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VOLUME VII.-No. 52.]

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COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1844.

Poetry.

THE PIMPERNEL.

The Pimpernel! the Pimpernel! That little flower loveth the sunshine well! It opens its breast to receive the rays, And upward looks with adoring gaze, Whilst the sun sheds down, with benignant power, His influence to cherish the happy flower. And the glory which lights heaven, earth, and sea, Gilds that scarlet speck on the grassy lea. But, ah! if a cloud should intervene The sun and his worshipper between, The petals close Of the sensitive flower, For well it knows The coming shower; It hides its head In its grassy bed, Then humbly patient waits awhile Till the sun beams out with his kindly smile, And the peasants foretel, as the flower they pass, "Twill rain, by the shepherd's weather-glass, The Christian pilgrim is like that flower; He bows his head when the storm-clouds lour; He closes his heart and looks within, For sorrow he knows is the guerdon of sin, And that as the sun withholds his ray, So God His face will turn away From His erring child, and this will prove A father's correction-a pledge of love. Oh! the Christian knows that the hour of woe In mercy its shadow will round him throw; And, shrinking in silence, he owns "'tis well," And waits for the gleam—like the Pimpernel.

-Burns' Magazine. M. H.

MELANCTHON AND THE ENGLISH REFORMATION.

(From Archbishop Lawrence's Bampton Lectures.)

priate appellation. In imitation of this example, the mation, and become a rule of faith to posterity. the Church for perpetual conservation.

composition to be attributed? After the remarks assistance should be requested, he subjoined, with a In like manner, if you are enlarging on the authorwhich have been already made, I may probably be modesty which characterized his feelings, and with a ity of the Church holds nothanticipated in the observation, that they are to be as-cribed and or in controversies of faith but what "may be read cribed and controversies of faith; if you happen to be cribed and controversies of faith; if you happen to be candour, which tinetured all his opinions, that he was con cribed to Cranmer, who was not only officially depu-tod to the usefulness of ecclesiastical antiquity, in, or proved by, Holy Scripture," the inspired Word for bringing up Moses in the royal household, and thus within his power to meet his engagement, ought to be ted to the task on account of his rank and situation, and to declare his own; willing, while he attempted the importance of the ancient creeds and liturgies, of God. If, on the other hand, it be a form, or cerebut eminently qualified for it by his character and to persuade, to be himself persuaded. But always, he and on the deference due to primitive institutions, mony, or matter of discipline, then, since the Church introducing him into all the wisdom of the Egyptians. men, he is a swindler: Religion may be a very comabilities.⁺ Indeed when interrogated on this very added, in conclusion, may the cause of truth, the you will be careful to distinguish between primitive has the power of determining such matters, for a man They will see in it the same that achieved the salva-Point by his relentless persecutors, not long before his glory of God, and the welfare of the Church, prove ordinances and papal innovations; between pure and to be offended here, is to go altogether out of his own tion of the world itself, by Caiaphas, who declared does not make a man 'deal justly,' it is not worth thor of them.§ It has nevertheless been usually con- partiality. ceived, that he derived much assistance from Ridley, The enlarged scheme of the liberal Melancthon have any leaping towards that Church, against whose down the parent has laid down the crucify him !" tion than in energy of expression. Latimer likewise have had in view. For although not immediately, has been considered as his coadjutor in the same un- (perhaps in consequence of the persecution, which the dertaking. That each of these respectable bishops Imperial measure, usually denominated the Interim, was consulted on the occasion appears highly proba- then began to threaten,) yet shortly after, he commuble. Ridley, if an anecdote recorded of him be accurate, expressly stated, that he both perused the pro- Zurich and Geneva. Scarcely however was it imduction before its publication, and noted many things parted to them, before it was completely abandoned, for it; that he thus consented to it, but that he was and a resolution adopted of compiling a system of not the author of it. The venerable Latimer, who faith solely for the Church of England. had resigned his bishopric in the reign of Henry, de-clining a reinstatement in it, then dwelt under the root roof of the Archbishop, by whom, for his virtues and general perplexities of the times, and partly perhaps integrity, he was sincerely respected and cordially beloved. circumstanced, it is impossible to suppose a design of solely for domestic purposes. But although a form of such importance not to have been communicated; to such a nature appears to have been compiled almost one who had acquired the proud title of the Apostle immediately, yet it was not until after a considerable of England, who had long been Cranmer's fellow-la-lapse of time finally arranged and published by authohourer in the work of reformation, and who was capa- rity. Among other reasons, which may be assigned ble not only of improving it by his wisdom and expe- for this delay, is it not possible, that one might have rience, but of conferring upon it an old man's bene- been the hope of obtaining the valuable assistance of diction. But although we allow this, and even more Melancthon, who was repeatedly invited, first in than this; although we allow that Cranmer held in Henry's afterwards in Edward's reign, to fix his resithe highest esteem the masculine mind of Ridley, and dence in this country? From the commencement the plain but strong sense, as well as unshaken probity of Latimer; men, who bare able testimony to the almost continually expected in England: and while truth while in prosperity, and in adversity sealed it our articles were preparing, while first their compleconsciousness of personal inferiority, he ever beheld from day to day, the Theological Professorship in them with an obsequious eye. He indeed ought Cambridge was kept open apparently for the chance alone to be considered as the real and not merely os- of his acceptance. If it be too much to conjecture, tensible author of the production; although collect- that the delay was solely imputable to the wish of subing the sentiments of others, yet in all cases exercising mitting them to his personal inspection, and of improvthe privilege of accepting or rejecting what may have ing them by his consummate wisdom, the coincidence eisions by a judgment to which all with submission poned, with that of his much hoped for arrival here and formed upon the purest principles, his adversaries recollect that he had been particularly consulted at respected and his friends revered. had shone so bright at one period of that Prince's his opinions. reign, towards the conclusion of it became almost lost Edward, the horizon again cleared, and the same splendid scene opened, even more distinctly, to the (From a Charge delivered by the Ven. Archdeacon Sinclair.) view. At this favourable juncture, while remodelling and rechristianizing the language and ceremonies of

totally denied by the latter, who supported his rea- deal in exaggerated statements and hypocritical expresterials of information, it is difficult to speak with cer-younger clergy, in particular, admonitions upon this But there are those who allow themselves to stay in of the litigants would be ready to exclaim with King a favor when they are in want of help. But he never tainty. Some circumstances however, which remain subject must be applicable. To any one of my younger her communion, and who yet lift up their heel against Henry, whose divorce presents, in its seven years' de- pays his debts, if he can avoid it. His bills at the on record, seem to prove that it was neither partial brethren who has recently been admitted into the her; who outwardly are in her ranks, but assuredly tails; a splendid example of the grievances under which shops of mechanics, perhaps for the food which he

our Articles originate, and to whom ought their actual among the lovers of religious controversy. If his own emnly engaged him.

soning, (if reasoning it could be called) not like the sions, with a view to mere display and effect, thereby Papist by a plausible and bewildering philosophy, but blinding and perplexing the reader or hearer whom by the mere effrontery of unblushing assertion. you profess to enlighten-not to publish anonymously Some of relaxed morals, without regard to sect or what you would be ashamed or unwilling to avowparty, engrafted upon the doctrine of God's foreknow- and not to patronise publications in which these rules ledge the most licentious principles and most disso-of Christian discussion, these common safeguards of lift up his hand or his voice against his mother. The grievances touching property more onerous than those lute practice : others of stricter lives lost themselves Christian charity, are violated. These, my reverend Church to which we belong is Christ's representative, which regarded domestic relationship. The regulain fruitless speculations upon the attributes and will brethren, are topics long familiar to you all. There and viceregent on earth to us. We know that of her tions of marriage were intricate and vexatious ; whilst of the unrevealed Godhead, worshipping they knew is one rule, however, frequently overlooked, but practi- the pure word of God is preached, and the Sacraments it was maintained to be in itself a sacrament, and so not what, and deifying the dark production of their cally important, to which I would solicit your atten- are rightly administered, by a clergy holding their indissoluble, the prohibited degrees were studiously own imagination. In order therefore to check dis-tion. It is plain and simple. It consists merely in succession from the Apostles, and, therefore, we do multiplied, and thereby a pretence was furnished for cordance and promote unanimity of sentiment, and not allowing yourselves to be misunderstood, and not doubt that the Church of England is the Church a dissolution, whenever it should be the pope's pleaabove all things to guard against the errors of the in preventing from the first all misconception of what- of Christ in England-the English branch of the sure to pronounce it. Thus did he hold in his hands, Church of Rome, which it was impossible to approve ever doctrine or statement you advance. This rule One Holy Catholic Church, apart from which there and determine by his legate, or by the dean of the without hypocrisy, or even contemplate with indiffer- applies more particularly to discourses from the pulpit. can be no safety. applies note particularly of called a bad name tive standard of public opinion. Something of this kind it was probably hoped might prevent the waver-ing Papist from taking disgust at the incongruous discussed, as almost of necessity to theories, which on every side presented themselves, mislead the hearer. The proper cautions and limita- so heavenly that her ordinances are of no use to them. son of the forms of the court, and the contradictions feligion, who seldom or never pay their debts until and the half-converted Protestant, wearied with ex-pecting the subsidence of that deluge of doctrines, The preacher confining himself to that portion of the preacher confining himself to that portion of the canons, was still further and more seriously im-same thing to be offended in Christ, and to find mat-peded by appeals. By these, episcopal decisions were which had inundated the Christian world, from returning to his wretched state of mental captivity.— is eager to inculcate, forgets, in his eagerness, those the Church teaches as Christ teaches, then it is of the arches was invested with the power of suspend-But upon the precise comprehension of the original other portions which would qualify his statement, and Christ's teaching; but if she does not teach as Christ ing the process of the ordinary till the pope's answer a very amiable; easy man, who never wishes to quartel plan, at this remote period, and with such scanty ma-convey a right impression to his auditory. To the teaches, then there can be no safety in her communion. should be received, and often, no doubt, till one or both with his neighbours, and is always willing to do them

ministry, I should say, remember that it is very easy are not of her, because they are offended in her: At the commencement of Edward's reign it ap- to be misunderstood, and very difficult to remove a Such on the one hand, are those who would lower on their side,pears that Melancthon was consulted upon this inte- false impression, once established. By a few unguarded her Sacraments into mere outward signs, denying their resting subject. Melancthon was then alone at statements, you may in a few minutes, excite a prejuz spiritual grace; who dislike and would alter her litthe head of the Lutherans, universally respected as dice against yourself, which your whole after life may urgy; who speak with contempt of her holy ordinanrejoiced at the opportunity of it; in a public conven- Church, to form a Creed adapted to the Protestant tending to supersede or obscure the necessity for faith of our demerits) been secured to her. tion of the States assembled at Augsburg,[†] the Pro-testant party exhibited that admirable confession of their confession of their faith, which from the name of the place where thority that, which might exist among all nations as in which you hold the doctrine, show your readers that my belief. Depend upon it, a man is guilty of no at so much length on the secondary and more disgracethe Diet was convened, has since received its appro-an illustrious testimony of the wisdom of the Refor-baptismal regeneration is a doctrine according to god.

equal, with talents not inferior, and with discretion would, he conceived, prove something of this descrip-baptismal privileges are forfeited; that in consequence and probably has no suspicion of danger, so long as will not so account of it. They will see in the course perhaps in some respects greater, not only distributed tion; but he wished that a few particular points had of baptism he acquires increased facilities for sanctifito a starving multitude the food of knowledge and un-been more explicitly stated, in order to prevent the cation, and is therefore bound, not less, but more, to cation, and is therefore bound, not less, but more, to cation and is therefore bound is therefore derstanding for the short period of their own lives, but probability of future altercation. Perspicuity, above be renewed in the spirit of his mind; and, in short, fall becomes sensible." (Bp.Wilson.) treasured up the manna of their doctrine in the ark of all things he recommended, anxious to have every that it had been better for him never to have been Others may take what course seems right in their whilst they wickedly sold Joseph to the Ishmaelites; ambiguous expression avoided, that new dissensions baptized at all, than having been baptized, to leave own eyes, but a Churchman has no right to be offended God mercifully made it for good; sending him before never make it right, and all the Bankrupt laws in the It has often been asked, with whom did the plan of might not arise, nor the apple of discord be thrown the duties unperformed to which that ordinance sol- in his own Church: If the matter of offence relates to them, by this means, to preserve them a posterity in universe can never make it right for them to neglect

death, he unequivocally avowed himself to be the au-thore et the child be death in the wenare of the child in the wenare of the

to judge, seems to have excelled no less in perspicuity the duty of the child is esteemed in this country. A Congress of the kind protests, and which you yourself have in the most protests, and which you yourself have in the most protests. The thing required, CHARITY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. than in solidity of argument, in manliness of concep- thus recommended Cranmer afterwards appears to solemn manner possible, renounced and abjured. On the other hand, if you are expatiating on the as I have said, to obey with a willing mind. And so errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome; on the peril of idolatry, and the insufficiency of tradition to establish articles of faith; if you are insisting on the danger of exaggerating the claims of the Church, its ministers and its ordinances, let me again repeat, do not suffer your good to be evil spoken of. Let not the most suspicious hearer imagine, that in your dread of Popery you are running into the opposite extreme, that yon are indifferent about Church discipline, and Church ordinances, and regard the Sacraments as mere outward signs, connected only occasionally and accidentally with any spiritual grace or thing signified. Let it not be imagined that your inclination is toward dissent, rather than towards the Church of which you are a minister; that your churchmanship is a matter of convenience, and that you remain in its communion, not from conscientious preference of its articles and liturgy, but from the respectability which it confers. I readily admit that your observance of these cautions will be attended occasionally with sacrifices, requiring for some minds ready in composition, and of high imaginative powers, no ordinary exercise of selfdenial. You must be prepared to lose in some degree the praise of eloquence. You must not expect with their blood; yet it appears not, that from any tion, and afterwards their publication, was deferred to rise by these rules to the distinction of a party leader. You must reckon on the mortification of frequently seeing others of inferior learning and ability more noticed and applauded. But to a rightly constituted, to a religious and manly mind, popular applause and the glories of partisanship are quite secondary things. What you desire is usefulness been offered to him at pleasure, and regulating his de-ing them by his consummate wisdom, the coincidence ising them by his consummate wisdom, the coincidence ising them by his consummate wisdom, the coincidence ising the than notoriety. Your object is to fulfil efficiently Vour and faithfully the ministry you have received. Your bowed, which, matured by the most extensive reading, cannot altogether escape observation. And when we praise is not of men, but of God. (Rom. ii. 29.) Such my reverend brethren is the advice I would the original conception of them, and that an attempt offer, more particularly to young and ardent minds, check upon their natural wilfulness and self-confidence; or pleasure; rather discarding a less good from our-In an undertaking of this nature his active mind had been made to carry his advice upon them into upon the necessity of caution and circumspection, scens to have been engaged almost immediately after effect, we may surely be justified in asserting, that even in the enforcement of truth. To all of us it promised by our Lord in the text: "Blessed is he the provide of these duties with the provide of these duties of t the death of Henry. Although the prospect, which considerable importance must have been attached to may be useful, from time to time, as now divisions and whosoever shall not be offended in Me." contentions unhappily abound, to recall to mind, for == in clouds and darkness; yet upon the accession of MUTUAL FORBEARANCE THE DUTY OF and concord, which we have so frequently and so ear-= our own instruction, the various arguments for peace nestly urged in the course of our pastoral ministrations; to consider how many sources of error and selfdeception on this point we have exposed-how many mind with the existing order of things as the faulty beyond the narrow sphere of self and private regard These remarks on the necessity of joint efforts and false pretences to a peaceable and charitable disposition administration of justice. Let the people have justice into an universal care and compliance, making every Public worship, Cranmer turned his attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring we have denounced—how perseveringly we have denounced—how perseveringly we have denounced and when his attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring we have denounced and when his attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring we have denounced and when his attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring we have denounced and when his attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring we have denounced attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring we have denounced attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring we have denounced attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring we have denounced attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring we have denounced attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attention to the mutual forbearance in one department naturally bring attentin to the mutual forbearance in one dep formation of some permanent system of faith, which me to the subject of the Church unity in general. might prevent the diversity of opinion, otherwise to The unhappy divisions which, within the last few years and disguises, whether of compliment, sarcasm, or a country is obtained. "I crave the law," is the deapprehended. For scarcely had the idol of Papal have broken out with increased bitterness, render ex- insinuation; how many ensuaring incitements and mand of any stout-hearted nation, and having gained wealth, dost prefer us with the honour, dost adorn us infallibility fallen to the ground, before every man be-hortations to peace on an occasion like the present, an hortations to peace on an occasion like the present, an hortations to peace on an occasion like the present, an hortations to strife and rivalry we have set forth hortations to strife and rivalry we gan to make a God of his own conceit, and to deem indispensible part of my duty. It would require more before our hearers, as a warning—how affectionately tice—it was simple and satisfactory in its prac- prosperity of the world, whilst all our neighbour's the present our own l himself infallible. The Arian derided the Enthusiast, time than I can now afford, and would be a needless we have urged upon them the irresistable christian tice, --it was the natural growth of the soil; suited good, by our rejoicing therein, becometh our own !-and the Enthusiast detested the Arian; while the one repetition of what you have already heard most clearly motives to a peaceable temper; the miracles of God, to the wants of Englishmen, and consecrated by imextolled reason above Scripture, the other disregarded and powerfully stated by our revered diocesan, to give the example of Christ, the graces of the Holy Spirit, the innerest of a peaceable temper, the innere both, consulting only secret voices and internal revela-tions of the controversies which have arisen. dread of punisment, hope of reward here and hereaf-tions of which have arisen. dread of punisment, hope of reward here and hereaf-tions of which have arisen. dread of punisment, hope of reward here and hereaf-tions of which have arisen. dread of punisment, hope of reward here and hereaf-tions of which here and hereaftions. Many remained wholly, and many only in part, It would also be unnecessary for me to remind you that ter; the ties of the holy communion, which bind us of which rescripts from Rome and (subsequently when the books of the solution of the constantly reside, and absolutely the books of the solution of the constantly reside, and absolutely the books of the solution of the constantly reside, and absolutely the books of the solution of the constantly reside, and absolutely the books of the solution of the constantly reside. addicted to ancient superstitions. The depravity of it is only by adherence to the articles and catechism, to not only to our Creator, but to our fellow-creatures, the books of the civil law had been discovered,) the reign! how easily dost thou, without pain or hazard, not only to our Creator, but to our fellow creatures, old Roman insistent does not create the basis was tedious. human nature had been explained away by the Papist; it is only by adherence to the articles and catechism, to our creator, but to our fellow-sinners; old Roman jurisprudence were the basis, was tedions, without drawing blood or striking stroke, render him is were the basis, was tedions, without drawing blood or striking stroke, render him and or the contraction of the rubrics and canons of our church, that unity of docit was now believed to be completely ideal by the Anabarity of worship can be maintained; that Anabarity of wors Anabaptist: the assistance of divine grace had in where the directions of the Church are clear and unequise all these accumulated arguments and motives, let foes, triumphant over all injuries without, and all ties, God gives the sword into the people's hands = effect been deemed useless by the former; it was now vocal, we are bound to follow them—that where latitude is allowed us, we ought to use it prudently and ring question of the Apostle, Thou that teachest another, adopted the trial by jury instead of the subtleties of will be a friend to all, and nothing is able to cross him, trates; and a private man, having an inward call, may among our people, giving none offence in any thing, I might here proceed to warn the laity against all heretical, and prohibitions were issued against Grost- ble, how secure, how pleasant a life might we lead According to Strype, Cranmer received an order to prepare book of Articles in the year 1551, which, when compiled, was the Articles thus drawn up were laid before the Privy Council. In the following Sector to the termination of the termination of the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules in the following Sector to the termination of the present auditory, to dwell upon the ordinary rules intemperate in the following Sector to the present auditory, to dwell upon the present auditory, to the present auditory to the present to the present auditory to the present to th or affixed to them, and were considerably sugmented. The proved, they were do in their minister, there is no individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved, they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do in the individual in the proved they were do individual in the proved they were done do indindividual in the proved to them, and were considerably sugmented. Thus proved, they were finally returned to the Privy Council in avember; and is the second to the Privy Council in avember; are the second to the prive Council in avember; are the second to the Prive Council in avember; are the second to the prive Council in avember; are the second to the prive Council in avember; are the second to the prive Council in avember; are the second to the prive Council in avember; are the second to the prive Council in avember; are the second to the prive Council in avember; are the second to the prive Council in avember; are the second to the pri November; and in the early part of the year 1553, were ratified and published. As for the Catechism, the book of Articles, with the other rejects, not to associate solely and entirely with your remain at variance; none whose explanations of what attending the probate of wills; and such there well nant! how excellent then is that doctrine, which ciples can reasonably expect any favour from the govagainst me Catechism, the book of Articles, with the other "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "For Winchester, &c. he granted the same to be his "State of the granted the same to be his "State of the granted the same to be his "State of the granted the same to be his "State of the granted the same to be his "State of the granted the same to be his "State of the granted the same to be his" "State of the granted the same to be his "State of the granted the same to be his" "State of the grant

THE DUTY OF CHURCHMEN TO THE asserted his own exclusive right of probate, and refer-CHURCH.

Francis E. Paget.)

Undutiful, yea, unnatural were it for the child to sance of all testamentary matters. Nor were the

red his cause to the pope, a third party stepped in, From "Sermons on the Duties of Daily Life," by the Rev. under the title of legatus e latere, or special legate, who, in his turn, contested the privileges of the legatus natus, and urged his own superior claim to the cogni-

arches, the legate's deputy, the legitimacy of children,

- "I abhor This dilatory sloth and tricks of Rome."

It would be a long labour, and one, perhaps; of no the author of their much applauded Confession; a not enable you to overcome. To your surprise and ces of fast and festival; who revolt at her ceremonies great interest to the majority of our readers after all, they would have a better opinion of his religion. Reformer, whose accomplishments, temper, and ta- grief, you may suddenly find yourself accused of Po- and will not tolerate the thought of reviving her an- to follow out this branch of our subject in all its ex-Escaping from a captivity, not unaptly termed the lents, were the admiration of all parties, and the pe-Babylonian,* the Reformers of Germany had broken culiar pride of his own; a man precisely after Cran-your part, however solemn and unequivocal, will sufthe Papal yoke, asserted their religious independence, mer's own heart, indeed the only one in a turbulent fice to disprove. Walk, therefore, circumspectly.— some blessings which she had while yet in communion abuses in the administration of the law—abuses which and framed for themselves a Creed, in contempt of age, who equalled if not exceeded that benevolent Let not your good be evil spoken of. Whatever with Rome, would despise her in what they call her could not fail of alienating multitudes from a church the Pontiff's dictates, according to the rule of reason prelate, in mildness of disposition, and in moderation doctrine you have occasion to enforce, always state it low estate, would cast in her teeth her loss of discipline with which they were identified. It is not, perhaps, and the Laws of God. When the bold philippics, of principle. Deeply impressed with the importance with the necessary qualifications and restrictions,— and fellowship with other branches of the Catholic a circumstance less worthy of notice from being often the keen sarcasm, and the solid arguments of Luther and necessity of the object in contemplation, he Anticipate mistakes. Obviate all suspicions and false Church; and who in a Romanizing spirit, seek rather overlooked; and whilst the more obvious evils which had gained him proselytes in almost every part of the earnestly exhorted the Archbishop (whom he directly deductions. If, for instance, you are inculcating the to forget the errors and superstitions, from which she clamorously demanded redress are set forth to the full, Empire; when princes and peasants, the literate and addressed on the occasion) to attempt an extension doctrine of baptismal regeneration, recollect that was reformed, than to remember the inestimable blesilliterate, alike perceived the necessity of reform, and of the benefit beyond the confines of the English many persons consider it adverse to spiritual religion, sings which have (by God's great mercy, and in spite tions, --which met them in the affairs of "this working-day world" at every turn;-is noticed easually, or

liness; that a child, arrived at the years of discretion its allegiance to the Church. He has made the first character of that great event, and to tarnish its lustre; Reformers of our own country, with piety at least The Confession, which he had formerly drawn up, must repent and believe the Gospel, otherwise his step towards apostacy, though as yet he knows it not, but they who regard God's enemies as his instruments an article of faith, in which belief may affect salvation the earth, and to save their lives by a great deliver- to pay their debts. There is six in this neglect as so express yourself as to prevent all suspicion that you child has no authority over the parent, but the parent ple, and by the wretches that cried; "Crucify him!

[WHOLE 'NUMBER, CCCLXIV.

PAY YOUR DEBTS. (From the Charleston Observer.)

Mr. Editor,-The following remarks, from a Northern paper, are, I think, very appropriate to ourselves; and as this is a subject on which it is very difficult for Ministers to preach plainly, without preaching personally, I hope you will give it an insertion, and ask every reader of your paper to read it, to pray over it, and to ask, "Is it I?"

"Religion that does not make a man honest is good. for nothing. If a man professes to be a Christian and defrauds his neighbor, that man's religion is vain. And he is distionest who withholds from another that which is his due, when it is in his power to pay it.

numbers of his subjects were suffering; with more right eats, or the raiment he wears, are unpaid, and he feels

not the least computctions of conscience on the subject. He prays in his family; and in the social meeting; and some people think that he may be a Christian; but men of the world say that if he would be honest;

We see another debtor. He has no objections to Buying any thing that he can get upon trust; he will even subscribe for a religious newspaper, or a new edition of the Bible, and makes loud professions of his willingness to aid this object and that, but when called on to pay his subscription, he is unfortunately just then out of money, he will certainly pay it in a few days; but he is no more ready a month afterwards than he was before, and he never intends to pay. He pretends, nevertheless, to be a pious man, but he deceives very few.

Just now, we see another man of this always-owing and never-paying class. Some time ago, he contracted a heavy debt, and he has never seen the time when he could pay the whole of it at once: and, therefore, he has paid none of it. His income has been such that he might, with a little economy and much self-denial have paid a part of the debt every year, and by this time have extinguished it; but his conscience does not seem to trouble him at all, although he lives on that which does not belong to him:

Men may sophisticate as they please, they can

But what shall a poor man do who is in debt? Let him work hard and pay it. Deny yourself all the luxuries and very many of the comforts of life; be willing to take an humble place in society, and mortify your pride; in dress and style of living be as simple and economical as possible; if necessary, live on bread and water, and labor diligently, until you satisfy the An honest Pagan historian saith of the Christian demands of your last creditor; but never lay up a Let no man be trusted who neglects to pay his debts. If misfortune has suddenly deprived him of the ability to pay; this is another thing; but if by his conduct he shows that he has no disposition to meet his engagements; especially small debts, let him not be trusted. He that is unjust in a little; will be unjust in much. He who defrauds, will steal, and there is scarcely any difference between stealing and wilfully neglecting to discharge a debt.'

tivitate Babylonicâ." † A. D. 1530.

ng."-Fox's Martyrology.

To a Divine of this description, so peculiarly he contracted his views, and began to frame a creed

One of Luther's early publications was entitled "De Cap-tate Bability, with a view to concord and edification teachest thou not thyself?

couragement to exclusiveness and dogmatism-not to ness and cordiality.

not being in itself unlawful, the duty of the child is,

it should be with us. Difficulties in our teligion (independent of difficulties in the evidences) must be being proved to come from God, we must take what we find in it without further questioning. And so, likewise, with reference to the Church ; whatever difficulties we may find in her constitution or her ordinances; so long as what is practiced is not contrary to fulness, and a glad surrender of our own judgements. And I will content myself with giving you a single reason why such a course will, in the end prove best. It will be most conducive to your soul's health. Look out upon the world around you, and see the case of those who find stones of stumbling, and rocks of offence (whether on this side or that) in the Church of which they are members. They never seem to ad-They are sincere and in earnest, but their earnestness and sincerity begin and end in party feeling. They discuss, and argue, and criticise; and thereby pander to their own vanity; they make themselves heard and the world, it may be admires their energy : but where is the fruit of their exertions? Unstable as water, they cannot excel. Whatever question agitates the so-called religious world, excites them and they eagerly identify themselves with one or other set of opinions. even tenor of their way in the quiet discharge of daily duties, these persons spend their lives in straining at gnats, and swallowing camels, paying tithes of mint and cummin, and neglecting, it is to be feared, the

endeavour to appropriate to ourselves the blessedness

ABUSES OF THE PAPAL SYSTEM. (From the Rev. J. J. Blunt's History of the Reformation.)

(Bu Dr. Isaac Barrow;)

received as a matter of faith. The religion itself profession, Nil nisi justum suadet et lene; the which is cent of money; or spend a cent needlessly; while you a true, though not full character thereof. It enjoin-owe it to another. We wish that this principle could eth us, that we should sincerely and tetiderly love one be ingrained into the hearts and consciences; at least another, should earnestly desire and delight in each of professing Christians: There is a looseness on the other's good, should heartily sympathize with all the subject in the Church that is perfectly irreconcilable evils and sorrows of our brethren, should be ready to with the law of God and the maintenance of a good the Word of God, we are bound to obey with cheerwilling to part with our substance, our ease, our pleasure, for their benefit or succour; not confining this our charity to any sorts of men, particularly related or affected toward us, but, in conformity to our heavenly Father's boundless goodness, extending it to all; that we should mutually bear one another's burdens, and bear with one another's infirmities, mildly resent and freely remit all injuries, all discourtesies done unto vance to any exalted height of personal holiness .- us; retaining no grudge in our heart, executing no revenge, but requiting them with good wishes and good deeds. It chargeth us to be quiet and orderly in our stations, diligent in our callings, veracious in our words, upright in our dealings, observant of our relations, obedient and respectful toward our superiors, meek and gentle to our inferiors; modest and lowly, ingenuous and compliant in our conversation, candid and benign in our censures, innocent and inoffensive; yea courteous and obliging, in all our behaviour to-And where the dutiful and humble-minded are glad to ward all persons. It commandeth us to root out of hold their tongues and keep silence, maintaining the our hearts all spite and rancour, all envy and malignity, all pride and haughtiness, all evil suspicion and jealousy; to restrain our tongue from all slander, all detraction, all reviling, all bitter and harsh language; to banish from our practice whatever may injure, may weightier matters of the law, self-discipline, justice, It engageth us to prefer the public good before any But let us, my brethren avoiding the snares into private convenience, before our own opinion or humour, which they fall, whose undisciplined minds put no our credit or fame, our profit or advantage, our ease selves, than depriving others of a greater. Now who

the practice of these duties, either to the man that observeth them, or to all men in common? O divinest Christian charity,-what tongue can

comparable sweetness, thy more than royal clemency Nothing contributes so much to disgust the public and bounty? how nobly dost thou enlarge our minds the Roman law; but these innovations were accounted who is disposed to take every thing well! how socia- kill a tyrant.'

indulgence of that censorious temper which renders so head, Bishop of Lincoln, and others, who had the coumentioned, the bishop and the legate, each of whom embrace thee, the peace and joy of heaven with thee! would devour.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMAGOGUE: (From Dryden's Postscript to Père Maimbourg's History of the League.)

Bellarmine was himself a preacher for the League n Paris, during the rebellion there in the reign of King Henry the Fourth: Some of his principles are these following :

"In the kingdoms of men, the power of the King is from the people, because the people make the King." Observing that he says, "in the kingdoms of men," there is no doubt but he restrains this principle to the subordination of the Pope; for his Holiness in that rebellion was declared Protector of the League: So that the Pope first excommunicates (which is the outlawry of the Church,) and by virtue of this excommunication the people are left to their own natural liberty, and may without farther process from Rome depose him.

Accordingly you see it practised in the same instance. Pope Sixtus first thunderstruck King Henry

the Third; and the King of Navarre; then the Sorbonne make decrees that they have successively forworthily describe thy most heavenly beauty, thy in- feited the crown; the Parliament verifies these decrees, and the Pope is petitioned to confirm the sense of the nation; that is; of the rebels;

But I have related this too favourably for Bellarmine; for we hear him in another place positively affirming it as matter of faith, "If any Christian prince shall depart from the Catholick religion, and shall withdraw others from it, he immediately forfeits all power and dignity, even before the Pope has pronounced sentence on him; and his subjects, in case they have power to do it, may and ought to cast out such an heretic from his sovereignty over Christians."

Now consonant to this is Buchanan's principle, that "the people may confer the government on whom they please": and the maxim of Knox, "that if Princes be tyrants against God and his truth, their subjects are released from their oath of obedience." And Good-

'Tis the work of a scavenger to rake together and

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1844.

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an unbroken line of Bishops, having Christ for its energies as one would demonstrate a mathematical danger of being pronounced adulterous." Divine source, and depending on the accuracy of un- problem; in opposition, in short, to what our Lord controverted historical records for the evidence of its was at pains to declare, "The wind bloweth where it which our correspondent refers, is not of very frequent tenths, pensions, annuities, payments for Bulls at the institucontroverted instorical records for the evidence of its continuous existence, is essential to the perpetuity of the Ministry, the due administration of the Sacra-ments, and the constitution of the Christian Church. They are the perpetuity of the perpetuity of mot tell whence it commute, or whither it goeth; so is ments, and the constitution of the Christian Church. That the principle for which we contend was recognized and asserted in the primitive times, and that though now despised it was then reckoned of impor- be and probably are, for all we know to the contrary, houses, or any other place than an edifice speci- of the Gospel was dimmed, and errors and superstitious practice specitance, is evident from the writings of most of the an-very exemplary and very conscientious men. But we cient Christian Fathers. IRENZEUS, for instance, who may inquire whether such a criterion of the "true Apos- also be universally abandoned; for it must be apparent, sistance availed until the reign of Henry VIII. That haughty flourished about 70 years after the days of St. John, says ;-- " All who desire to see the truth may perceive says ;—" All who desire to see the truth may perceive the apostolic tradition exhibited in the whole world. We can enumerate those who were by the Apostles appointed bishops in the Church, and *their successors down to our own times*, who have taught no such thing, neither knew any such thing as they [heretics] idly neither knew any such thing as they [heretics] idly talk of." TERTULLIAN, too, who lived about 30 years later, in setting forth, in contrast, the vain pretensions of heretics against the order of true Christian Churches, thus expresses himself,-" Let them declare the original of their Churches; let them exhibit the order of their bishops, so running down from the bethe order of their bishops, so running down from the be-ginning by successions, that their first bishop had one of the apostles or apostolic men for his ordainer and predecessor; for in this manner it is that apostolic by a divine appointment, it was chastised with an awchurches carry down their reckonings."-If the suc- ful retribution by God himself. The dissembler may was taken. cession asserted by the Methodist Connexion be the true one, then that contended for by the early Chris- with his inward emotions; and we know, from daily tian Fathers must be false !

word" amongst those who impugn the Scriptural in-stitution of Episcopacy, and who choose to maintain their stand without the precincts of the Church. It that the only tangible and rational distinction betwixt a religious system of Divine appointment and one of merely human fabrication, is the existence of some rely human fabrication, is the existence of some merely human fabrication, is the existence of some ject to injury and destruction from every incursion of connexion or other with the first commissioned emis- the flood, and every shock of the tempest. saries of Christianity. They can understand that an The Editor of the Guardian, with a complacency even unto the end of the world."

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page. Postry—The Pimerel. Metalaction and for the English Re-formation. Metalaction and for the English Re-formation. Metalaction in his own words, "had given evidence Church: and words, "had given evidence Church: and words, "had given evidence there of the Papal system. Church and system for the Damagous the extend dates to whom he refers "had received their commission from Jesus Christ;" We should consider the custom of resorting to the the extende of the States for the solemnization of marriages, even that and temporal power over kings and nations, to rule then the and pointed the rest word food to the Eng-sing of the preparatory duties,—or, to state their position in his own words, "had given evidence of their conversion to God."—Now we know nothing of the individuals concerned in this particular transac-the deed of gift of the sole solemnization of Augustine and the custom of the papal system. The duty of Church and the base the formation the individuals concerned in this particular transac-the first page. The deed of gift of the sole solemnization of the sole the custom of the sole solemnization of marriages, even that and temporal power over kings and nations, to rule the the individual whom we who flow words, " that the candidates to whom he refers that and temporal power over kings and nations, to rule the the individual whom we who flow words at the the page and the custom of the sole, and the custom of the sole, and the custom of the partial site and the custom of the sole, and the custom of the sole and the custom of the sole, and the sole the sole and th

with the qualifications of these six persons: they may that the custom of solemnizing marriages in private of King Stephen in particular, in the same ratio that the light tolic Succession," be a secure, or a reasonable one; -from the very construction of the service, from the monarch, not prevailing with the Pope to grant him a divorce whether it may not often be defeated by hypocrisy, or very solemnity with which all would desire to see it from his Queen, quarrelled with his Holiness, and carried his This inward call, it will be recollected, was precisely the claim advanced by Korah and his associates: they, it was alleged, were quite as holy as Moses and Aaron, and demanded, on these grounds, an equal share of edral church of Toronto, on the 15th ult .-- We are within the King's jurisdiction and authority, and not elsewhere; and demanded, on these grounds, an equal share of prerogative and authority. But the pretext in this case, exposed its own falschood; for no real holiness solemnized by his Lordship, and that he has no knowcan exist without humility: it was asserted in defiance ledge whatever of the parties named in that announce- the See of Rome, or any other foreign court, any appeal in any preserve a decorous exterior very much at variance occurrences that it is no unusual thing for a person to The "fable" of the Apostolic Succession, -as its affect a piety which he does not feel, and and fabricate Bishop of Toronto, and hope to complete it in an the Bishop or See of Rome, or procure or execute any process The Judge of the London District Court, and Clerk of the Peace opponents have been pleased to stigmatize this impor-tant verity,—has long been "familiar as a household a regregation. Moreover, the weak-mind-In this extra sheet we propose to furnish the Index Thus we see all appeals and references

their stand without the precincts of the Church. It influences of the Spirit of God; for if Satan, as the which we would recommend an early application. Of the Commons in Parliament. they would have others receive as a dignified disdain appear to be the product of heaven instead of the de- contained. indicative of conscious strength; but even when the vices of hell. And thus, if the allegation of an boast was loudest, and the taunt was uttered with the inward call, apart from any lawful external vocation, greatest shew of contempt, we must still believe that is to constitute the bond of union between the ambasthere was a conviction of hollowness and insecurity sadors of Christ in all ages, then is the ministry of the duly to notice soon, and some of them, probably, in is declared and set forth in manner and form following, viz.beneath this parade of confidence and unconcern .- Church the most defenceless and precarious institution For on no other supposition but that of a compulsory upon earth,-liable to equal desecration from folly retreat, can we reconcile their present anxiety to make and from craftiness; and hence, if this Methodistic out a true succession for the advantage of Methodism, delusion be established, we shall discover at once that

of the individuals concerned in this particular transac- would, besides comprehending the legal objection just Bishop of Rome, previous to the intrusion of Augustine and Abuses of the Papal system. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. The the Christian Guardian of the 19th ult. we perceive an Editorial account,—forming the continua-tion of some previous remarks,—of the late Annual Conference of the Methodist Society, holden in the to which, to our own minds, exists town of Brockville. In the continue-town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the to complaint which, to our own minds, exists town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the to complaint which, to our own minds, exists town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the to complaint which, to our own minds, exists town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the to complaint which, to our own minds, exists town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the to complaint which, to our own minds, exists town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society, holden in the complaint which, to our own minds, exists town of Brockville. In the contence of the methodist Society the methodist Society the methodist of the proceedings the Bey The contence of the contence of the methodist of th In the course of the proceedings, the Rev. T. Metcalfe, whilst recommending to his co-adjutors the nances of Christ and his Church. Such devices,—in ple or custom has any concern. When such an im-Metcalle, whilst recommending to his co-adjutors the reception into the Methodist ministry of six appli-cants, or probationers, is represented as stating that they were of the "true Apostolic Succession." This newly invented "succession" is employed, of their tendency, too, is to supersede a well grounded, blessing upon all the pursuits and duties of life. To See of Rome and sector and state, the This newly invented "succession" is employed, of course, to overthrow, if possible the long established impression entertained by all Christians, before the they make the mysterious agency of the Holy Spirit researches of modern separatists had discovered "a mechanical, estimating it by rationalistic theories, and better way," that the derivation of authority through proposing to investigate and compute its indwelling as were not professed before the Church, "were in the disposed of all offices, dignities and benefices in the Church of Eucland.

We are glad to feel persuaded that the custom to dies to a very great amount, under the names of first-fruits, We do not pretend, of course, to any acquaintance upon this subject, take occasion to express a hope burthens increased upon the nation year by year, from the time

In our last number a marriage was inserted as having been solemnized by the Lord Bishop in the Cath- of tithes, oblations and obuentions, shall be finally determined

has been a very popular practice with Dissenters to Apostle admonishes us, is transformed into an angel such extra numbers, the price will be $7\frac{1}{2}d$.,—compretreat the whole matter with a sceptical derision, which of light, his temptations to the weak and unstable may hending both sheets in which the Charge will be to the imperial crown of this realm, all honours, dignities, pre

> We are much obliged by the transmission to us, lately of several Pamphlets; all of which we hope henceforth accept and take the same his Majesty's style, as it our next number.

On Sunday the 30th June, the Lord Bishop of 35th Hen. VIII. ch. 3. Toronto, assisted by his Chaplains, the Rev. H. J.

Apostolic Succession; it has nothing in common with Apostolic usage; it reaches not to the age of the Apostolic usage; it reaches not to the age of the Apostolic usage; it reaches not to the age of the Apostolic usage; it reaches not to the age of the Apostolic and as religious beings, confess that they are de fective, and even contradictory to the obvious injunc-but Mr. Metcalfe, it appears, would have us to understand that the candidates to whom he refers. We should consider the custom of resorting to the would do if any foreign power would seek and demand from them an annual heavy contribution, or seek to dictate laws unto them, or attempt to invade their soil. They would say, our them, or attempt to make the subject to any foreign juris-country "is not, nor ought to be, subject to any foreign juris-S. D. Ecclesiastical Intelligence. LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH. (From the London Enquirer.) We are always glad to mark the progress of impro and we are glad to record an event, that while it is likely to contribute to the architectural beauty of our Town, will in a of England. He grew so mighty as to dispose of the Crown itself. From the Church and nation he exacted annual subsi-

the Acts from which the following parts are taken :-- " All causes testamentary, causes of matrimony, and divorces, right tut all manner of appeals, of what nature or condition soever they be, shall be made and had after such form and condition, We propose in our next number to commence the as is limited for appeals in causes of matrimony, tithes, obla tions and obuentions, by a statute made since the beginning of much desired publication of the Charge of the Lord this Parliament. And if any person shall sue any appeal to ellors and abettors, shall incur

> The President and Members of the Mechanics' Institute of London, with their Flag. The President and Members of St. George's Society of St. Thomas, with their Banners. The President and Members of St. George's Society of London

"The King shall be taken as the only supreme head in earth The President and Members of St. Andrew's Society of London eminences, jurisdictions, privileges, anthorities, immanities, profits, and commodities, to the said dignity of supreme head of the same Church belonging."-26th Hen. VIII. ch. 1. "It is enacted, that all his Majesty's subjects shall from The President and Members of St. Patrick's Society of London, The Citizens of the Town of London, and Neighbourhood. Henry the Eighth, by the Grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and of the Church of England, and also of Ireland, in earth the supreme head."-The above Acts have cut the Pope off from being the head

with their former reiterated denial of the principle it-self. The truth is, they begin to see very clearly that the only tangible and rational distinction betwit that the only tangible and rational distinction betwit that the only tangible and rational distinction betwit the boly structure of Evangelical Truth, intimately also by the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., and the Church of England, and the beauty of the whole is that this separation from the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff was effected, not by a Protestant King and Parliament, not by a solution of the State of the State of Toronton when the follows of the State of Toronton when the State of Toronton when the follows of the State of Toronton when the Stat

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BARRIEFIELD .- Preparations are making for celebrating Divine Service in this new gothic edifice next Sunday week. With the exception of completing the gallery, this Church is now finished, and a very handsome Church it is. It has been erected by contract, at the expense of than one thousand pounds, the whole gathered from the Kingsrescued England, and the Church of England, from his irrod from his irrod in favor of the Dicesan, was completed some time ago, by the generous donor, Mr. Marks.—British Whig.

From our English Files.

PARLIAMENTARY .- STATE OF CANADA. We last week presented to our readers, nearly in full, Lord Stanley's unanswerable speech, in the discussion in the House of Commons, on the state of Canada. The following speech of Lord John Russell, delivered in the course of the same debate, will be read with not less interest, as exhibiting the unanimity of feeling which exists amongst British statesmen, in conder ing the factious proceedings of the late Executive Council of this Province. LORD JOHN RUSSELL said that he had been unwilling to

give any opinion on the matter, because, on the one hand as to the facts on which his judgment was formed with respect to the conduct of Sir C. Metcalfe, those facts had been presented to contribute to the architectural beauty of our Town, will in a him now for the first time, and on the other hand, those facts had had very little light thrown upon them; but as the quesallude to the erection of a new Episcopal Church on the scite tion was brought forward, and as he (Lord J. Russell) had where the old one stood. The laying the Foundation Stone been concerned formerly in the affairs of Canada, he did not of this building took place on Monday last, with Masonic hon- think it right to be silent. He had been one of those who of this building took place on Monday last, with Masonic hon-ours, and we will venture to say a more imposing and interest-ing display has never been witnessed in our Town. The intended ceremony having been duly announced, crowds from the surrounding country met to witness it, and accordingly at an early hour our streets were thronged with anxious specta-tors, and presented a gay and animated aspect. The proceed-ings were well and judiciously arranged, and luckily the favourshie state of the weather cave eavy one an onperturbation to an our the state of the weather cave eavy one an onperturbation to an our the state of the weather cave eavy one an onperturbation to an our the state of the weather cave eavy one an onperturbation to an our the state of the weather cave eavy one an onperturbation to an our the state of the weather cave eavy one an onperturbation to an our the state of the weather cave eavy one an once the state of the weather the cave the the state of the weather cave eavy one an once the state of the weather the cave the the to be state of the weather the cave the the state of the weather the cave the the state of the weather the to be state of the weather the top the state of the weather top the weather the top be, and perhaps had been, created; but with respect to Lord Sydenham, he was sure that no man could have been appointed The Lord Bishop of Toronto came to London expressly for who was so likely to use his faculties for the benefit of the peo-The Lord Bishop of Toronto came to London expressly for the purpose of affording his assistance and sanction—and all classes and denominations joined in a truly christian spirit do honor to the occasion. Never have we seen a more nume-believed, had been struck with an observation of his (Lord J. Russell's), that there was no place where a man could do so much good to a large portion of his fellow creatures as in the situation of Governor General of Canada. Lord Sydenham accepted that office, and when he got out, devoted his energies to the good of the country. Lord Sydenham possessed great influ-ence with the Assemblies of Canada, and he (Lord J. R.) believed that that influence was owing to the knowledge which Lord Sydenham possessed of Parliamentary business, and the manner in which free discussion ought to be carried on, and likewise to the knowledge he had of affairs of trade and commerce (hear). Accordingly those who were engaged in affairs of state felt that his advice was useful to them, and therefore his opinion had great ascendancy with the Representative As-semblies. Those resolutions which the noble lord had read to the house were passed by the advice of Lord Sydenham, in oppo-sition to those put forward by Mr. Baldwio. They purported that the government could be carried on in accordance with the wishes of the representative body of Canada, but that the Governor-General could not divest himself of his duty to the Crown. On these two principles the government had been since carried on. With respect to Sir C. Bagot, he did not think it at all necessary to recur at length to his conduct in the government. He thought that Sir C. Bagot, in the circum-stances in which he was placed, could have done no other than choose the Ministry out of the large majority of the represen-tative body; but he (Lord J. R.) thought that circumstance did occur which certainly tended to weaken the authority of the Governor-General in those provinces (hear, hear). It must be remembered, however, that for a long period Sir C-Bagot was suffering under indisposition (hear, hear). When Sir C. Metcalfe was placed in the situation of Governor-General of Canada, he declared his adherence to the resolutions of 1841; he declared his adherence to the principles of responsible go ernment, so far as they were applicable to a colony (hear, hear); he continued the Ministry of his predecessor; but he found but not till after a considerable time had elapsed, a difference of opinion between himself and his Ministry; they required concessions from him, which he considered it not to be consiswhere, in presence of several thousand spectators, all interested in the imposing proceeding, the laying of the Foundation swer, and he had read also the answer to an address of the peo-The Amateur Band of our Town deserve much credit for the manner they acquitted themselves on the occasion, and the in-spiring anthems sung, added much to the harmony and solem-they acquitted themselves on the occasion, and the in-spiring anthems sung, added much to the harmony and solempossible for Sir C. Metcalle to consent to say that in all cases he would bind himself to the Executive Council, to follow their

The Church.

fitted for their work by him."

Priest or Deacon in the Church of God.

But this internal call, as it may be termed, impor- contented, and the invention of new codes of faith to be found at variance with Divine and Apostolic ar- discoveries of navigation. rangements. " No man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron;" no man could assume the office of Aaron, unless entitled resorted to in frontier places in this Province, of reto it by the divinely appointed rule of descent and pairing to the United States for the solemnization of succession. Should it be conceded that the ministe- marriages, where they are frequently performed by rial office may be assumed, as enthusiasm may mis- magistrates as well as by dissenting ministers, submits lead or caprice may prompt, the obliteration in time of to us the following questions on which he is anxious every discriminating feature which shews the Church | for information :--to possess an original somewhat higher and more sacred than the vain imagination of man, must be the inevitable result. A principle like this, conducting, States, is the offspring of such parties to be considered the world. Of him it is said, "Christ glorified not parents? himself to be made an High Priest, but he that said unto him, Thou art my Son, to-day have I begotten remain in full communion with her, after it is known thee."

The voluntary act of any individual, whatever may be the associated evidences of his honesty and guilelessness, performed in any manner that may suit his these questions, it is because the first two involve a own prepossessions,-whether it be for the avowed point of law upon which it is not to be expected that preservation of unity, or the kindling of discord; for we should be competent to decide; and because the the advancement of orthodoxy, or the nuture of false last is connected with a grave question of Church doctrine,-cannot possibly form the ground-work of dicipline in which the highest ecclesiastical authorites that spiritual charter, "known and read of all men," alone can be authorised to interpose. and "sealed with the earnest of the Spirit," which re- But what is legally right, may sometimes, unhap-

unsound beginning leads naturally and surely to a peculiarly his own, expresses a charitable wish that premature end; and that a communion which fails to the Methodist "Church," as he pleases to designate it, establish some lineal affinity with the Apostles of old, "may be known as a revival Church, bestowing the cannot hope to share in the promise expressed to blessings of holiness, with God-like benificence, on them by the Saviour, "Lo, I am with you always, Canada's entire population!"-We transfer the aspiration to our columns, not for the purpose of noticing In the case to which we have alluded, it was stated the peculiarly invidious reflexion which it directs by Mr. Metcalfe, in favour of the Candidates, that against the practical godliness of all who do not own their pretensions to the "true Apostolic Succession," the discipline to which the Guardian is wedded, but were comprehended in the fact, that "they had re- of stating our settled conviction, that if the leaven of ceived their commission from Jesus Christ, and been malice and wickednes which festers in our fair Province,

and has more than once developed itself in public The importance of an inward call is fully recognized calamity and intestine strife, is to be purged out by the by our Church, when she addresses the candidate for Spirit of the living God, it will be through the agency Holy Orders, even after his literary and moral qualifi- of institutions upon which His own solemn sanction cations have given satisfaction, with this inquiry: "Do has been set, and not through the instrumentality of you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you this office and ministration?" those human devices and desires which are the offspring too generally of pride, and selfishness, and a rebellious The Church, in this inquiry, is careful to declare that will. And if a spirit of more genuine devotion and the most elaborate preparation, and the most exten- purer charity is to pervade and invigorate every desive literary endowments, are subordinate to spiritual partment of our community; if brotherly love and meetness, for this grave and solemn work; so that, concord is to prevail, where now envy and confusion however eminent may be the acquirements of the in- reign; it will be when the temper which leads to relidividual, if he has no reason for believing and hoping, gious division, shall be subdued into a right apprecia--for absolute assurance of such graces of the Holy tion and becoming zeal for the ordinances and institu-Spirit is no better than presumption,-that his heart tions of Christ and his Apostles,-when the advocates is influenced, and his resolution directed by an im- of religious division shall become sensible of the pulse from above; if his conscience will not permit obligation to maintain inviolate, until the coming of him to entertain with humility the pious conviction the Lord, all those instruments of grace and memothat his desire to be invested with the ministerial of- rials of His tender mercy, which their fathers in Christ fice proceeds from Him who alone can make him "an of every age and every clime combined to maintain able minister of the New Testament;" no encourage- with pious gratitude and faithful vigilance, until with ment is held out to him to ask or desire the office of the abandonment of primitive usages, human novelties began to attract and engross the restless and dis-

tant and requisite as it is, is not to be separated, in and polity came to be as much a systematized occupaits operation, from prescribed regulations,-is never tion, as the improvement of mechanical science or the

A correspondent, in referring to a custom sometimes

1. Is the marriage thus solemnized valid? 2. If it be so according to the law of the United from its very nature, to riot and disorder, and leaving legitimate, as regards the right to property, &c., in the reverend sanctity of the Sacraments at the mercy the British dominions? in other words, are the chilthe reverend sanctify of the Sacraments at the mercy of the wild enthusiast, or of the unscrupulous dissem-dren of British subjects, who are thus married, to be the mercy dren of British land be and the rights of private judgment. On what the ground, pray, did you leave the Church of Rome, bler, was never sanctioned by the blessed Saviour of considered their lawful heirs after the demise of their

> 3. Is it proper to permit in our Church persons to that they have been thus united? and if not proper what course should be adopted to remove the evil? If we do not venture to offer an explicit answer to

presents the transferable commission delivered by pily, be morally or religiously wrong; or rather, the Christ himself to all those whom he appointed to watch law, though designed to operate in harmony with all over and instruct his Church, within whose bosom he recognized moral and religious principles, may someestablished, in correspondence with the Levitical econ- times fail to reach with its condemnation cases which omy a three-fold priesthood,-"" first i postles, second- are clearly opposed to both. It must be very obvious and fourth centuries. If so, they were necessarily indepe arily prophets, thirdly teachers." A commission implies that, religiously speaking, a marriage solemnized by of the Bishop of Rome, because at that early period, he had no an original appointment : succession is the regular any other than a lawful minister, is no marriage at all : transmission from one individual to another of that "what Gop hath joined together," are words,-sancoriginal appointment; and for the legality of this tioned by our Saviour himself and appropriately introsuccession, it is manifestly all important that each link duced into the marriage service,-that can have no equal; he became a Lord, not only of his brethren, but also of of the chain should correspond with its primary con- pertinency to a case in which no minister of God has of the chain should correspond with its primary con-stitution. The fiction, developed by Mr. Metcalfe, if been employed; and although the law of the land the vice-gerent of Jesus Christ. The venerable Bede testifies to the fact that the British Liturgy was in many respects conit be any connexion at all, is an arbitrary one; it is no may stamp a sanction of legality, in certain cases, upon trary to the Roman, before the time of Augustine, who, soon and condition of every Christian man." These treatises were

The Rev. JOHN HICKIE, Travelling Missionary in the London District.

The Rev. GEORGE STEPHEN JOSEPH HILL, Missionary

The Rev, JOHN WILSON, formerly Assistant Minister DEACONS.

Mr. CHARLES RUTTAN, Divinity Student of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Diocesan Theological Institution, appointed to assist in the Parish of Cobourg and parts adjacent.

Mr. ROBERT HARDING, Divinity Student of the Society destination of this gentleman is not yet fixed. The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, John iii, 14, 15.

M An Agent for this Journal, will, on or about the 15th instant, proceed on a collecting tour, in its behalf, from Toronto westward,—embracing the Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, Brock, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London, but including places in its immediate neighbour-but discussion of London, but including places in its immediate neighbour-but including places in its immediate neighbour-ing places in its immediate neighbour-but including places in its immediate neighbour-but including places in its immediate neighbour-ing places in its ing places in its ing places in its ing places in its ing places in its places in its places ing places in its places ing pl hood. This gentleman will be furnished with a reformation of religion was effected, either in doctrine or in statement of the amount due on account of "The worship; for you have admitted that the King and the majo-Church," for the present as well as the preceding rity of his counsellors still adhered to the old d volumes, and it is earnestly hoped that parties in own way to treat of all the points you have mentioned. arrear will be prepared to settle their accounts, when presented.—Subscribers also, who can conveniently degrees, the decayed timbers out, before you can replace them advance the amount of the succeeding, or eighth volume, which will then have commenced, would confer a particular favour,-as saving ultimate applica- ing of an edifice; but as these are neither the river nor the cations,-in paying the amount to our Collector.- edifice, until they are combined, so private judgments can effect The gentleman thus employed, will be empowered to rity. In all deliberative bodies, individual members introduce make any arrangements in regard to local agencies, Jaws by motions to amend, repeal, and make new laws, which which, after consultation with the resident Clergyman, may be thought desirable, or conducive to the intermay be thought desirable, or conducive to the interests of the paper.

Communication.	112
ON PRIVATE JUDGMENT.	AND AND
NO. III.	

C .- You concluded by observing that our Church shook off the yoke of Rome on the authority of private judgment, and that we now disclaim it to injure the Dissenters, though at the Reformation it was the staff on which we leaned.

D.-Truly I did say something to that effect, though not in the same words, and I think it is a fact which will set at nought all that you have said, and as much more as you may choose to f not on the ground of private judgment? If it gave you the right of judging for yourselves then, it gives us an equal right to judge for ourselves now.

C .- You seem very confident in the belief that private judgment was the grand arbiter and lever of the Reformation. I think you are mistaken, and to convince you of your mistake I will lay statements and facts before you to prove that the Reformation was not the work of private judgment. In proving my position, I beg you will hear me patiently till I get through, and then, if you will have any thing to say, I will hear you. Truth has nothing to lose by discussion, while mutual benefit may be the result, if we (as I hope we shall,) keep our temper. D .- Well, go on, I am willing to hear you for a time; but it is another thing to swallow your theory. C - I suppose you allow that there was a Christian Apos-

tolic Church, or a branch of the Catholic Church of Jesus Christ in Britain, from a very early period of the Christian era; perhaps very nearly coeval with St. Paul's intended journey Spain, and that that branch was as independent of Rome as it was of Cesarzea, Antioch, Corinth, or Crete. You will allow this, I know, because it cannot be denied; for history records that there were Churches and Bishops in Britain in the third endent jurisdiction beyond the limits of his own Diocese. He was only an equal among equals. But, being the Bishop of the Imperial City, he acquired power and influence by degrees; in proportion as he acquired influence and power, he ceased from n being an the kings of the earth, and affected to be an universal Bishop,

"If any person shall sue to the court or see of Rome for any

licence, faculty or dispensation, or put any of the same in exe-cution, he shall incur a præmunire."—25th Hen. VIII. ch. 21. "If any person shall use or put in use any bull, writing, or at Chingacousy and the Gore of Toronto. Rev, JOHN WILSON, formerly Assistant Minister at Cobourg, and lately appointed Missionary at Colborne and Grafton in the Newcastle District. any speech, preaching, teaching, writing, or any other open deed; or shall willingly receive and take any such absolution or reconciliation, shall incur a præmunire."—13th Eliz. ch. 2. r reconciliation, shall incur a premunire."-13th Eliz. ch. 2. By these statutes you see that the Church of England was separated from the usurped jurisdiction of the See of Rome by the national authority, before scarcely a change was made in the internal affairs of religion at all. And what was enacted by the King and Parliament was concurred in by the Bishops and Clergy of both the convocations of Canterbury and York. for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Diocesan Theological Institution. The destination of this centleman is not vet fixed. with one exception only, that he had not. Hence the juris diction of the Pope over England was lawfully suppress M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, from both the eivil and spiritual authorities. The Church was thrown back to where it was when Augustine made to the Bri ish Bishops the speech which I have quoted from the venerable Bede. But what had private judgment to do with it? It was the public judgment of the nation. D,-I do not dispute the fact that the authority of the Pope

C.-Had you not interrupted me, I would have taken my with the new. This was done by the Acts of Henry the Eighth; and as to private judgment, it served as the little streams which make a river, or as the wains which draw materials to the erect- Thi rience in the world, shew us that all laws generally originate in, and spring from, the separate fountains of individual minds One mind communicates with, and imparts to, another. And if the causes which require the remedy that is to be sought, be

extensively felt, many minds will be at work, in search of a remedy. Mutual interchange of sentiments, views, and projects, will take place. At the proper time and place, the neces-sary motion will be made, but until it is adopted by the majority of the legislative body, all previous labour remains unavailable. Separate pieces of stone and wood will not make a by 64 feet; exterior dimensions, exclusive of the semi-octagon ouse until they are fitted, united, and built. For instance,

lic have, for years, been seeking to abolish slavery?. many speeches have been made, pamphlets printed and put in feet. circulation, and denunciations uttered, but until the supreme egislative authority be persuaded to adopt the measure, and At the head of very many who sought to purge out the old lea-ven in doctrine and worship, stood Thomas Cranmer, Archof any age since the time of the holy Apostles can furnish a more estimable character. To say that he was a very learned man and deep divine, is merely to say what is equally true of in profound wisdom, prudence, discretion, meekness, patience, severingly in preaching, writing, and at the Council board, to prepare all men for a more thorough reformation than the King had contemplated, when he accomplished the suppression of the Pope's jurisdiction in England, and procured for himself nearly TRINITY CHURCH, TORONTO. —The building Committee the same sort of Church headship as he had taken from the other. This monarch, with whom Cranmer had to deal, was haughty and overbearing in the extreme as a man; despotic, severe, and wilful as a ruler; fickle and capricious as a husband and friend; pedantic and conceited as a scholar, and bigoted to of $\pm 350\ 0\ 0$,—it having just been leased to produce an annual and india goot in his religion. Had the good archbishop been a Luther, his career would have soon ended. But such was his wisdom, disinterestedness, piety, justice and integrity, as to have secured the esteem, friendship, and even the love of the terrible monarch, which continued unabated to the last hour of

his life. To the goodness of God, then, is it to be ascribed that, under such a stern ruler, the good archbishop and his friends, Latimer and Ridley, were able to influence so many minds in the convocation, and in the houses of Parliament, as to receive, and permit to be published, the instructions set forth in "The Institution of a Christian man," and "The necessary doctrine

Surveyor and Draftsman, of this Town.

CANADA.

urable state of the weather gave every one an opportunity

do honor to the occasion. Never have we seen a more nume-

rous and respectable procession in this Town, and never has

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

William Niles, Marshal of the day.

W. Thomas, Esquire, Architect. Union Jack.

Town Band. Drums and Fifes of the 23rd Fusiliers,

Tyler of Lodge 209. Tyler of Lodge 209. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, supported on the right by Br. Wilson Mills. Chaplain of St. John's Lodge, and on the left by the Rev. B. Cronyn,

Rector of Saint Paul's Church,

The Worshipful Master, and Brethren of Saint John's Lodge,

209, two and two.

Tyler.

The High Sheriff of the London District.

The members of the Bar, in their Robes.

Church Wardens.

with their Bann

with their Banners

with their Banners.

In this order they marched to St. Panl's Church-yard,

Stewards

London. The Clergy, in their Robes. Masonic Banner. Stewards.

any public ceremony passed off with greater eclat.

enjoying the occasion.

St. John's Lodge, No. 209. Held at London, C. W. under sanction of the Grand Lodge of (hear, hear). The other point in dispute, besides that of the

5844.

With Masonic Honors, Being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist. Samuel Peters, Worshipful Master pro tem. acting on behalf of Hugh Falconer, W. M. Andrew McCormick, Past Master, p. t. acting on behalf of S. Peters, P. M. John McDowell, Senior Warden William B. Lee, Junior Warden. David Coombs, Junior Deacon. Peter Gaudy, Junior Deacon. John Brown, Treasurer. Alexander Gordon, Secretary. Wilson Mills, Chaplain. Jacob Leclere, Inner Guard. Wm. O. Griffiths, Tyler. Francis Shanly, { Standard Bearers. Wm. H. Abbott, {

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost—Amen. This Foundation Stone in St. Paul's Church, London, was laid

with Masonic honors on Monday, 24th June, A.D. 1844, and in the eighth year of VICTORIA, By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. The Right Honourable Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart.,

G. C. B, &c., Governor General of British North America.

If you John Strachan, D. D., L L.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto-ake, by Benjamin Cronyn, M. A., Rector of St. Paul's, London. Lawrence Lawrason, M.P.P., & William W. Street, Esquires, Church Wardens.

William Inomas, Esquire, Architect.
Church was erected upon the site of one built of W
in 1833, and destroyed by fire on Ash
Wednesday, February
21st, 1844.
Inscriptions on parchment.
Silver coins of this Reign.
Numbers of The Church newspaper,
Ecclesiastical Gazette, Inquirer, and Patriot.
Portraits of
The Queen, Chief Justice Robinson,
Sir C. T. Metcalfe,
The Hon. Thomas Talbot.
Prize List of the Upper Canada College.
and the second se

THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH Which is now being erected in this Town, is from the designs of W. Thomas, Esq., Architect, of Toronto, and is in form a Paralellogram being 100

chancel at the east end, and a tower at the west, making a how many thousands of individuals in the neighbouring repub- total length of 130 feet, with a south porch ; the interior height to angle of side walls is 30 feet, and to centre of ceiling is 38 feet. The principals of the roof are exposed, framed in compartments with tracery points, and resting on spandrils and corbels at the side wall, which gives the ceiling a light and eleabolish slavery by law, private judgment must submit. It can-not abolish slavery. It was so in the time of Henry the Eighth. pointed windows tracery heads, and buttresses, terminating with pinnacles and corbel tables on each flank and to chancel The ven in doctrine and worship, stood Thomas Cranmer, Arch-bishop of Canterbury; than whom I know not that the history pannelled with rich tracery windows and parapet; ngle but. tresses with detached octagon turrets, terminating with octagon man and deep divine, is merely to say what is equally true of pinnacles and canopies. The whole height of the tower being 112 feet; the Church, when completed with side galleries, will ornament and benefactor, in every age since; but he excelled in profound wisdom, prudence, discretion, meekness, patience, and sweetness of temper, accompanied with fervent piety and indefatigable industry. He and his friends laboured most per-tures with which England so much abounds—and we are gla tures with which England so much abounds-and we are glad

f Trinity Church, Toronto, have much satisfaction in acknowedging the very liberal grant of a lot of land in the East end for the City towards the endowment of said Church, from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, which is equal to a donation income of £21 17 3.

KENT TESTIMONIAL .- Mr. Alderman Dixon has much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of £25 from the Rev. E. Denroche, being the "free will offering of the Brockville Missionary and some of his people towards ' *The Kent Prize* or Prizes.'

The REV. A. TOWNLEY begs gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of Five Pounds from Samuel Street, Esq., of Chippawa, in aid of the Church in Dunnville, being a second subscription to that Church. June, 1844.

The two Parchment Inscriptions deposited in the stone, the opinion of the Executive Council as to any appointment were beautifully drawn and printed by Mr. Robert M. Moore that was to be made, he (Lord J. R.) should have thought Sir

C. Metcalfe took an erroneous view ; but the house had beard to-night from the noble lord that no such thing was the case appointments to offices, was with respect to a bill which had een passed by the Canadian Legislature, and which Sir C. Metcalfe had reserved. Now the house had been told that on that point of dispute there was a difference of opinion as to the facts. The hon. member for Montrose, Mr. Hume, said that it was merely a question whether or not a slight was put on the Legislature by reserving the bill; but if that were so, he (Lord J. R.) could not conceive how that could be made a ground for the resignation of the members of Council. If their opinion was that Sir C. Metcalfe should listen to them and not obey his instructions from England, they took, he must say, in his opinion, an exaggerated view of their own power and importance, which it was impossible for Sir C. Metcalfe to give way to. Taking, then, the high authority of Sir C. Metcalfe for the facts-and there could not be higher authority (hear, hear), it appeared to him (Lord J. R.) that Sir C. Metcalfe was right in his disputes with his late Executive Council; and, looking to the future, he must say that it was to him some ground hope that the late Executive Council seemed to shrink from the ground that Sir C. Metcalfe stated to have been at first put forward hy them; they seemed not now to take up the but to state that the ground was only the want of that confidence in his Ministers which a Governor-General ought to show If, then, as he hoped, they did not mean to insist on those demands, it would be far easier for the Assembly to come to some agreement than if some great constitutional question were at issue. But he imagined that neither Sir C. Metcalfe nor any other Governor, would deny that with regard to certain persons appointed to those offices, their general conduct towards him, and his towards them, ought to be marked with confidence in all transactions (hear, hear).

Therefore he did not take the gloomy view that the hon. and learned member for Bath did, that those persons were not at once replaced. He trusted that the Legislative Assembly of Canada would see that it was far better for them to have mer who were likely to carry on the business of the Govern solely with a view to the prosperity of the country. The no lord had stated, in a way not unwarranted by the fact the great advantages which Canada derived from her connexion with country. It was impossible to imagine that Canada could ob-tain any more advantageous position at any price. Even if she were to become an independent republic, she could not last so but for about six months; and if she were to join with the United States, what would become of her independently; and es-pecially of that peculiar regard to her religious establishments which this country had always shown in her connexion with Canada. (Hear). He could not but think, then, that the people of Canada and their representatives would ultimately agree in the appointment of Sir C. Metcalfe; and also that his arrangement with regard to the Executive Council would be for the herefit of Canada. the benefit of Canada. He was sure that they would not improve their situation by endeavouring to deprive the Governor of that authority which was so necessary for the maintenance of the connexion between this country and the colony.

THE HAPPINESS AND MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE POOR-(From the St. James's Chronicle.)

There is nobody in this country who ventures to confess an indifference to the happiness and to the moral improvement of the poor. All, upon their own representation, are devoted philanthropists. The misfortune is, that all are not agreed as to the proper mode of carrying the common benevolent purpose into execution. There is one class, and we rejoice to say a numerous and still increasing class, who think that the Scripture prescription is, after all, the best, and that if you take care to improve the physical condition of the poor-if you instruct them in what you believe to be the saving truth of the Bible-if you as abridge their bear if you so abridge their hours of toil as to enable them to learn from their own consciences and from you, you adopt the best means of making them happy. This line is not, however, be pursued without some sacrifices. It will, in the first in-stance, cost something, both in what you must give and what you must forbear to extort. There is, however, another elass, sufficiently numerous, but more active and arrogant than its numbers warrant, and, unfortunately, by the force of activity and arrogance, but too war and arrogance, but too successful. This class would pursue totally opposite regimen in dealing with our less fortunate ow-creatures. They would, to be sure, improve their con -every one is for that-but they would improve it, n relieving their wants, but by a discipline in all the ascetic vi tues-teach them to bear wants with equanimitytemperance and providence by workhouse diet and impriso ment, or the "punishment of nature," i. e. starvationindustry and preserve from idleness by long factory hours, at

cultivate the domestic character by separating husband rife, parents from children, upon the principle that-" What we love and have we seldom duly prize,

Going something beyond the Scripture hypothesis, the philan thropists do not content themselves with the hypothesis of the apostle, and say, be you "warmed " and filled," and give nothing —this, would be at least as in the theory they say, you shall not be warmed and filled, unless you work har -this would be at least a civility, if not a service

whose health and strength they have a care. Now this scheme of philanthropy, based, as it is, upon an opinion of the selfishness of the human race, has great charms for the selfish, who might be called to aid their fellow-creatures; To a super selected as the permanent Seat of Govtor the selfish, who might be called to aid their fellow-creatures; it costs nothing—nay, better still, it is great gain; the lower and more wretched the condition of the poor, the cheaper their labour; and as some labour is a necessary element in every mo-ney-making process, the degradation of the condition of the poor is by so much a positive month to the memory is by so much a positive memory to the the memory and memory is by so much a positive memory to the condition of the condition of the condition of the poor is by so much a positive memory to the memory memory is by so much a positive memory and memory and memory and memory is by so much a positive memory and memory and memory is a solution of the condition of the con side they ought to take in this dispute—we speak of the clergy. In that holy book, which is at once their commission and their code of instruction, they will find constant reference to the conduct which it is proper to observe towards the poor man; but we are confident that they will not discover a single passage in which it is permitted, much less a passage in which it is en-loging to the permitted of the section of the joined, to continue or to aggravate the privations of the poor for their benefit, or for any other object. The All-wise reserves to bin to himself the administration of salutary chastisements, and it is only in the administration of perfect wisdom and perfect goodness that chastisements can be salutary; leave them to the administration of corrupt man, and he will turn them to his own perfect own profit.

A late speech of the Bishop of St. David's, which is the sub-A fate speech of the Bishop of St. David's, which is the sub-ject of just commendation with two of our morning contempo-raries—the *Times* and *Morning Herald*—has very forcibly attracted our attention to this consideration of the duty of the elergy in regard to the poor at the present season. And greatly rejoiced indeed are we to find one of our bishops taking so bold a part as Dr. Thirwall does, in behalf of those who stand so much in a start of the due to the housing poor of England so much in need of defenders as the labouring poor of England stand at present. The Bishop of St. David's will forgive us if we say that, highly as we have ever respected his acknowledged learning and genius, the speech to which we refer greatly ex-alts him in our estimation, and, as we firmly believe, will exalt him as much in the actionation of the country. The people of him as much in the estimation, and, as we truty but the people of England have a sincere respect for learning and genius, and a prelate so eminently distinguished by both as Dr. Thirwall, was sure of respect; but the people *love* benevolence when they see it to be sincere and hearty: and love is a far higher and a purer private. purer prize than respect. There are some good and even wise men who may be indifferent to public respect; but there never was a good man who did not desire the love of his fellow-creatares. The wish to be loved by all is a passion, if we may say it without impiety, which man shares with his Creator. The Bishop of St. David's has, like the Bishop of Exeter, shown to the right reverend bench how the love of the people of Eng-land to their persons and their order may be secured; and we hope that they will not allow the lesson to pass by them un-profitably; for even if any of them should be unhappily indifferent to the love of his fellow-creatures, all must feel that they owe something to their order and to the Church. We are flatred to observe a suggestion thrown out in this Journal while the Factory Bill was under discussion, confirmed as to its truth and propriety by a similar suggestion of the Bishop of St. Da-

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Let.

A large portion of the labouring classes-of those classes who would be affected by the conclusion of the legislature to which he had referred—had publicly expressed a strong interest as to the application of a certain portion of their time. He knew that many conjectures had been offered as to their reasons for so doing; and he thought he was equally at liberty with any other as the second sec other person to form a conjecture on the subject. He ventured to conjecture, and he believed this was the case with a large number of them, that the reason they had been willing to run the risk of abridging some physical and moral comforts of life was that they might have time for mental, moral, and religious

And the good Bishop is undoubtedly right. There never were on the face of the earth any order of men more disposed by instinct to be thoughtful, moral, and religious, than the working classes of England. This disposition to thoughtful-ness will be universally conceded; but they know nothing of the human heart who can doubt that a thoughtful people, once brought within the sphere of religious instruction, will be moand religious, if their superiors will allow them to be so .-This thoughtfulness of the people is the solid security of the peace and wealth of England, and when it has been elevated by reliai religious sentiment it has ever raised England above all other ions, as in the reign of Elizabeth-in the great civil warafter the expulsion of the Stuarts-and at the close of the French Revolution war-but these political allusions profane the sub-The people, in very many instances, want the time that he good Bishop would claim for them, to commune with their Creator, or to prepare for such communing. But, says the ure, they shall not have the time-the seed may be wn, but we will take care that none shall cut away any o the "thorns,"—"the care of "this world," by which it must be choked up, because some drab-coloured men from Manchester (who (who themselves begin the morning with a dram) tell us that the people are very bad, and will consume in the public-houses me left to their disposal. The pretext is false; the peole are not bad. According to their opportunities they are the est and purest people in the world. Intprove those opportu-lities es even but a little, and in the working classes of England

you will have a race such as never existed anywhere. The above ele

for rich men than prudent men would work brute animals, for responded to on my part by entire confidence in the unabated

ney-making process, the degradation of the condition of the poor is by so much a positive profit to the money-making rich. Between these contradictary schemes of benevolence the com-munity is divided. But there is one order of the people among whom, as we think, no difference of opinion can be as to the side they ought to take in this dispute—we speak of the clergy. Monday,

> UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE, -EASTER TERM, 1844. Thursday, Order of Merit of the Students examined in the Faculty of Friday, Saturday. Arts, Easter Term, 1844 :---

	IN DIVINITY.	
Roe, Hamilton, Kennedy, M'Cord,	Farnden, Maybell, Trigge, Robertson,	Adamson, W. Adamson, J. Smith.
	IN CLASSICS	
1st Class	ę.	2d Class.
Abbott,		Hartley,
Roe,		Smith,
Hamilto	n.	Kennedy,
Farnden		Hayes:
Brush,	and the second	Robertson,
Trigge,		Maybell.
	IN MATHEMATI	cs.
1st Class	8:	2d Class.
Abbott,		M'Cord
Roe,		Kennedy,
Brush,		Robertson,
Hamilto	n.	Smith,
Hartley,		Farnden,
A CONTRACTOR OF		Trigge
		Maybell.

Prizes were awarded to the following Students, viz :-IN DIVINITY-1st Mr. Roe; 2d Mr. Hamilton. IN CLASSICS-Senior Class-1st Mr. Abbott; 2d Mr. Roe; 3d Mr. Hamilton. Junior Class-1st Mr. Hartley. IN MATHEMATICS-Senior Class-1st Mr. Abbott, 2d Mr. Roe. Junior Class-1st Mr. Kennedy.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL .- Lord Stanley Translation into Latin, Prose takes up at once the ground that has always been occupied by the Courier; that although the Canadian Constitution has been formed upon the basis of the British, yet that the entire superstructure, owing to the different composition of the Le-gislative bodies, cannot be raised upon it. We do not suppose that the gentlemen who constitute the Legislative Council of this Colony, will be at all offended at being told, that they are Euripides, [Phænissæ.] Æschylus, [Prometheus] not and cannot be looked on in the same light, as the House of Lords in England. This House, consisting as it does of men of bereditary rank, and whose power of concurrence in the Legis-lative functions is also hereditary, must occupy a very different position both in regard to their influence with the Crown and the Commons, to what can be exercised by a few gentlemen, in the Commons, to what can be exercised by a few gentlemen, in no way different, either in rank or wealth from the members Biblical . Literature. of the Lower House. The great hereditary aristocracy of Eng-land have interests to maintain, at variance with those of the Exper. Philosophy. racy-and is is by the confliction of those interests that Sophocles, [Œdipus Coloneus] | Rhetoric. the balance is preserved between the monarchial and democratic powers; it is by mutual concession between those two great parties, that all measures of State are carried on. If neither WED parties, that all measures of State are carried on. If nether party would yield, a collision would ensue between the two houses, which would in affect be a collision between the nobles THURSDAY, 11th and the people. Now we would like to ask, if any function of Translation into Greek and | Conic Sect's & Diff. & Integra this kind is exercised by the Legislative Council of Canada; or if one interest can be possessed by Mr. Caron or Mr. M'Gill, that is not equally the interest of Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Sherwood. In this, therefore, the very first step of the constitutional lad der, the similitude between the two governments ceases, and the Canadian and British constitutions are at variance. We only give this case to prove the utter nonsense of calling the nial Constitution a perfect transcript of the British .- Montreal Courier.

STEAM BOAT RIVALRY .- The contention between the Royal Mail line of Steam Packets to Toronto, and the opposition boat *Frontenac*, still continues, with ruinous consequences to both parties. We are sorry to see this, because the public day of July next. The Transfer Book will be closed accordingly from the 1st to both parties. We are sorry to see this, because the public being safely, well and cheaply accommodated by the Royal Mail Line, the opposition of the *Frontenac* serves no earthly purpose. And again, the Messrs. Ives having embarked their all in their steamboat, it seems both cruel and unjust to see their vessel driven from the route for which she is best adapted or compelled to continue on it with increasing loss. But while the British Steamboats are thus wasting their

the above eloquent observations may be taken as an index he intense public feeling in England at the present mo-on the the second seco

The Church. In Junior Class .- Mr. Marcus Cumming Monsarrat, Mr. Church of England Diocesan Press.

Israel Newnham Winstanley, Mr. John Young Brown, Mr. Patrick Freeland, Mr. Alexander Leith, Mr. Walter McCrea, HE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay L into the hands of the undersigned, or at the office of The Church, at Cobourg, an Installment of Five per Cent. (being the eleventh instalment) upon the amount of their respective shares; on or before the Tenth day of July next.

Self Registering Daily Mean

Thermometer. Temp'r.

77...3 61...0 66...36

81...6 61...6

C. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. R. A.

Max. Min. 24 Obser'vs

69...76

(From the Toronto Herald.)

(A true extract.)

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this Association will be held, D. V., on Wednesday and Thursday the 31st of July and 1st of Au-

gust, at the residence of the Reverend H. J. Grasett, M. A., Toronto.

ALEX'R SANSON, Secretary. York Mills, 1st July, 1844.

University of King's College.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS, JULY, 1844.

FIRST YEAR. Div. I., 10-1. Div. II., 2-4. FRIDAY, 5th.

SATURDAY, 6th.

MONDAY, Sth.

TUESDAY, 9th.

THURSDAY, 11th.

FRIDAY, 12th.

Plane Trigon, with Logarithms | Geom'y, Algebra & Arithmetic

SECOND YEAR.

FRIDAY, 5th.

SATURDAY, 6th.

MONDAX 8th.

TUESDAY, 9th.

WEDNESDAY 10th.

THURSDAY, 11th.

FRIDAY, 12th.

Geometrical Optics. SATURDAY, 13th. Statics, Dynamics, Hydrosta-tics, Optics. Anlyt. Geom. of three dimen-sions, & Analyt. States.

British America Five and Life Assurance Company.

clared, and that the same will be payable on and after the 15th

Logic.

| Paley's Nat. Theology.

Æschines, [adv. Ctesiph:]

| Paley's Evidences.

Calculus.

| Miscellaneous Mathematics

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

| Cicero, [cont. Catilin. i, ii, iii

Virgil, [Æn. vii, viii, ix, & | Horace [Odes i, ii. iii, iv.]

Georg. i, ii, iii, iv.7

Biblical Literature.

Chemistry.

and Verse.

Latin.

Geometrical Optics.

to the 13th day of July inclusive.

British America Assurance Office,

Toronto, 24th June, 1844.

By order of the Board.

Days.

June 24.

Tuesday.

A DIVIDEND for the past year, at the rate of Eight & Cent. per anount, upon the amount of the Stock paid in, will be payable to the Subscribers at the office of *The Church*, at HER MAJESTY'S MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, CANADA. Cobourg, on and after the 10th of August next. Saturday, June 29, 1844.

				н.
Toronto	Tuna	19	1844	

By order of the Managing Committ

A CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE, FULL SCALE, from double G to F in Alt, containing 8

J. GRASETT.

Secretary & Treasurer

WESTERN CANADA

T 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, and 6 ft. deep, weight about 3 tons. Open Diapason from double G to F in alt. 58 pipes, 49 metal and 9 wood.

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

do 58 do metal. do 58 do 37 metal Dulciana do and 22 wood. do 58 do metal. Fifteen do Flute from 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 The Violanta, Trumpet, and Dulciana, from tenor F to F Trumpet in alt, are in a swell. The whole played with one set of keys, and is of sufficient power for any ordinary sized church. It will be sold at a great bargain. It is now standing, and may he seen by applying at the Piano Forte and Music Store, 266 Main-st, No. 1 Kremlin. JAMES D. SHEPHARD.

Buffalo, June 6. 362-8 H. & W. ROWSELL,

Euripides, [Phoenisson] Homer, [II. x, xiii, xviii, xxi, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS, xxiii, xxiv.] 163, King Street, Toronto, 163, King Street, Toronto,

A RE now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS from England, comprising a large and varied assortment of Account-books and Stationery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, OF EVERY DESCRIPTI'N, 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 S CH OO L-B OO K S is very extensive, and comprises all such as are in use in Upper Canada College, and the various 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, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

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; Peneils, Envelopes, Drawing-papers, of all sizes and qualities; Drawing-pencils, Bristol-boards, Colour-boxes; Tunted, Gold, and Silver Papers; Embossed Drawing boards, &c. &c. &c. ; and every variety of Plain and Fancy Stationery.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed, and on the most rea

BOOK-BINDING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Copper-plate Printing & Engraving, &c. Orders for ACCOUNT-BOOKS, Ruled and Bound to any desired pat promptly and carefully attended to.

N. B .- A liberal Discount allowed to Schools and Teachers.

very superior description, and of better sually imported, have just been received. 362-tf Toronto, June 17, 1844

THE Subscribers will, during the Season of Navigation, he 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 whole of the Shipping Season, the orders sent will be executed under his personal superintendence. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. Per Annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 80th instant, was this day de-163, King Street. 354 Toronto, May 29, 1844. JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE-2s: 60 The Addresses presented to His Excellency the .

Nursery Governess Wanted,

COMPETENT to take charge of a family of young Children, and instruct them in the usual branches of an English Education. One who understands Music, and of the Established Church, would be preferred.

Apply to THOS. CHAMPION, post-paid, 'Church' newspaper May 1st, 1844: \$55-tf

EDUCATION.

LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc A tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particular apply to Mr. CHAMPION, Church Depository, King Street Toronto, 5th February, 1844. 84 For particulars 343-tf

NOTICE:

WILLIAM HITCHINS having removed, intends con-tinuing his business as a

Soap-boiler and Tallow Chandler, next South of Mr. George Stephens's Furniture Ware-rooms Division Street, and trusts to merit support. 15 WANTED-a Man perfectly acquainted with the

isiness, and who can command a character for general good moral conduct. 362-tf

Cobourg, June 18, 1844. J. M. GROVER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received, direct from New York and Montreal, and is now opening at the premises lately occupied by J. D. GOSLEE, E-q., the best assortment of R ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of Public Patronage. Duplex, Leter, Horizont, J. Y. GOODS

ever offered to the Public in this section of the country,

consisting in part of the following i-Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Groceries; Hardware; Crockery, &c.; Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Perfamery; Paints, Oils, Dyc-Woods, and Dyc Stuffs; Books, Stationery; and Paper-Hangings; Boots and Shoes, Sole Leather, and Calf Skins; Grass and Cradle Scythes; Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass; &c: &c:: with many other articles which it is needless to insert

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 Lord Bishop of Toronto. 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, he confidently anticipates a share of public patronage. Colborne, 6th June, 1844.

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, Sliawls; Handkerchiefs, 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 Summer Goods, direct from England.

Groceries, Crockery and Earthenware. Cobourg, June 1, 1844. 360-tf

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 fashionable assortment of Summer Goods, consisting of Super-fine 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

> ALSO: A beautiful assortment of VESTINGS.

392-tf Cobourg, June 17, 1844. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT;

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 wellselected stock of

NOTICE.

THOMAS BILTON.

TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,]

predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the

atronsge 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.

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,

THOMAS I. EDMUNDS,

by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronag which it will ever be his study to deserve:

ARCHIBALD FRASER,

Tailor, Habit and Pelisse Maker, &c.

Garments made with despatch, and in the most approved and fashionable style. NAVAL AND MILITARY CLOTHING, LIVERIES, and the

HIGHLAND GARB, warranted to be made with accuracy and

A share of public patronage is requested, - assuring all who may favor him with orders in his line, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit it. Cobourg, 25th April, 1844. 355-9

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.

Sc. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c.

uperior style. Toronto, May 13, 1844.

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

favor him with their orders.

Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

THOMAS J. PRESTON.

R 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.

207

359-tf

Costs of Arms Emblazoned. Steneilling and Marking Plates cut at short fictice. Jewelry neatly Repaired, Hair inserted in Rings, Broaches;

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 ap

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.

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms.

191. KING STREET, TORONTO.

THOMAS WHEELER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MARER,

ENGRAVER, &c.

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door west

RAZORS CAREFULLY SET.

f the Shop: Toronto, May, 1844.

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

Lockets, &c. China and Glass Riveted and Repaired in the most substan-

tial ma 63" All favours received from the country shall have immediate attention, and be returned according to promise.

Toronto, May, 1844. 357-6m

CARVING, GILDING, 361-tf LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,

King Street, Cobourg. SIMON MUNRO

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establish-ment for the above Business;—such as Carving, Gilding; Looking-glass and Pieture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paper-benoiting & a & hanging, &c. &c.

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

the best style. Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

361-tf 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, Walnot, and other frames, consist-ing 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

in hand for sale, or manufactured at the shortest notice: Also, in a few weeks, another supply of PIANO FORTES.-UPHOLSTERY done as usual. Funerals furnished,-Hearse provided for any part of the Province.

Cabinet Warerooms up stairs. Cobourg, June 11, 1844. 361-tf

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank 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 EIGHT o'clock precisely; at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

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

WITH VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionab

moderate prices.

GOVERNOR GENERAL.

364-3 ON the occasion of the Resignation of his late Advisers.

A few Mahogany Writing-Desks, (London made of a very superior description, and of better manufacture that are usually imperiated hour int hour reading?

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

poor and the working classes.]

THE IRISH REPEALERS-PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

(From the "St. James' Chronicle.") If the anarchical condition of society in the United States of erica renders of little value the decisions of those bodies which ought to constitute the legislative Government of the Country, it has also the effect of making mob demonstrations of verment able to give effect to its determinations and to re-press tumult. That which is found to be in reality the ruling for freight are still more exhorbitant. power in a country is the best exponent of the national inten-tions and desires. Therefore it is that we look with more interest upon such intelligence as that brought by our American spress, than upon the most belligerent threats of provincial egislatures, even when breathed in debates that are diversified by pagilism and enlivened by broken heads and broken windows. Parily in consequence of a natural tendency to bombast, and partly to gratify the very ridiculous vanity of being thought a personage of cosmopolitan importance, Mr. O'CONNELL was it, "of America and France." The attention of America to bis grievances appeared to be testified by the most grateful spe-ties of evidence, frequent remittances of money—while the ad-miration of France found vent in the letters of M. LEDRU eies of evidence, frequent remittances of money-while the ad-miration of France found vent in the letters of M. LEDRU Royan Schuber and Schuber and Schuber of ROLLIN. Time, however, which is the unfailing exhibitor of ty, has not failed to contribute to the destruction of the on of the Irish repealers, About the donors of the Ameributions there can be very little further doubt, since inction between " Native Americans" and the Irish imnigrants, which had long existed at the hustings, has at length grown into open hostility, and given token of its existence by some dozen murders and a conflagration. It does not require a great deal of consideration to decide to which of these parties the Ameri co-rol: co-rol: e anarchy, was not likely to strengthen the respect of Irish for constituted authorities, and hence the vigour with which the Repeal sedition has been backed in America. We do not precisely understand, what are the qualifications re-quired from those who belong to the Native American party, whether it is necessary that they trace their descent from the Mundeers of New York or the Roundheads of Boston; but it is abundantly, evident that they have as little admiration for dantly evident that they have as little admiration for cero's maxim—"Plures in omnibus rebus, quam in dicendo, ad-mirabiles." That young gentleman discoursed glibly of gun-o(both; but unfortunately in a struggle not against English tyranny, but between the sympathisers and the suffering. We States Gazette informs us, was taken by the Americans violent-tyrands of the hands of the military, and dragged along the ary upon the speeches in which Master Tyler proved Ci-gentlemen of the Corn Exchange. Mr. Wallace, the ican orator, whose tropes were cut cruelly short by Mr. anell's wholesome terror of the Attorney General, may en America "dissolving into tears at the woes of Ireland that stricken angel, quivering upon the spear of despotism" but, if he did, the soft spasm seems to have passed. In Phi-

adelphia, at least, the Native Americans are in no melting mstances on all sides are conspiring to demolish the Making a total increase of receipts of £627 12 8. [Star. mants of the Repeal sedition. It is not alone that these ts in America will serve to stop the facilities for the moneyion, which has been going on amongst the Irish in that Ty, that we consider them of importance. They will the Irish peasantry the absurdity of their notions of lican size in the second second second second second second rican aid in their projects against England—a department aition which would not be thrown away upon the Earl of wsbury. In all their history, foreign aid has been the aspiration of Irish sedition. Spain was their great rock De until the sedition. pe until she became unable to help herself. France suced her as the source of their expectations. Of late, their been babbling of America. That deception, however, seems fated to be the most short-lived of them all.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.-The following is the reply of His Excellency to the Address presented to him by the City of Montreal.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Montreal.

The assurance which you convey to me of your loyalty and voted attachment to our most Gracious Sovereign, is warmly In Senior Class.—Mr. Daniel McMichael.

on the subject of the social and moral condition of the and the working classes.] THE IRISH REPEALERS—PHILADELPHIA RIOTS. make the most exhorbitant charges, and the public are badly served into the bargain. Two dollars and a half are charged for a cabin passage to and from Oswego, and the unlucky traveller is taken round the foot of the lake, by the way of Sackett's Harbour, and detained on board nearly 12 hours; whereas five

hours are sufficient to cross the lake direct, and one dollar or one dollar and a half would be more in proportion with the press tumpl. They which is found to his reality the rulius

Now it occurs to us, that instead of the Frontenac's continuing her fruitless opposition to the Royal Mail Steamers she should be put on the Oswego and Kingston route and SUS-TAINED on it. The Americans would of course instantly place one of their fastest steamers alongside the Frontenac and endeavour to run her off, but what then! If the Frontenac be throw out are really worthy of being embodied into something tangible .- British Whig.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION .- A dreadful explosion of the American steam boat General Vance took place at Windsor on Tuesday morning last, at about 9 o'clock, attended with the loss of many lives. She had come across from Detroit to take in a quantity of furs, &c., and many U. S. Citizens were on board, for the sake of the ferryage; on her nearing the wharf, some persons from this side jumped on the deck; but before she could be made fast, her boilers burst with a terrific explothe American or the Irish—the Corn Exchange exchequer is indebted for its numerous contributions. The enormous num-bers who have lately emigrated from Ireland to America were composed alow lately emigrated from Ireland to America were Osed almost entirely of Mr. O'CONNELL'S partians and ligionists. The change from living in a regulated civil by to that which, in sober truth, is almost in a state of live anarchice and the son; Geo. Sweeney, a young man of this neighborhood; and the engineer of the ferry boat 'United.' Mr. Gregory, of this town, had a narrow escape, having been blown a considerable distance, and stunned with the concussion; and it is impossi-

O'Connell and his adherents as would have had either their metable and sober Dutch or their Puritan fathers. At all hts, their conduct at Philadelphia affords a pregnant com-drary upon the speeches in which Master Tyler proved Ci-

Amount of tolls to June 10th 1843, " " 1844,		0 0	0
Increase,	£230	0	0
Amount of duties to June 10th 1843,			0 8
			0

GRATTON.—We have to congratulate the village of Grafton on the dawn of prosperity; the wharf, which has been almost completed by the exertions and liberality of a few individuals, has been found so productive an investment, that many, hith-erto adverse and doubtful, are now anxious to obtain stock, which is likely during the present year to grant a good remunerating interest. The shipments of Flour and Wheat up to the present date have been large, and most of the lake boats now call at the pier. At a meeting of the Stockholders held on Monday last, Mr. Ruttan was elected President, and Mr. J. M. Campbell Secretary. Grafton Church advances rapidly towards completion.-Cobourg Star.

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

Trinity Term 7th & 8th Victoria.-In the present Term of Trinity, the following Gentlemen were called to the degree of

Barrister at Law —
 On Monday, 10th June,—James Shanley, Esquire, Wil-liam Dummer Powell Jarvis, Esquire.
 On Saturday, 15th June,—Bernard Foley, Esquire.
 On Tuesday, 18th June,—Stephen Richards, Esquire.

I thank you, gentlemen, heartily, for the cordial welcome and for the kind wishes and intentions towards me which you typress. the Laws; their examinations having been classed in the fol-

FOR SALE,

A NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of good land, beautifully situated in the romantic and thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore.

The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair. Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of the best in the Province. Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or to the Proprietor, LEWIS MOFFATT.

Toronto, June 22, 1844. Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers, LAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS.

Magdalene.....do. St. Mary's.....do.

June 17th, 1844.

St. Mary s..... Which they offer at reduced prices. H. NORRIS & Co. 157 King-st. Toronto 364tf

THE MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

SIR,-We take the liberty to present you a Box of Salve sent here-with, and in all sincerity and candor carnestly solicit you to use it in your family or see it applied to some suffering neighbor: and if you are convinced, as you assuredly will be if you use it or see it used, of its extraordinary effects and entire innocency in any case, we ask you to speak of it should duty and feelings of humanity prompt you to do so.

to do so. We assure you, sir, on the responsibility of our characters, that sympathy for human suffering induces, at least in part, our earnest solicitation that a simple trial should be made in any affection named below. We think it not inprudent or too much to say, that nothing like it or in any degree so effectual, has ever been discovered in Medi-

the if or in any degree so effectual, has ever been discovered in Medi-ine. You will please observe it is no "sovereign remedy for all com-plaints," but only intended for External application in the following: -Burns, Scalis, Frosted Paris, Childians, Chaje or Galts, Chaps, Fetter, Pimple, Biotch, Felon, Uleer, Sprains, Erysipelas, Stab, Cuts, Fruises, Stain, Ear and Tooth-ache, Munps, Sore Throat, Run-ounds, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, Sait Rheum, Barber's lich, Parchures, Biles and Warts, Fever Pains, Poin in Back and Side, Center Feet, byfammatory Rheumatism, Tic Doloreus Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Sore, Old Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Influenced lin, Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Slistered Surfaces, Dressing for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds, Sore Corns, eneral Sores, Smallpox Marks. Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught is that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that the

Though we have named numerous affections, experience with the article now sent is the only one we can recommend; but must caution against some imitations that we have reason to believe are of no use but injurious. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it, and whom you may send for it. We add the names of but a few gentlemen of the thousands who have tested its virtues, or witnessed its effects. It is Connel's Magical Pain Extractor.

gentlemen of th. thousands who have tested its virtues, or witnessed its effects. It is Connel s Magical Pain Extractor.
Rev. Dr. Matthews, No. 57, Cliniton place.
Rev. Miton Badger, Secretary of the American Home Mission Socie-ity, 189, Bleecker street
Hon. Alphens Sherman, Judge of Marine Court
Col. Wm. L. Stone, Editor of Commercial Advertise
Doctor McLean, No. 4. Warien street
"Nelson, No. 77, White street
"Grandin, No. 15, Sitth Avenue
"Grandin, No. 15, Sitth Avenue
"Brewster, corner 14th street and Broadway
Captain Brooks, Steamboat Minrod
Captain Brooks, Steamboat Massachusetts
A. Bache, Esq., No. 206, Broadway
J. M. Buil, Esq., No. 40, Exchange Place
John Ogden, Esq., 96 Wall street
J. L. Stebbins, Esq., No. 824, Greenwich Street
M. Reivin, Esq., No. 12, Pearl street
Samuel G. Wheeler, Merchant, 74, Pine street
Norwood & Robinson, Brokers, corner Hanover and Exchange streets
Lewis Atterbury, Esq., Importer, 30, Clinton place
Jons. B. Tompkins, Painter, 27, Nassau street
Mr. Hoyt, Washington Place
Constitement, Sa, Wall street A. Steeroury, Esq., Importer, 30, Chulon piace
B. Tompkins. Painter, 27, Nassau street
Hoyt, Washington Place
Balchen, Esq., Merchant, 83, Wall street
tain Lemuel Bourne. Ship Douglas, 38, Lispenard street
Mitchell, 73, Wall street
Burnham, Blo. mingdale Hotel
I. Lee, Plano maker, 915, Wooster street
F. Hopkins, Esq., Merchant, 60, Front street
K. Hopkins, Jesquer, 267, Broadway
and Wiggins, 86, Orchard street
C. Ely, 8, Third street
Kennole, Merchant, 91, Washington street
Bernole, Merchant, 91, Washington street
Bernole, Merchant, 94, Broadway
Richards, 123, Beekman street C. Geraids, ob. Grove science
D. Burnett, Plumber, 594, Broadway
Wm. Richards, 123, Beekman street
H. Shute, Mechanist, 25, Gold street
Wm. Roberts, Wim Merchant, 56, Cedar street
Captain F. Peet, Ship Ocmulgee, No. 5, 3rd street
Joseph A. Osborn, 41, Willam street
G. M. Morrill, Merchant, 462, Greenwich street
J. Furgerson, 35, Cedar street
S. Currie, Daker, 17, Duane, 79. Canal, and 30, Thompson streets
Mr. Fanshaw, 52, Cliff street, corner of Beekman
Isaac A. Storm, firm of Storm, Dubose & Co. 37, Water street, Commission Merchants
John Imman, Esq., Editor Comm. Adv., 46, Pine street
Hiram H. Horton, 34, Division street
W. F. Prout, 66, Spring street John Inman, 1994. Hiram H. Horton, 34, Division ... W. F. Prout, 66, Spring street COMSTOCK & Co. Comstock & Co. Chemists & Druggists, 21, Cortlandt St Chemists & J. M. GROVER, J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C. W.

andt Street.

For Sale by Armour & Ramsay, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. H. Morgan, and Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamiltou; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Daudas; Niagara; J. F. K. K. ROWSELL. and by the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL.

163, King Street, Toronto. THE Subscriber, in retiring from his present business of 357 May 9, 1844. Merchant Tailor, would return grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the generous patronage he has received at their hands, and at the same time would solicit a settlement IN THE PRESS AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED: THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING, EXPLAINED IN AN ADDRESS TO A STUDENT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE: taken his establishment, and is in every respect qualified to give reneral satisfaction. AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF Toronto, May 13, 1844. BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY; WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, W. SCOTT BURN. H. & W. ROWSELL, Publishers. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, Toronto, May, 1844. 359 EDUCATION. 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

BY MIRS. HING, Bishop's Buildings, Newgate Street, Toronto

TERMS PER QUARTER:

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 1 10 0 Dancing 1 10 1 10 Board Payable Quarterly in advance.

N. B .- Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education in 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.

TERMS, PER QUARTER OF 12 WEEKS, UITION comprising the following Branches of Education

mar, History, Geography, and Needle Work, £0 15 0 Piano Forte, 1 10 0 6 0 0 Or, Boarding, Lodging, and Tuition, £30 per annum.

-PORT HOPE SEMINARY,

(PARSONAGE HOUSE,) WILL close for the MIDSUMMER VACATION, on Saturday, 15th June, and re-open on TUESDAY, 15th July.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, including Writing, Arithmetic, Botany, History and Geography,.....(per quarter)... £5 0 0 2 £6 66 0 15 0 References-The Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams

357-tf Cobourg, 6th June, 1844.

nanner, and on moderate terms. N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, the Margine of the River, are well adapted for the erection of Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in superior style. any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answeff well for a Brewery, Distillery; or Tannery: Toronto, May 30, 1844.

357-t

385-tf

360-tf

N.B.-Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

N.B. — Purchasers wishing of the such a Deed will entitle the one, by giving a Mortgage. It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vorz in the First Riding of the County of York. 357-tf

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS.

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 No. 2, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, TORONTO:

M R. HUMPHREYS expects to receive from England in the Spring, and to be regularly supplied with an exten-tive 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.

MR. BEAUMONT; Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,

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 353-tf Toronto, April, 1844.

Land and General Agency Office.

JAMES HENDERSON respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Office from Kingston to Montreal, where, in addition to his engagements as a General Land Agent, he will attend to any money trans-27 Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowss, Barristers' ROBES, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in actions connected with Government and Receiver General's Offices, on the most moderate terms, and trusts by strict attention and integrity; to merit a continuance of their

patronage: Montreal, June 19th, 1844.

General Agency Office.

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 assort-ment of Gnode adapted for the meaner and sensor-ment of Gnode adapted for the meaner and sensor-he meaner and sensor an be promptly attended to.

Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Parllamente Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartner-ship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal Instrument, drawn.

N. B .- All letters must be post-paid. 362-6m Montreal, 1st June, 1844.

DENTISTRY.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

BEGS to intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and the surrounding country, that on the 1st of May next ensu-ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG. B surrounding country, that on the 1st of May next ensu-ing, he will open a Shop in King Street, opposite the ALBION HOTEL, in which he will carry on the above business, in all THE Subscribers to the fand for the enlargement and im-provement of St. Peter's Church, in this Town, are requested to pay into the hands of J. V. Boswell Esq. an instal-ment of Twenty per cent. (or one-fifth), upon the amount of

From long experience in the principal cities of Great Britain, Britcularly in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he doubts not that he will give entire satisfaction to all those who may J. V. BOSWELL, } Churchwardens.

B. CLARK, Cobourg, May 15th, 1844. 357

MIT. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

TORONTO: 364 Toronto, June, 1844.

BIRTH.

In Hamilton, on Friday, 28th inst. Mrs. H. W. Freland, of a Daughter.

DIED.

At Niagara, on the 26th ult., after a llogering illness, John Lyons, Esq., for many years Registrar of the Niagara District, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, July 4.

 WANTED,

 In a family resident in the country, a Lady, who has been accustomed to TUTION, to Superintend the Education of three children. The ordinary branches of an English Education would be required, with French and Music.
 D. Marcallum, C D D U R G,

 For particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. CHAMPION, Church Depository, Toronto.
 May, 1844.
 353-tf

 May, 1844.
 357-tf

 W. Rowsell, Esq.; (sent on Wednesday last.)

Music ... Drawing and Painting " " French Wax Flowers Ornamental Needlework Washing 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.

May, 1844.

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, 348-tf MRS. MACKENZIE'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, ment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, KEMPTVILLE. which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Maesty'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,

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-French,.... Drawing, Boarding and Lodging,....

to pay for her own Washing, and to provide a Table and Tea Spoon, Bed, Bedding, and Towels. Payments to be made Quarterly in advance. Six weeks' notice previous to leaving School. 361-4

FANCY WORK taught on moderate Terms. Each Boarde

The Church.

ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS BY THE DEATH- English & Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence

BED OF JAMES I. (From Bishop Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams.)

208

Presently he besought the Prince that he might acquaint his father with his feeble estate, and like a faithful chaplain mind him both of his mortality and immortality; which was allowed and committed to him, as the principal instrument of that holy and necessary service. So he went into the chamber of the King again upon that commission, and kneeling at his palat, told his Majesty, "He knew he should neither displease him nor discourage him, if he brought Isaiah's message to Hezekiah, to set his house in order; for he thought his days to come would be but few in this world, but the best remained for the next world." "1 assist me to make me ready to go away hence to Christ, whose mercies I call for, and I hope to find them." After this the keeper,* now of His Majesty's soul, kept his sins, craved absolution, rendered the confession of proaches. his faith before many witnesses, professed he died in the bosom of the Church of England, whose doctrine he had defended with his pen, being persuaded it was late Bishop of Barbadoes, by the bishops and clergy of Barbaaccording to the mind of Christ, as he should shortly answer it before him.

had been in a way of recovery. And his mournful base are his lorship's arms, and the following inscription :that time sickness did not compress his understanding, nor stop his speech, nor debilitate his senses, and subwas ready to receive him into glory. The next day unwearied, and truly pastoral superintendence." The candelahis soul began to retreat more inward, and so by degrees to take less and less notice of external things. and has been prepared at a cost of 200 guineas. His Custos Angelus, as I may call him, his devoted chaplain stirred very little out of the chamber of sorrow, both to give an ear to every word the King spoke in that extreme condition, and to give it him again with the use of some divine meditation; as also to repulse those who crept much about the chamber door (he was sure for no good,) nay, and into the chamber. They were of the most addicted to the Church of Rome, whom he controlled for their sauciness, and commanded them as a Privy Counsellor further off. Impostors, that are accustomed to bestow rubrick lies upon the best saints of God, and whom they cannot pervert living, to challenge for theirs when they are dead. So, being rid of these locusts, he was continually in prayer, while the King lingered on; and at last shut his eyes with his own hand, when his soul departed. Whatsoever belonged to Church offices about the royal exequies fell to his part afterward. He performed the order of burial, when the body was their gain. reposed in the vault of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, appointed only for that famous King's poste-

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE CHARITY CHILD-

REN AT ST. PAUL'S .- On Thursday the imposing assemblage of the charity children of the City and metropolitan districts took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, it being the anniversary meeting. It was most numerously and fashionably attended, and amongst those present were the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, and most of the civic officers. Fortunately, although the early part of the day was lowering, it cleared up, and a fine afternoon followed. Besides a number of the fashionable world, nany foreigners of distinction were present, but the vast arena on which the children were placed was the chief object of attraction. In number they were supposed to be not less than 7000, and their neat and healthy appearance was generally remarked upon. The 100th Psalm was sung before the prayers, and the am satisfied," says the sick King, "and I pray you reading psalms were chanted by the gentlemen of the choir, the silvery voices of the children joining in the Gloria Patri. The Te Deum was very effectively sung by the choir after the first lesson, and the second lesson was followed by Jubilate Deo. about him with as much diligence as a body of flesh The Coronation Anthem, "Zadock the priest," before the prayer could endure. He was ever at hand; helpful not only for the Queen, was a splendid performance; and when the in sacred, but in every kind of duty; never from that children joined in the chorus, "God save the King," &c., most public money, and two by private subscription. The expense time put off his clothes to go to bed, till his master of the congregation taking part, it seemed as if the vast edifice had put off his tabernacle, which appeared in his looks clifice trembled, so powerful was the effect of the thousands of on Sunday night, when he returned to Westminster; voices assisting in the anthem; nor was the concluding "Halemployed himself night and day, unless the physicians | lelujah !" given with less effect. The Right Rev. the Bishop did compose His Majesty to rest, in praying and read- of St. David's preached a most excellent and appropriate sermon, ing, most of all in discoursing about repentance, faith, particularly addressed to the juvenile part of the congregation. remission of sins, resurrection, and eternal life. To This was preceded by the 113th Psalm, and at the close the which the King made answer, sometimes in Latin, four verses of the 104th Psalm were sung. The whole of this always with patience and full of heavenly seasoning; interesting ceremony closed with the magnificent grand chorus which hallowed works were performed between them of Handel," Hallalajab, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth," on Wednesday, as a preparation to the Passover on by the gentlemen of the choir, and when taken up by the child-Thursday, the fortifying of His Majesty's soul against ren the noble composition had a powerful effect. The congrethe terrors of death with the lively remembrance of gation and children left the cathedral immediately after; the Christ's death and passion in the Holy Communion. most effective arrangements having been made by its officers, At which the King made most humble confession of which were excellently carried out by the police, at the ap-

TESTIMONIAL TO BISHOP COLERIDGE .- A magnificent candelabrum has been presented to the RightRev.Dr.Coleridge does, Antigua, and Guiana, into which divisions the old diocese of Barbadoes was formed on the resignation of the rev. prelate. an eloquent and affecting address to a numerous congregation. All this while God did lend him such strength, to The stem of the candelabrum, which is one of singular beauty utter himself how well he relished that sacred banquet and richness, represents the palmetto, or cabbage palm, with of Christ's Body and Blood, and how comfortable the branching leaves. There are five branches, formed in imitation has been signed by the Archdeacon of Wells and 125 of the joy of the Holy Ghost did flow into his soul, as if he of the sugar-cane, with richly ornamented foliage. On the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Wells. servants that saw and heard it rejoiced greatly, that unto "To the Right Rev. William Hart Coleridge, Doctor of Divinity, Lord Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, in Bill and the Unitarian Fraud Legalization Bill. token of the grateful recollections and deep regret of his clergy mitted more willingly to God to have their master on his retirement from a diocese consolidated by Divine favour his annual entertainment to the Sons of the Clergy, at the taken from their head, because they believed the Lord through his exertions, and for 18 years blessed with his wise, Archiepiscopal residence at Lambeth, on Thursday evening. brum is three feet four inches in height, 300 ounces in weight, Grace. The banquet was served up in the noble dining hall,

> M.A.—The following address has been presented to this gen-attended by Baron Knesebeck.) the Marquis of Camden, Earl Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports tleman by his late parishioners :---

Rev. and Dear Sir,-We cannot allow you to depart from Grace. our native Parish unaccompanied by a Testimonial of the estimation in which you are held by your fellow Parishioners, to the culpable reluctance of the Clergy against pressing on Eight o'clock, A.M. and especially by those with whom you have, of late been, more our hearers a duty in the discharge of which, by them, we may mmediately connected.

Whilst we most heartily congratulate you on the appointment which you have just received, particularly at the gratifying shop of Exeter's Ordination Sermon. manner in which that appointment has been conferred; we cannot but deeply regret that we shall be deprived of the chism, yet such has been the blameable neglect, or rather the o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every continuance of those benefits which we have derived from your mistaken liberality, or, perhaps, the culpable timidity. of the able and very judicious ministry.

of your sacred office, have reason to rejoice-for our loss is

an Englishman; but his lordship appeared to be quite at home in it, particularly when he became warmed with his subject, and appears to be as enamoured with the peculiar and expressive beauties of the language, as he is reputed to be with the romantic scenery of the country, to which he cannot fail to be a great benefactor.

NEW CHURCHES IN IRELAND. CHURCHES BUILT .- - During the period embraced within the return, i. e. since September, 1833, there have been 83 churches built in Ireland, of which number 58 have been built from private sources; 24 at the expense of the public, and one by public money and private subscription. The public expense attending the building of the 25 churches, including the church built by private and public subscription, amounts to £26.010 4s. 11d. Of the 83 churches, four are in the Diocese of Cork, viz. :- Dunbolloge (private subscription), Frankfield (ditto), Killaspigmullane (public £700), St. Anne's, Shandon (public, £1000), Diocese of Lismore-one church,

Monksland (public, £900.) CHURCHES REBUILT .- Ninety-eight churches have been rebuilt within the same period, of which sixty-seven have been by public money and private subscription; twenty-nine by of rebuilding the foregoing ninety-eight churches, with the exception of the two by private subscription, the commissioners return at £103,112 1s. 5d.

CHURCHES ENLARGED .- Sixty-five churches have been enlarged throughout Ireland, of which number 36 were from public and private sources, and 29 public money only. The enlarging of these churches, with the exception of nine, is stated to have cost £17,461 14s. 5d. With respect to the nine churches, for which no amount of cost is given, the commissioners state that as they have "been enlarged in connection with extensive repairs, the cost of enlarging cannot be stated." Amongst those so enlarged are, in the Diocese of Limerick, three, Croom (public, £20); Kilkeedy (public and private, £70); Kilpeacon (do. do., £46 8s. 4d.); Cork, one, Athnowen (public, -); Cloyne, one; Fermoy (public and private, £145 9s.)

CONVERSION TO THE CHURCH .--- We are informed that a lady, who had hitherto been a member of the Society of Friends, was received into the bosom of the Church of England a few days since, by public baptism at St. Mary-le-port Church, in this city; on which occasion the respected Incumbent delivered -Bristol Journal.

A PETITION against the Dissenters' Charitable Trusts Bill

"DISSENTERS' CHAPELS BILL."-The Editor of The Watchman describes this Bill as the Trinitarian Spoliation | Will leave OSWEGO for COBOURG, PORT HOPE, TORONTO and

LAMBETH PALACE .- The Archbishop of Canterbury gave His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge dined with his DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER. formerly the grand chamber of the ancient palace. In addition TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. THOMAS JAMES ROWSELL, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (who was of Harewood, Lord Feversham, &c., were the guests of his

> SCHISM .- In truth, we have too much reason to fear, that, seem to have a special interest, the unhappy prevalence of dissent and schism is in no small measure to be attributed .- Bi-

Though in our excellent Liturgy we pray against the sin of great majority of the established Clergy, that we have left our In proportion as we have to lament your departure, will flocks in almost total ignorance of the sinful nature of that act, those among whom you are now called to administer the duties to deliver us from which our prayers are addressed to heaven -Hon. and Ven. C. Knox.

JEWISH TRADITION ABOUT THEIR RESTORATION AND In testimony of the high sense we entertain of your sincerity TEMPLE .- The Jews have a tradition which is preserved in Toronto, April 11th, 1844. and of your zeal and ability as a Minister of the HOLY CHURCH the Gemara-that in the latter days, when the covenant shall OF ENGLAND, of which we are all members, as well as in be completed by their restoration, the temple will be rebuilt on



DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

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

SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO,..... CAPT. T. DICK,

From Toronto to Kingston:

Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon.

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 Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any relief of the state of the proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as eived by them or their Agents. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street,] 359

Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL

WILL leave HAMILTON for OSWEGO, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock on Swego, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Will leave TORONTO for OSWEGO, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M., and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.

Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for OswEGO, touching at WELLINGTON, (weather permitting) early every Wed-

nesday morning. Will leave OswEGO for TORONTO and HAMILTON, every Monday, at 4, P. M.

HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M.

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Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M.

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. TWOHY,

(weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at

Toronto, 1844. THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPT. KERR, WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER DIRECT, every Monday, Wednesday of Britster Direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

W ILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, at 3 o'clock, P.M. 349

MONTREAL DIRECT.

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 Terrais and are rightly 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 may 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 Settier to rechase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a beral Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from

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 wait, on *Deposituation of the state of the provident Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account, withus affording to the provident 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, 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 resulted 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 home a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so 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 The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per cent. per anum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposi-without notice.

innum, for motice. Every kind of *information upon Canada*, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily mrnished, 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; af Frederick Street, Toronto, as to all other Lands and Remittances of Money.

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

FORWARDING, &c. · En A 1844. THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends

and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as

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 ow 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

scupation on the opening of the Navigation. These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment,

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

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 onsigned to them from Great Britain.

MURRAY & SANDERSON. Montreal. SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville 346-tf

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 Watche Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silve Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired ; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed 1 The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FROM LONDON,

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

JOHN HART.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. POPLEWELL, 'io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of

47-tf

329-tf

49-q

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he h

the very liberal support received since he c

JOHN BROOKS,

REMITTANCE OF MONEY, By Settlers and others, to their Friends THE CANADA COMPANY,

WITH a view to afford every facility for promotions settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money,

356-3m

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 of other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Com-neny in London excelle pany in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended. During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances the same of Compon 18, 4d

and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz. :

£1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. to England & Walcs. to Scotland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do 441 14 5 in 58 do 35 3 2 in 1 do to Germany. £2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, 344-6m Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. Mr. S. WOOD, URGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. 31-tf DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) 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. 262-tf 262-tf 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 Tomt's, Monuments, Fe tails, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every descrip promptly executed to order. THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for Toronto, January 5, 1843. FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being siness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR' (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours HIER, R.N.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COCLEUGH, SAIL AS UNDER,

SOVEREIGN,

CITY OF TORONTO,

BAD HABITS.

(From Burns' Magazine for the Young.)

"Brