter for humble satisfaction; while the happy progress of Church principles in British America, clearly shows that the Lord of the harvest is indeed vouchsafing us also a rapid increase through the labours of His duly commissioned servants. Much, indeed, has been done: an earnest desire to promote "godly union and concord" is gradually gaining ground, and penetrating to the remotest missions of this extensive ocese; whilst various other steps have been, and still are being taken for the advancement of true religion,but it is in this Society, the annual report of whose proare especially called upon to rejoice, and hail it as the first fruits of Canadian Unity,—as having called into aca legitimate channel for the exercise of that charity which

The following is a brief statement\* of the Society's In-Income and come and Expenditure for the past year,—which, it should be remembered, does not We have to express our thanks for the kind con- Expenditure. William include the income of the several District

> Balance from last year's account...... £ 279 4 11 Receipts of General Society for 1843-4 1796 16 7

It will be observed, that there has been some falling off Revenue. in the income derived from subscriptions and donations during the past year. This was in part to be expected; amongst other causes it may be atibuted to the late agricultural and commercial depression, from which so young a country as this is can but slowly and gradually emerge. Yet it is sincerely to be hoped, that in a short time the resources of the Society will reach the utmost amount anticipated at the formation of the Institution, and continue to steadily increase. It must be remembered, too, that the actual income of

drink His blood," unless in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper? Now recollect, that Christ gave His sacraments of His Church; that out of His Church there are no sacraments! that the Apostles alone received are no sacraments! that the Apostles alone received the commission to baptize, and to break the bread and to give the commission to baptize, and to give the commission to baptize, and to give the cure. Oh! that those, who talk about the constant of the Lord's from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from the blood, which has been from a private letter of Mr. Gowan to a former part-new from the blood, which sum, 255 4s. 6d. for a Travelland for the blood, which sum, 255 4s. 6d. for a Travelland from the blood of the Branch is to double the private from the blood of the Branch is to double the private from the blood of the Branch is to double the private from the blood of the Branch is to double from the blood of the Branch is the curious from the blood of the Branch is the curious from the blood of the Branch is the curious from the blood of the Branch is the curious from the blood of the Branch is the curious from every circumstance of life, and thus instructing the pil-

Others there are, containing anxious and earnest appeals to all who, through ignorance or self-sufficiency, have been led astray by any of the various forms of false of the Church of God; and that so long as they are without baptism by a lawful minister, they are not members of the Church! However they may think Christian land, are yet regardless of every religious duty, and live in all appearance, without God in the world.

Books and The Sales in the Depository amount to

Tracts issued. £960 for the past year: There have been sold 703 Bibles, 720 Testaments 1641 Prayer Books, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Bound books, ..... Tracts,..... 14,074 Tracts, ... 2597

The Society has issued but two publica-

2. Letter to a Methodist, by a presbyter of Maryland, in three Tracts.

Since the formation of the Society, the Central Board has steadily kept in view the important object of increasing the number of Missionaries in the Diocese. To forward so laudable a purpose, and in Stock. provide a fund, which shall be the means of se-curing the stability of their Missionary operations, the proceeds of the last annual collection, amounting to £435 10s., have been invested in the British North American

whether real or presumed,—it cannot be thought that strength was equal, added to a large and systematic such observations would fall unheeded; and it may charity, endeared him, in a peculiar degree, to the respective districts, offering assistance to the amount of the control of the control of the amount of the control of t have been quietly stated by the Governor General, flock who were so fortunate as to enjoy his ministra- one-fourth of the annual salary of the Missionary, on the Branch Association becoming responsible for the remain-

ve tract of country

The remainder of the sum thus appropriated remains He has gone to his rest in a mature, though not old in the Treasurer's hands to the Society's account.

exercise of which useful and important office, the Society has been assured of his faithfulness and diligence. Mr. same months and the vestering and important office, the Society has been assured of his faithfulness and diligence. Mr. Wilson had formerly been employed at Manitoulin, by the Society for the converting and civilizing the Indians, which has now merged into this Institution; but as the Rev. F. A. O'Meara, the Missionary of that place, had acquired a sufficient knowledge of the Indian language to enable mm to dispense with an Interpreter, his services were transferred to his present sphere of duty.

Streetswille.—A Branch Association has been formed, but from having been actively engaged in building two churches, they have not been in a condition to make any remittance to the Parent Society.

Streetswille.—A Branch Association has been formed, but from having been actively engaged in building two already a subscription of 1050l. payable in two years, part in work, part in timber and part in produce, with some money has been entered into. When the circumstances of the people are considered, that the great majority of them are poor, only lately arrived from England and Ireland, it will be acknowledged that they have gone even beyond their means in their zeal for the society.

Barrie and Shanty Bay.—This Association was estable to the Society.

Barrie and Shanty Bay.—This Association was estable to the Society.

Barrie and Shanty Bay.—This Association was estable to the Society.

were transferred to his present sphere of duty. Nor has the anxiety thus evinced to increase the number of Missionaries, prevented the Central Board from exercising a watchful care over other matters connected Scarboro'.—This Association was form ith, and conducive to, the well-being of the Society.

A special general meeting was held at the Society's Public measures
of Society duof taking into consideration the state of the of Society du-ring past year. reserved lands, which have been set apart in Upper Canada for the support of religion, and the necessity of making an immediate application to the Government in respect to that portion of the said property, which is assigned by law for the support of the United Church of England and Ireland. At this meeting it was resolved,-

That, in the opinion of this Society, the best means of Within the last few years, a godly spirit of unity has Resolution to transfer the reserved lands themselves Within the last few years, a godly spirit of unity has sprung up in that "pure and reformed part of Christ's Holy Catholic Church," to which we, by God's Providence, belong. Ere theu, however, the vast importance of union began to be appreciated; nor can it be doubted, that the agitated state of the moral and social world for some time past, together with daring attemnts to exclude some time past, together with daring attempts to exclude the protection of the public interests. A Petition to Her sound religion from national systems of education, spoke which the protection of the public interests. A Petition to Her Majesty, the Imperial Parliament, and the Legislature of silently, though strongly, to thoughtful Churchmen, of this Province, was adopted, intreating them to concur in national pride, and national ruin; and thus, through fear whatever measures may be necessary for preserving, as a f the coming tempest, men began to draw near to one nother, and to be of one mind and of one heart in their the Clergy Reserves now remaining, as may correspond Father's house. But amid all these passing events, the with the proportion of the proceeds of the said Reserves, which have been assigned to the Church by the Imperial Statute 3 & 4 Vic. cap. 78, which Petition has been very generally signed, and remains with the Central Board to

During the last Session, the Legislature granted an act in the hands of the Lord for so mighty a task, she is daily developing her strength and holiness, and plainly pointact has been reserved for Her Majesty's assent. Neither must it be omitted to be mentioned that, Provision for Chairman of the Lay Committee, the Honth the See.

Neither has this Society forgotten the generous liberality of the two Venerable Societies at home, who have so long and so faithfully fostered the Colonial Church. The zealous exertions which are being made upon the spot to increase the number of Missionaries throughout the "procuring an adequate and permanent provision for the support of the Episcopate in this Diocese he support of the Episcope.

ion has, in consequence, been forwarded to the Queen
from the Central Board, in conjunction with the Lay
Committee, praying Her Majesty, that suitable provision
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might be ma tion has, in consequence, been forwarded to the Queen from the Central Board, in conjunction with the Lay of the day. During the past year, His Excellency Sir ongregations in communion with the Church. than all, from its being the principal resort of emigrants from the mother country.

There are in connexion with the Parent Society the following Branches:

1. Newcastle and Colborne. 4. Eastern. 5. Niagara. 6. Gore and Wellington. 2. Midland. 3. Prince Edward. 7. London, Brock, Talbot, and Huron.

NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE. The annual meeting of this Branch was held at Cobourg

Branch on the 30th January. In the report made at that meeting, the Committee say that "consideras ministered by duly authorized hands, they felt it to be a paramount duty to secure as early as possible the sera paramount duty to secure as early as possible the scriptions of a Travelling Missionary, for the supply of the remote and destitute Townships within the sphere of the Association." The Rev. John Wilson was, in July last, appointed Travelling Missionary in this District, in addiagnostic travelling Missionary in the District, in addiagnostic travelling Missionary in the part Cohonney. on to his duties as Assistant Minister at Cobourg. mmittee have established a central Depository, on a mall scale, at Cobourg, which, however, they hope soon mall scale, at Cobourg, which, however, they hope soon o augment, and are anxious to render as effective as pos-

There are nine Parochial Associations in connexion with this Branch, whose total income has been £145 19s. 6d.: expenditure, £138 18s. 0d., including £26 13s. 1d. remitted to the Parent Society.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

The annual meeting of this Branch was held at Corn- example, and come in. wall on the 7th March. The Committee report, that the sum of £50 10s. has been paid into the hands of the Dissum of £50 10s. has been paid into the hands of the District Treasurer towards the support of a Travelling Missionary for the Johnstown and Eastern Districts, and that one Mission has pledged itself to contribute £15 annually exemplary exertions are among the greatest blessings, next to the Reformation, which Almighty God hath vouchsafed to His Church,—it cannot but believe that

The second annual meeting of this Branch was held at Hamilton on the 3rd January, 1844. Its Report abounds with indications of the rapid and almost unprecedented the united Districts of Gore and Wellington. The gentleman selected for this appointment, the Rev. J. Mockridge, has been able to furnish the Committee with intelligence of a varied, although, upon the whole, of a cheering nature. Another subject of congratulation to the Committee, was the successful operation of the Depositories, which had been established in the various parishes

Committee, was the saction of the various parts.

Tories, which had been established in the various parts.

and missions throughout the united Districts.

There are nine Parochial Associations in connexion with this Branch. The total income has been £199 15s.

11d. of which sum £49 5s. 7d. has been remitted to the blessings and improvements.—St. Margaret's Bay, 22d May 1844.—St. John's Weekly Chronicle.

this Branch have reported their proceedings to the Managing Committee, and in every case a feeling is expressed favourable to the objects of the Society; and although, from the poverty of the members of the Church in some missions, little could be expected, yet all have done something.

Many of these Associations have contributed very libe-

rally for local purposes, but in consequence of there being no quorum at the last Quarterly Meeting of the Committee, no remittance has been made to the Parent Society. There are nine Parochial Associations in connexion with this Branch.

MIDLAND.

The second annual meeting of this Branch was held at Kingston, on Wednesday May 8th last. The Committee report that in the Township of Pittsburg two new churches have been built, and that the Kingston Parochial Branch is in a position to secure £75 per annum towards the maintenance of a Missionary Clergyman for this Town-ship. A Depository has been established in Kingston, in connexion with this Branch, the demand upon which for Bibles, Prayer books, and various religious works, as been considerable, and is steadily maintained.

There are --- Parochial Associations in connexion with this Branch. The total receipts have been £217 11s. 0d., the expenditure £121 0 0.

PRINCE EL WARD, Is the smallest Branch Society in the Diocese, the annual meeting of which was held on January 7th. The Committee have, however, guaranteed to the Bishop the 1844, contains the following statement: payment of £75 per annum towards the support of a Tra-velling Missionary, and they have good reason to hope

"On last Ash Wednesday, St. Paul's Church in London, Canada West, was totally destroyed by fire. There had been that one will be sent them in the autumn. They have service as usual in the morning; and about half-past four P. M. also established a Depository in Picton, and have contributed towards the maintenance of a Parochial School in the third ward of the same town, and have the intention "Sr. Paul's church was commenced in the year 1833 at which

as the funds will permit. HOME DISTRICT PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATIONS CONNECTED

WITH THIS SOCIETY. Toronto.—The amount of collections in the city and neighbourhood of Toronto, is £255 11 7 1/2 d. No grants have been made for the special use of this parish.

York Mills.—£2 has been paid to the Treasurer. A

grant of £5 7s. 6d. has been made to this Association for Service books, for the new Church at York Mills. the sum of £36 8s. 9d. A grant of £22 10s. has been made towards enlarging Trinity Church at Thornhill.

Streetsnille A Branch Account of £36 8s. 9d. A grant of £37 10s. has been made towards enlarging Trinity Church at Thornhill.

Barrie and Shanty Bay.—This Association was established on the 19th March. £12 has been subscribed

Scarboro'.—'This Association was formed on February 20th, 1844. Donations to the amount of £70 have been at the end of two years, for the erection of a church. given towards discharging the debt of the Church in which

the meeting was held.

Newmarket.—The subscriptions to this Association amount to £8 8s. 9d. No Reports have yet been received from the following

Missions, viz., — Etobicoke, Toronto Township, Markham and Vaughan, Brock, Whitby, Orillia, Penetanguishine.

A general review of the labours of the Society, during the past year, affords undoubtedly, much matter for serious congratulation. An active spirit of union and concentration has sprung up amongst us, and given birth to a variety of exertions in behalf of true religion. During past year it has particularly manifested itself among the Branch Associations, whose operations deserve the the Branch Associations, whose operations deserve the most unqualified praise; and from such a feeling as this too much cannot be expected.

A second application was forwarded by the Bishop, in behalf of a church in the township of Pittsburg, Canada West. His too much cannot be expected.

United in one holy cause, the members of the Church feel more strongly than ever, the moral and religious necessity of providing according to their respective ability, for the future well being of God's visible kingdom,creasing the number of their spiritual pastors, and of pro-curing suitable residences for those who have been duly called to feed the flock of Christ. Through this Society Churchmen have been taught to appreciate their peculiar advantages, to realize the necessity and value of those Sacraments which Christ hath instituted in His Church, and to understand more fully than heretofore, how truly all things are done unto edification in that "Body Corporate," wherein God's Providence hath placed them .-As might be expected, this knowledge has begotten exertion; and thus a sense of their own high privileges has it appeared that great efforts have been made by the member produced a corresponding endeavour to become Divine grace, the happy instruments of extending this saving knowledge to all around them.

Neither has this Society forgotten the generous libethe Diocese, prove that the Society has laboured to come to the assistance of those venerable Institutions, which argement of churches, throughout this Diocese. Nor, whilst briefly glancing at the occurrences of the past year, must it be forgotten, that, considering the nature of the reports which have reached the Society, it is most grati fying to learn, that the sister Societies of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec, are in a prosperous state, and are diligently increasing the number of their Missionaries. The Society has to deplore the loss of the valuable services of John Kent Esquire, their late Secretary, who in consequence of his return to England, has been compelled to resign his situation. His useful and unceasing exertions in behalf of the Church, will not soon escape the memory of those among whom for some years he so zealously laboured. Much, indeed, has been done for the good cause; the

Society has great reason to be thankful, and it gladly looks upon past success as an earnest of better things to come. Not only in the country but in the towns also, great and praiseworthy endeavours have been made, during the present year, to procure increased accommoda-tion for public worship; in many parts churches have been enlarged and some embellished, whilst in others new ones have been erected, and thus each year, some new village spires gladden alike the heart of the old settler

themselves, and are silently but firmly taking root among the rapidly increasing population of Western Canada. Many who had wandered from the fold, thinking to find richer pasture elsewhere, have returned home hungry and thirsty, their souls faint within them, and worn out by excitement, and many still continue to follow their good And surely, when this Society reflects from what an

humble origin sprang up those venerable Societies in the Mother Country, to whom Canada owes so much, whose one Mission has pledged itself to contribute £15 annually for three years, for the same purpose. The Committee is very sanguine in the hope that, at the next general meeting, it will be able to announce the cheering fact that a Travelling Missionary has been labouring in the Johnscommenced, it continue to struggle through every trial, and to live by "faith alone" on Him, who bath endured

their Church, and the unfavourable state of the weather early the morning, twenty were unable to attend.

The Church was crowded with an attentive congregation, who listened with evident interest to His Lordship's Sermon,

admirably suited to the occasion.

After the services, his Lordship addressed his hearers in a most feeling and affectionate manner—recalling to the minds of the oldest persons present his first visit to this place over thirty years ago-its entirely destitute condition with respect growth of Church principles in the District. Since the last annual meeting, Parochial Associations have been formed in Brantford, Oakville, and Wellington Square. The total number of members of this Branch is 1234. great exertions that had since been made to build a Church, and establish a pastor among them, the success that had attended The total function of the committee announced, with feelings of peculiar sat-isfaction, the appointment of a Travelling Missionary for living amongst them entirely devoted to their temporal and those efforts-in there being now two Churches, a Clergyman spiritual welfare, and with the most earnest desire for their eternal salvation-Schools established in the different settlements along the Bay, and the rising generation receiving the benefits of education. The moral condition of the people raised from the low standard it formerly stood at, the natural

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE .- At the monthly (May) meeting of this society, the Lord Bishop of Exeter in the chair, the Rev. J. D. Glennie, the secretary, stated that the circulation of the books and tracts between the audit of April, 1843, and April, 1844, had been as follows:-Bibles, 112,668; New Testaments, 104,994; Prayer-books, 282,992; Psalters, 6133; Books and Tracts, 3,268,659.— Total, 3,775,376. Letters were read from the Bishops of Toronto and Gibraltar, and Bishop Luscombe, and grants were made in aid of various churches and schools in their dioceses. It was announced that at the next monthly meeting it would be proposed that the sum of 500% should be placed in the hands of the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland (Dr. Field) for promoting the society's objects in his diocese. Various grants were made. Donations to the amount of 593l. 12s., and legacies to the amount of 1500l. were announced; sixty-eight new members were admitted. The following members of the society were elected to form the tract committee for the year ensuing:—the Bishop of Lichfield, the Rev. Charles B. Dalton, the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, the Rev. R. G. Baker, the Rev. J. Endell Tyler, the Rev. J. G. Ward, and the Rev. T. Ainger. It was stated that the annual assembly of the charity school children of the me-tropolis would take place on Thursday, the 30th instant, on which occasion the Lord Bishop of St. David's had consented

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, recom mending to the favourable notice of the Society a memorial

of establishing a school in each of the other wards as soon as the funds will permit.

time the congregation numbered about 250. From time, to time, as the congregation increased, additions were made to the church, and only last summer, side galleries were constructed thus accommodation was obtained for 600 souls; but even this was not sufficient for the present congregation. eral changes and additions which had been made to the church-together with a bell and organ, had cost the congregation 1600L

and a debt of about 300l. still remains unpaid.
"The population of the town of London, which in 1833 was only 600, now amounts to above 4000, and there is in addition a garrison of 800 troops; so that in the erection of a new Streetsville.—A Branch Association has been formed,

"The late building was insured for 10001.; this, with the subscriptions, when paid, will make about 2000l., out of which must be taken the debt of 300l leaving about 1700l available,

"Under these circumstances, memorialists have no reso left but in an appeal to the Society, and to the friends of the Church at home; for a building of suitable size, and of durable materials, cannot, in this country, be erected for less than "The memorialists, therefore, trust that the Society will

extend to them their accustomed liberality, and that the illustration of the unity of the Church adopted by the Apostl Paul, will be fully verified in their case, 'whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it, or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it." It was agreed that the sum of 2001, be granted in aid of the

object stated by the memorialists. Lordship said: "Our wants are so many, that I frequently feel ashamed to

state their number and extent. Munificent and generous as I have always found the Society to be, it is unreasonable to exexpect that all can be favourably answered. But what can I do, when statements and memorials of urgent and interesting them? It is a great comfort to me that I have at present only one favour to request.
"The case of the church in Pittsburg is so well and truly

Building Commitee, that I have only to add my recomme tion, and my anxious hope, that it may be in the Society's power in some degree, at least to meet their wishes."

By a letter from the Rev. W. H. Herchmer to his Diocesan,

of the Church in Pittsburg to erect a good and substantial building for public worship; but that so required, which they cannot raise among themselves. The sum of 25t. was voted towards this church.

# Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- His Excellency the Govern General left Kingston, on Saturday, in the steamer Chief Jus-tice for Niagara. It was his Excellency's intention to remain at the Falls until Wednesday, on which day he would return to Kingston; where, on Thursday, his Excellency was to en-Governor General was then immediately to depart for the Seat of Government, at Montreal. His Excellency has addressed the following letter to His Worship the Mayor of Kingston:-Government House,

SIR, -Being about to leave Kingston, as a place of residence, I cannot depart without requesting you and the Corporation and Commonalty to accept my cordial thanks for the comfort loyalty, kind feeling, and good conduct of all classes of the in-

It is scarcely possible that the removal of the Seat of Government will not be attended with some degree of injury to this otherwise thriving city. That there should be any I deeply lament; but I still cherish the hope that it will not be so great as has been anticipated; and that an increase of prosperity other respects may soon render it imperceptible. increase may attend you all will ever be my fervent wish; and I can never cease to remember with gratitude the loyalty to our Queen, the attachment to our Mother Country, and the personal kindness towards myself which I have invariably experienced from the inhabitants of Kingston. I have the honour to be,

Your sincere friend, C. T. METCALFE.

His Worship the Mayor of Kingston.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—We believe that the whole of the public offices have now been removed to Montreal, and that Sir Charles Metcalfe may be expected as soon as the house preparties temporarily for his the bye, we heard it said, that His Excellency pays the expenses of fitting up his residence of Monkland's House out of his own pocket. Would this satisfy the Pilot and the nice clique who lately prescription. who lately were inclined to make a noise about these said expences? - Montreal Gazette.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY .- We are indebted to Kingston Chronicle for the following extract from a pamphlet on the subject of the Canada Loan and Trust Company, which has been published in East. has been published in England by Mr. Atcheson, of Kingston A new field for the profitable and safe employment of Brish conical it is profitable and safe employment of Brish conical it is profitable and safe employment of Brish conical it is profitable and safe employment of Brish conical it is profitable and safe employment of Brish conical in the safe and safe employment of Brish conical in the safe and safe employment of Brish conical in the safe and safe employment of Brish conical in the safe emp

tish capital, it is unquestionable, would greatly contribute to increased national prosperity. There can be no doubt that Canada presents that fail with the capital with the ca with the voice of the Church Universal, is evident time up to the days of the Apostles themselves.

It must be remembered, too, that the actual income of this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on this Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on the days of the Apostles themselves.

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There are reverted so little at His Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on the to receive and act upon any instructions connected to receive and act upon any instructions of Churchmen dontinal prosperity.

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There are reverted so little at His Society gives but a faint idea of the amount of money on the days of the Apostles that field. With this Society serious of Churchmen dontinue from the control of the Canada presents that field.

There are reverted so little at His Society now compelled to remain unproductive for years in consequence the tonnage required to carry it on, is less than that engaged in of the almost utter impossibility of procuring the requisite the lake commerce with Canada. Thus,—

In every part of Upper Canada there are settlers, possessing skill, industry, and character, who, with the aid of compar tively small sums of money could improve their properties, so that they would yield several times as much as the capital expended in their improvement. From the same want of funds, many local public improvements, which the municipal bodies now established in Upper Canada, would gladly undertake, and for which they would provide the most ample security, are neglected, to the great injury, not only of the Province, but of Great Britain: for such improvements, whilst they would facilitate would provide employment for a large amount of emigrant labour, and would create new and constantly extending markets for the consumption of British manufactures, and the employment of British shipping. In a word, it may be said, that the want of connexion and co-operation now existing between the capitalists of Great Britain, and the industry and enterprize of Canada, is on the one hand fatal to the rapid improvement of which the Province is susceptible, and on the other hand, deprives the mother country of the chiefest advantage which she

Great Britain to be brought into connexion with the industry and enterprize of Canada? How, on the one hand, is the capitalist of England, who is now unable to obtain any adequate profit on his capital at home, to obtain it with safety in Canada? - and how, on the other band, is the British settler in Canada, whose improvements and advancement are arrested or defeated from the want of connexion with the capitalists of his parent State to be made to participate in the advantage in this respect which the American emigrant enjoys, in consequence of his contiguity to the cities of America?

capital in British America, and to obtain the benefit of a colonial rate of interest, has not, it must be admitted, the same easy means of judging of the eligibility of a proffered security as American sides (2) an cities. The latter, in addition probably to a personal knowledge of the locality, finds no difficulty in obtaining with certainty an accurate knowledge of the nature of the pro-posed security, and of the probable chances of success of the undertaking contemplated by the borrower, without withdrawing himself from his usual avocations. The British capitalist, on the contrary, is separated by a long and inconvenient jour-ney from the field in which his capital is to be employed, and he is in a great measure disqualified by his habits and the very nature of his own pursuits from forming an adequate estimate of any of the circumstances which ought to direct his judgment in deciding on the eligibility of the projected investment. He must, therefore, be dependent on the services of an agent, whose business it must be to reside in the colony, and ascertain the money value of the property offered as a security and the legal sufficiency of the title, with such other circumstances as the capitalist may consider necessary. But it must be obvious that there are few individuals whose capitals, taken singly are

To accomplish the object, then, of establishing the connexion between the capitalists of the parent State and the industry rest, or to lend their credit upon terms which shall be mutually advantageous to themselves and to the colony, in which the

Large amounts of capital have thus been supplied to the Australian and the other British Colonies in the Southern Hemisphere, by means of Companies; and while the prosperity of these Colonies has been promoted to an extent rivalling that of the North Western States of America, the benefit has been participated in both by the Britsh merchant and ship-owner,

and which has so long, and with such great benefit to all par ties, been acted on in the United States, should not be applied to Canada. Hitherto, however, its application has not been

taining an adequate supply of capital for the due advance of improvement, without resort to the principle of supplying it through the intervention of incorporated Companies was completely established before the Committee of the Legislative Assembly on Private Bills in the last Session of the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Atcheson, who was examined as a witness of Canada. Mr. Atcheson, who was examined as a wi Assembly on Private Bills in the last Session of the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Atcheson, who was examined as a witness by that Committee, stated in his evidence "that since his settlement in Canada he had made repeated visits to England ersons possessing property in Canada, either to negotiate the security of their property, or, in some instances even to offer it for sale at prices involving great sacrifices. a ground for refusal to invest capital in the manner proposed but the ground most usually urged was, the extreme difficulty of obtaining satisfactory evidence as to the sufficiency of the title, and of the money value of the property, and the great trouble, risk, and expense of collecting the interest, and remitting;

ting it, or the avails of purchased property, to England."

The objections to investments of British capital on real or personal security in Upper Canada, entertained by individual capitaline. capitalists in England having thus formally been brought under the consideration of the Legislature of Canada, it became will be glad to hear that the Indian Department (under its Jections,—to provide in short, the means of co-operation and connexion between British capitalists and Canadian industry connexion between British capitalists and Canadian industry and enterprize,—to remove, as much as possible, the disadvantage under which the settler in Canada is placed from his want of contiguity to the capital of the mother country;—and, by giving him increased facilities in obtaining the aid of occasion—increased al loans, to secure for him some portion of the immensely superior advantages in that respect, now enjoyed by the Amerthe North Western States.

The Legislature of Canada, in discharge of that duty, adopted the means successfully followed with reference to the Australian Colonies, and by the Provincial Act 7th Vic. Chap. 63, incorporated the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company, and invested it with all the powers necessary to the accomplishment of the proposed object. It empowered the Company to raise a capital of £500,000, in 25.000 shares of £20 each share, and if necessary, a further capital of £500,000; and it authorized and directed the Company to employ the capital so raised, in loans to individuals, on real or personal security; or in advances of money to the municipal bodies established in Upper Canada, for the completion of local works of public utility, in ity, on the security of the tolls or such other security as might agreed upon between the Company and the Municipal au-

for General on the 9th of December last. The effect of this Act is, to enable a number of capitalists

The effect of this Act is, to enable a number of capitalists associated together to employ their capital in a manner, in which singly, from peculiar circumstances, they could not, with thus provided the provided and the means that the provided the provided that t

Act of the Imperial Parliament, which had not only been subed to the searching scrutiny and revision of the Chairman the Committee of the House of Lords upon private Bills, at which had been framed in strict accordance, as it was unstood, with the views and requirements of the British Go-

As a further security for the due fulfilment of the designs of Legislature, and for the protection of the interests both of Province and of the capitalists of Great Britain who might avail themselves of the provisions of the Act, the nomination confided to the Crown, to be exercised by Royal Charter or to the Imperial Parliament. In the same way, provision was made, for the regulation of the elections of future officers,—for the times times, place, and mode of calling and holding general or extraordinary meetings of the Company,—for the proceedings at such meetings,—and for the privileges and powers to be exercised by the officers or by the share-holders at such meetings.

These precautions, and the confidence which they indicate in that could be given, that the sole object of the promoters of the undertaking, in applying for, and of the Legislature of Canada in passing the Act in question, was the attainment of an im-Portant benefit, both to Great Britain and to the Province, by affording to the one, new facilities for the employment, and by furnishing to the other, the ready means of obtaining on reasonable sonable and equitable terms a more ample command of capital; to encourage the extension of every existing branch of industry, and the development of new sources of wealth; -to the improved cultivation of the fertile soil; and to render more and more accessible and available, the many great natural advantages, of this most favoured portion of the North

Such unquestionably were the objects aimed at by the Legisature of Canada in passing the act of the 7th Victoria, cap. 53. In proportion to their greatness, has been, and is the interest in the measure felt in the province. That interest is augmented in the measure felt in the province. augmented of course by the large personal stake, which persons in every part of Western Canada have in its success; and in proportion must be the disappointment and discontent engendered by failure, whether that failure result from technical or official.

contained in the Appendix. It will there be seen that the property like the property Property liable to taxation, increased in less than 20 years, from £997,096, the amount in 1825, to £5,996,609, the amount in officing in officing in 1841, though no change in the principle or rate of valuation took place during that period; and that the uncultivated lands paying the period; and that the uncultivated lands paying the period is and that the uncultivated lands and the period is a paying the period is a paying the period in the period is a paying the period is a paying the period in the period is a paying the perio

steady and unvarying; nor can it be questioned, that its pro- sums collected for tolls on the macadamized roads, rose from gress would be greatly accelerated by the extension to it of the advantage resulting from an increased command of capital; for property possessing abundant intrinsic resources of wealth is great as is the commerce of the United States with England,

> Tonnage entered from England, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—Edward Ermatinger, Esq., has

> RAILROAD BETWEEN MONTREAL AND BOSTON. - We no ticed a short time ago, a meeting held at Sherbrooke, for the purpose of taking steps for the establishment of a rail-road communication between Montreal and Boston, by the route of the Eastern Townships. The meeting at Haverhill, New Hampshire, to which we then referred, and at which delegates from the Townships were to attend, has since been held.—
> About five hundred gentlemen were present, and resolutions were passed in favour of the project, and expressing the determinant of the project o mination of the resolutionists to use every proper means for its ompletion. We select the following as bearing more particularly on our Provincial interests :-

2. Resolved .- That the citizens of the northern and middl parts of this State and of Vermont and Canada, including th farmer, manufacturer, merchant, mechanic, and labourer, ar deeply concerned in the successful prosecution of the rail-roa enterprise; that by it the value of land, water-power, labour The question then is, how is the unemployed capital of cat Britain to be brought into connexion with the industry ed, new channels of business will be opened and the general

prosperity of the people promoted. . Resolved .- That we regard it as essential to the welfar of this State, that we should have advantages similar to those enjoyed elsewhere, and that the system of railroads which have been commenced should be extended through the interior portions of New Hampshire to Connecticut river, with a view t its further extension to the Canada line, thereby forming this The capitalist resident in England who desires to employ his pital in Reisib. inland waters of the United States and of the British Provin-

9. Resolved .- That while this meeting entertains the unanimous opinion that a communication of this nature would be best located on the line leading from Concord via Haverhill and the Pasumpsic Valley to Canada, they nevertheless do not deem it expedient to recommend that this or any other par-Legislature, but that the action of that body be simply directed to the urgency of a charter being granted on such line, and provisions as to them shall seem meet.

There will be no difficulty in raising the necessary funds in the United States to complete the contemplated Rail-road to the Provincial line; but the great difficulty is the uncertainty of its being continued to the terminus of Montreal; and we uspect our neighbours have but little confidence in our exerting ourselves in the matter. There is no doubt, however, that the time is arrived for action; and that it would not only be wise, but that it is incumbent upon the people and Government of Canada to stir in the business. We feel, no doubt, that a Rail-road communication with Boston would be found highly beneficial to the interests of this Province; and from the comparitively small outlay (for we would only have to construct the Rail-road to the Provincial line) we feel assured that it would pay even as a commercial speculation. But in a national point of view it must be regarded as of still higher mportance. Should the Americans, as they intend, bring their Rail-roads to the borders of the Eastern Townships, it is evident that that section of the Province will, before long, beome more a portion of the United States than of Canada: Whatever the laws of the two contries may be, the Townships vill be supplied by the United States, whither they will send their produce in return; for, with such a frontier, they will laugh at Revenue laws and Custom-House Officers. We need scarcely say how such a state of things is likely to end; and without wishing to reflect on the loyalty of the Eastern Townships, we are decidedly of opinion that the Government ought not to put their affection to the British Crown to too strong a than to British connexion .- Montreal Gazette.

COST OF THE TRANSPORTATION OF FLOUR TO ENGLAND FROM CANADA.—We give below the items which make up the cost of sending Flour to England, we know that many of our Agricultural friends will be glad to possess the information Wheat in England and in Canada, as to the expediency of either selling or holding the wheat they may have to dispose of. ther selling or holding the wheat they may have to dispose of.

The item is cut out of the Pilot, and we presume it may be relied on, as it has been the subject of controversy between the towned and another, and its accuracy seems now to be the towned and another, and its accuracy seems now to be

	admitted by both.	Sterl	ling.	
ì	Freight per barrel,	. 4	6	
	Primage, 5 per cent	. 0	$2\frac{3}{4}$	
	Insurance, say 11 per cent		5	
	Duty,		74	
	Cartage, porterage, and cooperage,	. 0	74	
	Town and dock dues,		23	
	Storage say 3 months,		2	
	Insurance from fire, say		1	
	Commission, 4 per cent	. 1	2	
THE PERSON NAMED IN	Sterling	8	0	
•	Walifart augusta at ann	9	9	

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.—The inhabitants of Upper Canada, worthy Superintendent, Samuel P. Jarvis, Esq.,) and the Cour

to 6s. 3d. per foot frontage per annum; and those in the Park, from £2 to £3 each per annum; altogether realising a yearly income of about £130-Toronto Herald .. A FRIEND IN NEED .- The editor of the Toronto Globe says

that the Honourable Æmilius Irving's peculiar orthography "may easily be accounted for from illegible writing" !!! We suppose that the learned gentleman's purity of style and corectness of expression are to be ascribed to the same cause. such a poscript as the following which would have at once explained everything:—"P.S. Pleas excuse errors of spellin and as A few Mahogany Writing-Desks, (London made Grammer, as I am riting with a shocking bad pen."-Montreal

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- On Saturday the Steamer Sovereign, Capt. Elmsley, crossed over to Niagara from Toronto, with goods and passengers, and, we understand, several persons availed themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a pleasure trip. Some of Capt. Elmsley's family were of the party; and we regret To the Act thus passed the Royal Assent was given by the to say that one of his sons, a fine boy, five years of age, was accidentally drowned in the Niagara Dock .- British Colonist,

to death whilst its father and mother were out in The Act was drafted with great care on the model of an burning logs. Our correspondent very properly heads his comalone in their houses when they have business at any part of their improvements in newly-settled situations.

[The same Correspondent has also favoured us with a com-munication on the subject of some obstructions which have een made by an individual on the High Falls of the Petit Nation River, a tributary of the Ottawa. These obstructions he complains are of great injury to the lumber-men, and on a late occasion led to the loss of two valuable lives. We have not inserted our correspondent's letter, because we are afraid e first Directors and other officers of the Company, was it might throw our columns open to a controversy unsuitable unauthorized obstruction of rivers is a high offence against the laws, and whenever it occurs in the Province ought to be brought under the cognizance of Her Majestv's Attorney

WELLAND CANAL .- By the giving way of the acqueduct, about the middle of last week, the navigation was unfortunately impeded for a day or two. The accident was repaired with as little delay as possible, and on Saturday vessels were passing backwards and forwards as usual. It is confidently expected that the tolls this year will exceed the amount collected in any one year since the Canal was constructed .- Niagara Chronicle.

PORT BURWELL .- There will be shipped from this place during the season, nearly five hundred thousand West India staves, besides several thousand pipe staves—principally for the Quebec market. Between a million and a half and two mil-lion feet of pine lumber will be sent off this season. The greatest part of it is to be sent to Buffalo and Cleveland, at which places it finds a ready sale. Very seldom any thing but clear stuff is sent.—St. Thomas Standard.

COMMERCIAL. Montreal, Friday Evening 11th June, 1844. Since the dates of our Circular of the 11th inst., we have no change to notice in our Flour market further than an increased dulness in the article, and a growing indisposition on the part

known good character are firm at 25s 4d to 25s 6d, and holders and interests of Canada.

Of the field for the said for t Of the field for the employment of capital in Upper Canada, some conception may be formed from the statistical statements contained in the statistical statement contained in the stat

WHEAT is very saleable at 5s 3d to 5s 6d, but the quantity Por Ashes remain without alteration in price, and a go paying taxes, and in the possession of private individuals, increased from less than a million and a half to nearly five millions and a half

during the week ending this date :-

4,311 6,722 To the same period last year...... 360 Government Emigration Office, Quebec, 9th June, 1844

THE WEATHER. Extract from Meteorological Register. HER MAJESTY'S MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, CANADA

(From the Toronto Herald.)

Days.			Self Registering Thermometer.			
			Max.	Min.	24 Obser'vs	
Monday,	June	01,	596	345	5099	
Tuesday,	46	11,	680	417	5135	
Wednesday,	66	12,	663	462	5465	
Thursday,	66	13,	708	442	5821	
Friday,	46	14,	743	500	5992	
Saturday,	"	15,	723	492	6116	

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the London, Brock, Talbot, and Huron Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be HEADACHE. held at London, on Tuesday, the 2d July, at 2 o'clock, P. M. BENJ'N. CRONYN, Secretary.

MIDLAND DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the Midland District Branch of the Church Society, will be held in the School-room of St. George's Church, Kingston, on Tuesday July 2nd, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary.

Kingston, June 14, 1844.

WESTERN CANADA Church of England Diocesan Press.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay spective shares, on or before the Tenth day of July next. A DIVIDEND for the past year, at the rate of Eight & Cent. A DIVIDEND for the past year, at the rate of Eight & Cent. The rannum, upon the amount of the Stock paid in, will be ayable to the Subscribers at the office of The Church, at Cobourg, on and after the 10th of August next.

By order of the Managing Committee.

A post-ive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all interminations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so it coughs, swelled or sore throat, lightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a fannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds out old sores are rapidly cured by it.

By order of the Managing Committee. H. J. GRASETT, Secretary & Treasurer.

A CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE, SCALE, from double G to F in Alt, containing to stops, 413 pipes, the largest 10 ft. 6 in. long, 9 in. square, 5 composition pedals and one octave of pedals for the feet. In black walnut case, with gilt front pipes, 13 ft. high, 9 ft. wide Open Diapason from double G to F in alt. 58 pipes, 49

Stop Diapason from double G to F in alt. 58 pipes, wood:

Fitteen Grown double F to F in alt. 49 pipes, 31 met. 12 wood. Violanta from tenor F to F in alt. 37 pipes, metal.

Trumpet do 37 do do

Trumpet do 37 do do The Violanta, Trumpet, and Dulciana, from tenor F to F

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS, 163, King Street, Toronto; A RE now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS England, comprising a large and varied assortment of

Account-books and Stationery OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Which, for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed; and also, a great variety of Works, by late and Standard Authors, including all those in use at the University of King's College. Their stock of SCHOOL-BOOKS is very extensive, and imprises all such as are in use in *Upper Canada College*, and the prious *District Schools* in the Province.

H. & W. R. respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, Merchants forwarders, and others, to their large and varied stock of Ledgers, Journals, Day-books, Bill-books,

ACCOUNT BOOKS. Letter-papers, Foolscap, Pott, and all sizes of Writing-papers, plain and ruled, of the best and cheapest qualities. Sealing-wax, Wafers, Office-tape and Ribbon; Quills, Steel Pens, in great variety; Pencils, Envelopes, Drawing-papers, of all sizes and qualities; Drawing-pencils, Bristol-boards, Colour-boxes; Tinted, Gold, and Silver Papers; Embossed Drawing boards, &c. &c.; and every variety of Plain and Fancy Stationery.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING BOOK-BINDING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Copper-plate Printing & Engraving, &c. Orders for Account-Books, Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern,
promptly and carefully attended to:
N. B.—A liberal Discount allowed to Schools and Teachers.

very superior description, and of better isually imported, have just been received. Toronto, June 17, 1844.

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. As one of the Firm will be in England during the Board and Tuition, including Writing, Afithmetic, Botany, whole of the Shipping Season, the orders sent will be executed under his personal superintendence.

To ensure their receipt during the present year, orders for books should be furnished on or before the 23rd of July next. French H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. Toronto, May 29, 1844. DENTISTRY.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. General Agency Office. WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, Rue St. Laurent, Montreal, where every description

siness connected with the Public Offices, Land Age and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will promptly attended to. Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par-ement, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartnership Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal

N. B .- All letters must be post-paid. Montreal, 1st June, 1844. New and Splendid Assortment of Summer Goods.

J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

BEGS leave to call the attention of his Customers, and the public in general, to his stock of the newest and most ortment of Summer Goods, consisting of Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Olive, and Coloured Broad Cloths Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Plaid and Striped Doeskins Plain and Figured Tweeds, Military Drills, &c. &c.—all of which he will make up in his usual good style, and at very

A beautiful assortment of VESTINGS.

Cobourg, June 17, 1844. NOTICE. WILLIAM HITCHINS having removed, intends con-

Soap-boiler and Tallow Chandler, next South of Mr. George Stephens's Furniture Ware-rooms, Division Street, and trusts to merit support.

Cobourg, June 18, 1844. FOR SALE,

and Paper-Hangings; Boots and Shoes, Solc Leather, and Calf Skins; Grass and Cradle Scythes; Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, we. &c.: with many other articles which it is needless to insert

PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Comstock & Co. All Sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it. HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE. BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands: It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made, should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS e principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant LIN'S BLOOD PILLS.

HEADACHE: DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health,

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. into the hands of the undersigned, or at the office of the Church, at Cobourg, an Installment of Five per Cent (being the eleventh installment) upon the amount of their superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstock § Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.

from double G to F in alt. 58 pipes, wood:
do do 58 do metal.
do F in alt. 49 pipes, 31 met. 12 wood.
enor F to F in alt. 37 pipes, metal.

y co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York.
By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

\$\mathbb{E}\$ Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co. Wholesale Description. COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Now-York, and of our Agents. J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C. W. The Upper Canada Jurist 362-8
£1 10s. on the receipt of the first number, and the same amount half yearly. It is necessary that these terms be strictly

Toronto, June 4th, 1844. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG. THE Subscribers to the fund for the enlargement and improvement of St. Peter's Church, in this Town, are requested to pay into the hands of J. V. Boswell Esq. an instalment of Twenty per cent. (or one-fifth), upon the amount of their respective subscriptions, on or before the first day of July FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. V. BOSWELL, Churchwardens. Cobourg, May 15th, 1844. MRS. MACKENZIE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, KEMPTVILLE.

TERMS, PER QUARTER OF 12 WEEKS. UITION comprising the following Branches of Education, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, and Needle Work, £0 15 Piano Forte, ...... Boarding and Lodging, ..... 6 0 0 Or, Boarding, Lodging, and Tuition, £30 per annum:

FANCY WORK taught on moderate Terms. Each Boarder o pay for her own Washing, and to provide a Table and Tea Bed, Bedding, and Towels. Payments to be made Quarterly in advance. Six weeks' notice previous to leaving School.

PORT HOPE SEMINARY, (PARSONAGE HOUSE,) WILL close for the MIDSUMMER VACATION, on Saturday, 15th June and

Saturday, 15th June, and re-open on Tuesday, History and Geography, ..... (per quarter) ... £5 Drawing and Painting ..... Painting upon Velvet..... Ornamental Needlework ....... References-The Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq'r., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq'r., 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. EDUCATION, BY MIRS. HING, Bishop's Buildings, Newgate Street, Toronto. For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar,
Geography, History, Biography, Plain and
Ornamental Needlework, &c. &c. ..........£1 10 0
Drawing, in Pencil and Water Colours........... 1 10 0 Music-Piano and Guitar, each ..... First Rudiments .....

Payable Quarterly in advance. N. B .- Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education the above branches, for £40 per annum, — Dancing extra. The following Gentlemen have kindly permitted their names to be used as references:-Rev. Dr. McCAUL, V. P. K. C. U. Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A. Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN.

Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

Toronto, March, 1844. Nursery Governess Wanted, OMPETENT to take charge of a family of youn Children, and instruct them in the usual branches of an lish Education. One who understands Music, and of the Established Church, would be preferred. Apply to Thos. Champion, post-paid, 'Church' newspaper May 1st, 1844.

WANTED, IN a family resident in the country, a Lady, who has been WANTED—a Man perfectly acquainted with the usiness, and who can command a character for general good to required, with French and Music. For particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, Toronto.

ever offered to the Public in this section of the country consisting in part of the following:-BALDNESS.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Groceries; Hardware; Crockery; &c.; Drugs, Patent Medicines; and Perfumery; Paints, Oils, Dye-Woods, and Dye-Stuffs; Books, Stationery, and Paper-Hangings: Boots and Shore Sale Lowers.

Rheumatism and Lameness

Positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable flikie and Nekve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it.

All of which have been carefully selected by himself from the very best houses in New York and Montreal, and every pains taken to make his assortment the most complete of any in this part of the country; and as he is determined to sell at a very small advance, for Cash or MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE,

SUMMER FASHIONS.

T. HARVEY, DIVISION STREET, HAS this day received, in addition to his former Stock, Twelve Cases

New Summer Goods, Consisting of Dresses, Parasols, Bonnets, Shawls, Handker

chiefs, Fringes, Fancy Flowers, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. &c all of which goods will be sold at unprecedented low prices. N. B.—T. H. daily expects an additional supply of new

Groceries, Crockery and Earthenware. Cobourg, June 1, 1844. 191, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

RESPECTFULLY solicits a share of Public Patronage. Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, French, and Geneva Watches and Clocks, Cleaned and Repaired with accuracy and dispatch—and warranted:

Arms, Crests; Cyphers, Brass and Silver Scals, Door and
Number Plates, Window Tablets, and Coffin Plates Engraved.

Coats of Arms Emblazoned.

Stencilling and Marking Plates cut at short notice. Jewelry neatly Repaired, Hair inserted in Rings, Broaches,

China and Glass Riveted and Repaired in the most substan-All favours received from the country shall have imme

diate attention, and be returned according to promise. \*\* Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the
Lord Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, May, 1844.

CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET, King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce; that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-baselies

Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand: Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

LOOKING GLASSES. THE Subscriber has just opened a new Show Room at his Cabinet Manufactory, in Division Street, Cobourg, for the sale of Looking Glasses of every size and description, with elegantly Gilt, Mahogany, Walnut, and other frames, consisting of Drawing Room, Parlour, Cheval, and Bed-room Glasses which he is enabled to sell as low as any House in the Province

GEO. STEPHENS. All kinds of Cabinet Furniture

361-3 on hand for sale, or manufactured at the shortest notice. Also, in a few weeks, another supply of Piano Fortes.— Pholstery done as usual. Funerals furnished,—Hearse provided for any part of the Province. Cabinet Warerooms up stairs;

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, May 30, 1844.

MOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in retiring from his present business Merchant Tailor, would return grateful thanks to his richards and customers for the generous patronage be has received at their hands, and at the same time would solicit a settlemen of their accounts on or before the first day of August next.— He would also embrace this opportunity of recommending to their favourable notice Mr. THOMAS BILTON, who has taken his establishment, and is in every respect qualified to give general satisfaction.

THOMAS J. PRESTON. Toronto, May 13, 1844. THOMAS BILTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR; No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT

TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him.

T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. POODE SOCIETY!

ALSO,-A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord, Sc. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. 133 Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and

Toronto, May 13, 1844. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS. TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

ARCHIBALD FRASER, Tailor, Habit and Pelisse Maker, &c. BEGS to intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and the surrounding country, that on the 1st of May next ensuing, he will open a Shop in King Street, opposite the ALBION HOTEL, in which he will carry on the above business, in all

From long experience in the principal cities of Great Britain, particularly in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he doubts not that he will give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their orders. Garments made with despatch, and in the most approved

and fashionable style.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the

P. McCALLUM,

CLOTHIER, COBOURG,

HAS just received a large and fashionable assortment of Goods, which he would request his friends and the pub-Cobourg, 6th June, 1844.

J. H. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms:

Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

W. H. EDWOODS,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER. No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up

A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage.

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children.

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY. A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms.

RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room; one door west

Toronto, May, 1844. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East hank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-ING, the 11th day of June next, at Ereur o'chick precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE: These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale: The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Seam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York.

Toronto May 1844. 357-tf

Toronto, May, 1844.

JOHN MIMIMO, A GENT for the New York Albion, Queen of the Isles, Old Countryman, and Chambers' Edinburgh Journal; at Mr. HALL'S, Richmond Street, three doors east from Church Street; TERMS PER ANNUM!

Albion. Queen of the Isles,..... 0 15 0 Old Countryman, 0 15 0 Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, 0 7 6 Toronto, 23rd May, 1844. JUST PUBLISHED.

The Addresses presented to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL, ON the occasion of the ness. N the occasion of the Resignation of his late Advisers;

For Sale by Armour & Ramsay, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. H. Morgan, and Gravely & Jackson; Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; A. Davidson; Ningara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green; Dundas; and by the Publishers, H: & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto:

IN THE PRES

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED! THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING, TO A STUDENT OF UPPER CANADA COTALEGE:

AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY; W. SCOTT BURN.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Publishers: Toronto, May, 1844. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

PROFESSOR OF SINGING & THE PIANO FORTE, No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, TORONTO:

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

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1844.

behalf of the Company.

MR. BEAUMONT, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c. REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily: Toronto, April, 1844. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Authorized by Act of Parliament to gran INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. A S AGENT for this Institution, the Subscriber gives notice that he is authorised to grant ASSURANCE ither in the Fire or Marine department, in the name and on

Cobourg, 3rd June, 1844. The Spottiswoode Society. MESSRS. H. & W. ROWSELL will receive the Names of Subscribers in Western Canada to The Sportis-

The Terms are the same as those of The PARKER SOCIETY, viz., One Pound Sterling, or Twenty-five Shillings Currency, annually, payable at the time of subscribing. BIRTHS.

On the 20th May, the wife of the Rev. W. King, Robinson, C. E., of a son. MARRIED.

At Toronto, on Sunday the 16th inst., the lady of the Hon.

At Amhersthnrg, on Tuesday the 4th inst., at the residence of Wm. Duff, Sen., Esq., W. G. Duff, Esq., to Miss Ann Richardson, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Richardson, of that At the Trinity Chapel Quebec, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. Edmond W. Sewell, John Ross, Esq., second son of the late David Ross, Esquire, King's Counsel, of Montreal, to Eliza Janet, youngest daughter of the late Honourable Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of Lower Canada and Speaker of the

DIED; At St. John's Newfoundland, on the 11th May last, Mars garet, wife of William Green, Esq., Assistant Commissary

At Richibucto, N. B., on the 19th ultimo, Frances Chandler Weldon, wife of John W. Weldon, Esquire, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and youngest daughter of the late Honble.

At Glasserton, near Dunnville, on Sunday the 2nd June, aged 14 years and 14 months, Mary Frederica, eldest daughter of Frederick Hyde, Esq., after a long and painful illnesss, which she endured with christian patience and meekness, calmly resigning her spirit to the keeping of her God and Saviour Jesus Christ, of whom she was permitted to deelere, not an hour before the breached her last, "The Lord's my Shepherd, I shall not want."-Com.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, June 20: Rev. W. King, rem; C. Forrest, Esq.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; W. Harvey, Esq., rem.; F. Hyde, Esq.; H. Smith, Esq., add. sub. & rem.; T. Champion, Esq., (2.); Rev. H. J. Grasett, (2.); Rev. S. Givins; Rev. W. H. Ripley; Lord NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the HIGHLAND GARB, warranted to be made with accuracy and Bishop of Toronto; Rev. B. Cronys, add, sub.; B. Bailey, Esq., rem. in full vols. 7 & 8; W. Rowsell, Esq., (2 & 2 parters, and the Highland Garb, warranted to be made with accuracy and Esq., rem. in full vols. 7 & 8; W. Rowsell, Esq., (2 & 2 parters, and the Highland Garb, warranted to be made with accuracy and Esq., rem. in full vols. 7 & 8; W. Rowsell, Esq., (2 & 2 parters, and the Highland Garb, warranted to be made with accuracy and Esq., rem. in full vols. 7 & 8; W. Rowsell, Esq., (2 & 2 parters, and the Highland Garb, warranted to be made with accuracy and Esq., rem. in full vols. 7 & 8; W. Rowsell, Esq., (2 & 2 parters, and the Highland Garb, warranted to be made with accuracy and Esq., rem. in full vols. 7 & 8; W. Rowsell, Esq., (2 & 2 parters, and the Highland Garb, and the H The same progression is observable in the tolls collected from public works. In eight years, the tolls on the Welland, rose from £4,300 to £20,210; and in three years the

ought to derive from the continued possession of this most im-portant section of her principal North American Province.

sufficiently large to make it worth while to employ such an of the Colony, there is, for a country circumstanced as Great Britain, no mode so efficient and safe as that of the association of a number of individuals disposed, either to embark capital in colonial investments for the sake of the colonial rate of inte-

and by the manufacturers and the capitalists of England.

It is difficult to conceive, then, why a principle, which has been applied with so much advantage to other Brish Colonies. The extreme difficulty, not to say utter impossibility, of ob-

an

His

### Communication.

ON PRIVATE JUDGMENT.

by observing that you held to the rights of private pected to be learned afterwards. judgment in the Church of England; and I have been D.—Take your word for it, and all in your Church intermit: while they intermit, conscience and reason energize.

tied to forms, from which you cannot vary. to the preference which they have given her. After at the Reformation. For instance, the most part of dissenting preachers, hearing. in all their addresses to people not belonging to their own denomination, call upon them to exercise the inalienable rights of private judgment, and judge for themselves as individuals, and be like them in the full exercise of this right, without let or control. To the ANECDOTE OF ELIZABETH'S ACCESSION. mass of people, such an appeal is all-convincing. It (From Massingberd's History of the English Reformation.) is natural for every one to be something in his own eyes at least, and to be free from control. To you

received by the society,-nay, if I differ in opinion from one or two leading members. I ask then, where is private judgment? It is not in the society which, in supposition, I joined. It does not exist in heaven or on the earth, with regard to persons in society. It does not belong to associated man. On your part it is a mere catch-word, the index of a false idea, the real meaning of which is to deceive. It may be thus illustrated .- You belong now to a Church that robs you of your natural rights. We call upon you to assert your natural rights, by shaking off the yoke that presses you down, and come to us where you may be free. Address this to the pride

doctrine and worship so open to the world as those

I had left, yet they had forms that governed every

thing, not only doctrines and worship, but reached to

every punctilio of life, even to set phrases of speech,

to a peculiar sound of voice and manner of wearing

one's countenance. From the rules I am not allowed

to deviate without being dealt with, in the first instance,

by a brother or a sister, but if refractory, I am soon

called before a higher court, to be dealt with and

judged by the whole society, consisting of men, women

and children. All this will happen if I explain a

a text of scripture in a different sense from what is

persist in your interference, you are cast out.

as member of any constituted society, has no private wise but supposed. They are offener plagued than we are judgment as long as he remains a member. He is under the collective judgment of the society to which he belongs. Individuals may say what they please, and use such catch-words as they find to be successful in their efforts to deceive the unwary, but mankind not only know, but act on, the principle that there is no private judgment in associated man. For, when a new rule, or an alteration of an old rule is to be that effect is made, which will be received or rejected like speeches are surely tokens of the curse which Zophar in according as the majority for or against it shall decide. This rule is universal in the civilized world. The society has a will. The individuals that constitute the society have not, until their individual quotas are

collected into a majority.

This train of thought might be extended far beyond organized bodies, into what is indefinitely, in a large, loose sense, called society, or the world. The customs of the place are laws to this society, and are found to govern more extensively than one would at first suppose. The fashion of our habitations, furniture, garments, and recreations, are under the gov; ernment of local customs or usages; and although there is no organized compact, yet the person who sets his private judgment against custom and usages, is overlooked by society, that is, cast off. You may now, I think, see, that all you dissenters build upon a false principle, when you pretend to have what you have not, and cannot have, because it is an impossileave his Church, or any religious society to which in Abraham's bosom.—Daniel Featley, D. D. he belongs, and if he join himself to no other, he may continue in the enjoyment of his private judgment in religious matters, while he remains a peaceable

another.

In the Church, our Creeds, our Articles of Religion,

of England, that their private judgments lead them You condemn us for doing what your own Church did blance of God: his resemblance is coveted, as the highest at-

There was a gentleman of Shropehire, Edward fined to the use of a prescribed form in public wor- ous times. He was an aged man, but his feelings Bishop Horsley. ship, and also that the doctrines delivered from the were alive to the miseries of his country, and the pulpit should be in agreement with those set forth in afflictions of the Church. The reports of the queen's her creeds, articles and liturgy. We do not allow illness had reached his residence near Shrewsbury, the private judgment of any man to tamper with the when one morning the church-bells of St. Chad's were order of the Church. But let me, for a moment, heard to ring merrily, and he thought it possible these suppose that the appeals of your preachers have sounds might announce the accession of Elizabeth to Saviour's life on earth; his meek and humble demeanor; his Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M. shaken my faith, and persuaded me that I have hither- the throne. His son undertook to go to learn the unwearied benevolence; his patient endurance; his heavenly to been deprived of my natural, just, and religious news; and, as the road by which he would return resignation. Behold the cheerful and unaffected piety with rights, and so become discontented, and desirous of passed in front of the house on the opposite side of which he graced the socialities of life, while he failed not to recovering my lost liberty. What then? Your the river, to reach the bridge below, it was agreed preachers have told me that amongst them I shall, on that, if the surmise should prove true, he would joining them, recover my liberty to judge for myself, wave his handkerchief as he passed, to signify it to more: "A bruised reed shall he not break, and the smoking Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and and to explain and apply scripture according to my his father. The old man watched for his return, and flax shall he not quench." Then let conscience do its work Hamilton, every Thursday, at 6, P. M. judgment and conscience, without being responsible saw the signal; it told of restored peace and liberty, within yourselves; and if it tell you of pride, spiritual or Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and to any power upon earth, but to God. I fall in with not to himself only, but to his country and his religion, them, and as Eve, see that the fruit of the "tree is and he went to his house, breathed his nunc dimittis, good for food, and that it is pleasant to the eyes, and and laid him down and died. They buried him in a tree to be desired to make one wise," and so I lose his garden, because it was not yet lawful to bury a demning without sympathy,—will ye say, that such have no time till I taste and eat. Suppose now that I am heretic in a churchyard; and his epitaph, preserved fairly in, a full convert, and what then? I soon by his descendants, relates the incident, and why he discover that although they had no formularies of was like his Saviour in his place of sepulture.

> CHARLES I. AND THE COVENANTER. (From Napier's 'Life and Times of Montrose.')

of society, and gloried in nothing so much as an ning, to the end of time, and say how do we evidence commuwhen in the hands of the Scots army at Newcastle. of the saints, on those Catholic verities, which have sustained The preacher, after directing some personal reproaches | Patriarchs and Prophets, Apostles and Martyrs, through this against the king, gave out this psalm:-

Why dost thou, tyrant, boast thyself, Thy wicked deeds to praise. His majesty stood up, and called for that which

Have mercy, Lord, on me, I pray, For men would me devour. The congregation obeyed his majesty.

# The Garner.

PROSPERITY OF THE WICKED. We err when we grieve at wicked men's impunity and prosand self-conceit of men, and put it in any form and perity, because their estate being rightly discerned, they neiunder any guise you can, but it is a fallacy, a lie ther prosper nor go unpunished. It may seem a parsdox, it is without any redeeming feature. You cannot find any truth, that no wicked man's estate is prosperous, fortunate, or society on earth that will allow you the exercise of happy. For what though they bless themselves, and think private judgment in your associated capacity; for the their happiness great? Have not frantic persons many times allowance would be its dissolution into its primary a great opinion of their own wisdom? It may be that such as elements. For, if you join even a band of robbers they think themselves, others also do account them. But or thieves, you come under the law of their compact, what others? Surely such as themselves are. Truth and reaand remain no longer master of your own actions. son discerneth far otherwise of them. Unto whom the Jews As a member of the state, you have to submit to the wish all prosperity; unto them the phrase of their speech is to law of the state-to the decisions of the courts of wish peace. Seeing then the name of peace containeth in it law, in all controversies between man and man. As all parts of true happiness, when the prophet saith plainly that a member of any of the five hundred religious deno- the wicked have no peace; how can we think them to have any minations into which those calling themselves the part of other than vainly imagined felicity? What wise man followers of HIM who established but one Faith, one | did ever account fools happy? If wicked men were wise, they Baptism, one Kingdom, one Hope of their calling, would cease to be wicked. Their iniquity therefore proving are divided, there is not one to be found that will not their folly, how can we stand in doubt of their misery? They confine your belief to the doctrines which they pro- abound in those things which all men desire. A poor happifess, and your conduct to the rules and modes which ness to have good things in possession. "A man to whom God they have adopted to distinguish them from others. hath given riches, and treasures, and honour, so that he want-Your private judgment in your associated capacity is eth nothing for his soul of all that it desireth, but yet God never allowed to interfere. When it does, and you giveth him not the power to eat thereof;" such a felicity Solomon esteemeth but as vanity, a thing of nothing. If such D .- If you go on at this rate, you will make out things add nothing to men's happiness, where they are not that there is no such principle in the nature of man used, surely wicked men that use them ill, the more they have, the more wretched. Of their prosperity therefore we see what C .- It certainly is my aim to make out that a man, we are to think. Touching their impunity, the same is likeaware of. The pangs they feel are not always written on their forehead. Though wickedness be sugar in their mouths, and wantonness as oil to make them look with cheerful countenances; nevertheless if their hearts were disclosed, perhaps their glittering state would not greatly be envied. The voices that have broken out from some of them, O that God had given me a heart senseless, like the flint in the rocks of stone! which as it can taste no pleasure so it feeleth no woe; these and the "He shall suck the gall of asps, and the viper's tongue shall

THE CHURCH IN THE WORLD. The world is as an hop-yard, the Church as the hops; kingoms, states and commonwealths, as the poles; and as the owner of the hop-yard preserveth the poles and stakes carefully, not for themselves, but that the hops may grow upon them, so God preserveth all states and societies of men that they may be a support to his Church. We may take this note higher, and truly affirm that he keepeth heaven and earth for her sake: the earth to be as a nursery for her children, to grow a while; and the heaven for his garden and celestial paradise, whither he will transport them all in the end. Wherefore, although the world never so much scorn, and contemn and malign, and persecute God's chosen, yet it is indebted to them for its being and continuance; for God keepeth the heavens for the earth, the earth for living creatures; other living creatures for men; bility in a body of associated members. Your asso- men for Israel; and Israel for the elect sake. For their sake ciations have their articles of belief, their terms of it is that the heavens move, the sun, moon, and stars shine, union, their rules and ceremonies, for the regulation the winds blow, the springs flow, the rivers run, the plants grow, of their social worship and conduct, written or un- the earth fructifieth, the beasts, fowls, and fishes multiply; for written, it makes no matter which, as long as they as soon as grace hath finished her work, and the whole number have them, for without them they cannot exist; and of the elect is accomplished, nature shall utterly cease, and yet they say, to deceive the unwary, come to us and this world shall give place to a better, in which righteousness you will have the divine right of exercising your own | shall dwell. Yet when heaven and earth shall pass, this word private judgment in all things. I will not deny but of God shall not pass; for he that now keepeth militant Israel that a person may, on the ground of private judgment, in the bosom of the earth, shall then keep triumphant Israel

FEAR AS AN INSTRUMENT OF CONVERSION. To imagine that any one whom the warnings of the Gospel member of society at large, without molestation from may no otherwise affect than with the dread of the punishment the premises, a FRAME HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, and other any quarter, in a free country; but if he connect him- of sin,-that any one in whom they may work only a reluctant self with another religious society, he tastes not of choice of heaven as eligible only in comparison with a state of the tree good for food, pleasant to the eye, and to be torment, does, merely in those feelings, or by a certain pusildesired to make one wise, any longer than he is in a lanimity in vice, which is the most those feelings can affect, state of transition, and perhaps not even then, because satisfy the daties of the Christian calling, -to imagine this, is

it is more likely that he was under the persuasion of a strange misconception of the whole scheme of Christianity. The utmost good to be expected from the principle of fear, is that it may induce a state of mind in which better principles our Liturgy and Rubrics, are published. Nothing may take effect. It may bring the sinner to hesitate between can be more open than they are. Any one may know self-denial here with heaven in reversion, and gratification here D.—I think you concluded our last conversation them before he joies. There is nothing new or unex- with future sufferings. In this state of ambiguity, the mind deliberates: while the mind deliberates, appetite and passion DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE. since thinking how that could be, seeing that you are is good, and all in ours is bad; but let me ask, on Conscience conceives the idea of the moral good: reason conwhat authority did you leave the Church of Rome, templates the new and lovely image with delight; she becomes C.—If that was your conclusion you must have except that of private judgment? Then it favoured the willing pupil of religion; she learns to discern in each cremisunderstood me, I merely embraced the opportu- you, and it was everything. To assert it then was ated thing the print of sovereign goodness, and in the attributes nity which your own argument presented, to shew you your deliverance from the tyranny of the Pope; to of God descries its first and perfect form. New views and new from the immense numbers that adhere to the Church | deny it now, you think is your safety from dissenters. | desires occupy the soul. Virtue is understood to be the resemtainment: heaven is desired, as the condition of those who rethe choice is once made, private judgment, in all | C.—It is very easy to ask questions and to start | semble him; and the intoxicating cup of pleasure is refused, cases, with regard to any society, be it the Church or objections. It would be but fair that you should not that the mortal palate might not find it sweet, but because any sect, whether religious, civil, political, literary, have answered some of those which you have already vice presents it. When the habit of the mind is formed to commercial, or scientific, must be subject to the collective judgment of the society of which one becomes you are willing to pass over what you have heard Christian character, in the judgment of St. Paul, is perfect; a member. I have long considered that the term without reply, I can have no objection to your deprivate judgment is a mere catch-word, exceedingly cisions. To your objections I may attempt some principally in this circumstance, that it is a disinterested love potent, and the more so, the less it is understood. reply at another time, if you will favour me with a of virtue and religion as the chief object. The disposition is not the less valuable nor the less good, when it is once formed, D .- That I will, please God to spare me and to because it is the last stage of a gradual progress of the mind which may too often perhaps begin in nothing better than a sense of guilt and a just fear of punishment. The sweetness of the ripened fruit is not the less delicious for the austerity of its cruder state: nor is this Christian righteousness to be despised, if, amid the various temptations of the world, a sense of the danger, as well as the turpitude of a life of sin, should be necessary not only to its beginning but to its permanency. eyes at least, and to be the Holl control.

I wan put the case thus, and I beg you will have patience to hear me. You know that I am a member of the Church of England, and that from the moment of the Church of England, and that from the moment hide himself for fear of being called to account for which he had privately the control of the church of England, and that from the moment hide himself for fear of being called to account for without more or less of a compulsive discipline; for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as we enter the House of God in the morning till we his religion, the exercise of which he had privately at the same time that perfection must be confessed to consist received by them or their Agents. come out, both minister and people are equally con- continued at his own house throughout these danger- in that pure love of God and his law which casteth out fear.-

PRACTICAL VIEW OF THE TRINITY. Contemplate the several persons of the Holy Trinity, with whom you ought to be in fellowship, and see if you can trace their likeness within you. Compare your lives with the Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. their likeness within you. Compare your lives with the shall pour balm into the wounded soul, till time shall be no day, at 4, P. M. temporal, of narrow-minded sectarian intolerance, of murmur-ings, of a gloomy censorious form of religion, elevating itself

Toronto, May 30, 1844. fellowship with the Son? Survey again the works of the FATHER, who maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Ponder WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port how our coldness and indifference to others' wants, and above how our coldness and indifference to others' wants, and above all their spiritual wants; how our chaining down our sympa-norning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for thies to those who, as we are pleased to phrase it, "have some claim upan us"-can be reckoned evidence of fellowship with The political clergymen of the Covenant were the Father? Lastly, imagine the Holy Spirit, animating, alternately tools and tyrants amongst the higher class | guiding, sanctifying the whole Church of Christ from the begin opportunity of insulting the sovereign to his face. nion with him, if we cannot raise ourselves above the petty Charles I. rose sublime above an attempt of the kind, controversies of our passing day, and feed, in the communion life into a better; and even yet are the common nourishment of the church triumphant and the church militant on earth .-Rev. George Trevor.

THE CHURCH SERVICE.

What is the object of the common prayer book? It is the most comprehensive expression conceivable of the wants and desires of the renewed soul. Filled with the most profound MONTREAL DIRECT. views of the weakness and worthlessness of man, it raises the mind to the most sublime conceptions of the majesty and good ness of God. It breathes the very atmosphere of heaven. The fire upon its altars burns with the pure and uncreated brightness of that eternal sanctuary from whence it has descended. Its prayers are composed of the supplications of the primitive of God. Its anthems are the hymns of angels, and the songs of the redeemed in heaven. It unites and identifies us with all the piety, and humility, and contrition of all ages and generations. It associates our charity with all the sin and ignorance, the misery and wretchedness, of the universal Church. It expands our affections till they have embraced the whole family of mankind; and yet with a tenderness so discriminating, that every degree and variety of want and sorrow, shall have its due share in our pity and our prayers. Is any deceived and gone astray? Has any fallen into the snares of the devil, or the sins and pollutions of the world? Has the hand of the Almighty been laid upon our brother's house? Is it the widow, the fatherless, the desolate, or the oppressed? For each and all we have some holy and charitable aspiration that He whose mercy is over all his works, would guide, console, and succour them. Even into the damp and dreary dungeon of the captive and the prisoner, our Church calls us, not to taste the selfish luxury of sentimental indulgence, but to offer up the earnestness of our intreaties, that they may be visited by His pity whom walls and iron bars cannot shut out .- Rev. John Clarke Crosthwaite.

The use of faith is exceeding great to help us in duties of charity, that we may be rich in good works. The loss and detriment that cometh to our estates by large distributions, in doing worthily for God in our generation, by helping the poor, relieving the needy, promoting the ordinances of God,-this loss is visible; ave, but faith sees it made up again; and that there is no such usury as lending to God. This is a duty where faith is most sensibly acted; here God proveth faith, and here we prove God. 1. Here we prove God,-"Prove me, saith the Lord, by riches and offerings. If I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing."-(Mal. iii. 10.) Here faith maketh sensible experiments, and adventureth upon God's word. God giveth us a bill of exchange; we have nothing but a promise for what we lay out upon a work of religion. "He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath laid out, he will pay him again." -(Prov. xix. 17.) Charity and alms is a kind of traffic, and there is a great deal of faith and trust exercised in it, if he lay out a sum upon his word and bond. A carnal mind thinks all lost and gone, because he will not take God's word; but he that believes can see profit, temporal and spiritual, to arise out of this. 2. Here also, God trieth us. Faith is the evidence of things not seen; you see no profit, but can you believe it? "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."-(Eccles. xi. I.) When a man goes about doing good, much liberal distributions to a carnal mind, are like ploughing the sea. We cannot look for a crop out of the water. Aye, but faith, which is "the evidence of things not seen," will help us in this case, even to distribute our substance, knowing that God will make it up again. When you can wait upon God contrary to faith and experience, then you have the true kind of faith .- Manton on Hebrews xi.

# Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 6d., first insertion, and 7gd. each substantion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and libbsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion. The usual disco

FOR SALE. VERY VALUABLE FARM, Of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres,

ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED. Within a Mile of Port Hope, on the Lake Shore. NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding A NEVER-TAILING CHAPTER WITH TROUT, runs through the land. There is also or out-buildings; an excellent GARDEN, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and an extensive ORCHARD. So desirable a Farm is seldom to be met with. For further particulars, and terms of payment, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor,

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



SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG,

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO, ..... CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COCLEUGH,

SAIL AS UNDER, From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN,

Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon.

From Kingston to Toronto: PRINCESS ROYAL; Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

SOVEREIGN. Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

CITY OF TORONTO,

Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ? Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

and every Saturday, at 7, P. M. Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for OswEGO, touching

at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning. rebuke its vices. Listen to that proclamation of him, which Will leave OSWEGO for TORONTO and HAMILTON, every Mon-

above the charities of life, judging without caudour, and con- DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. TWOHY,

OBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Toronto, 1844.

THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPT. KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven

oclock: and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

THE STRAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

VILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave Toronto for Hamilton, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS

CHARLOTTE, BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA, WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL for KINGSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS:

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.
"French Creek " 5 " " Tuesday, 1 Ogdensburgh Coteau du Lac " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Thursday,  $\frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{6}$  " " " 11 " " St. Regis Coteau du Lac And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Prescott Ogdensburgh Saturday, 1 " A.M.

UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Grenville Friday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville P.M. Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Saturday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine

Coteau du Lac " 11

And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

Saturday, Carillon Grenville Sunday, Bytown A.M. Kemptville P.M. Merrickville Oliver's Ferry Monday, And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Tuesday, Carillon Wednesday, 8 Bytown Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, Isthmus

And arrives in Kingston the same day. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Navigaion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pre Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage.

The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston and Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844. FOR SALE, N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-

fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BUILDING LOTS.

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

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

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND.

TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST, (LATE UPPER CANADA.) NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal about the stated quantity of Land mentioned in the Printed Lists of this date. They consist of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the Country, and most of them surrounded by Old Settlements: of Blocks, containing from 1,000 to 10,000 Acres, situated in the Western District: and of a very extensive and important Territory, of 800,000 Acres, in the Huron District; situated Ninety Miles South of Owen's Sound.

The Lands are offered on the most Liberal Terms, and are highly beneficial to the Settlers. By this arrangement, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of LEASE, FOR A TERM OF TEN YEARS;

No Money Being Required Down,

The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being less than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchase oney for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £62 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler to urchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make aberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by auticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from other Price.

These Lands, and others not included in the Leasing List, are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and the balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest
In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Lessee Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per funum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Havests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

REMITTANCE OF MONIES.

Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. The Company last year remitted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £3,000, in 329 sums, averaging about £9 each: by this means, and during the last four months, they have already sent bome a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so complete, that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the Mail in England, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada.

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

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

hout notice.

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

Bishopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West.) and any particulars, may be obtained. *free of charge*, upon application if by letter, Post-paid, to the Company's Office, at Goderich, as regards the Huron Lands; at Frederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 6th May, 1844.

FORWARDING, &cc.

Forwarders, Warehousemen,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS. Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St. Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introduced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as

low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in the Trade.

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

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupation.

Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the ame extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied. Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON, SANDERSON & MURRAY,

Kingston and Brockville. February, 1844. WILLIAM STENNETT. MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH,

Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

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 ounctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

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

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

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 30. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts et attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance patronage. onto, 25th May, 1842.

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

WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six

Toronto, September, 1842. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. SMITH & MACDONELL,

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

KINGSTON.

AND KING STREET, TORONTO. 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.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which

there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours o that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as

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

THE CANADA COMPANY,

W ITH a view to afford every facility for promoting no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or

£1488 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do to England 441 14 5 in 58 do to Scotland to England & Wales.

35 3 2 in 1 do £2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. F. H. HALL,

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S, MARKET SQUARE. Cohourg, 20th March, 1844.

349-9 EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN. GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Toronto, June 24, 1842.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. DR. C. F. KNOWER,

DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS.

KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE. OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842.

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

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

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments. Petals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every descript promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. Thomas Clarkson, Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. James Lesslie J. B. Warren,

John Eastwood. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. J. RAINS. Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

The Church S published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG, every Friday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, half shillings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Yence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the per Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless companied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church." ALSO. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment-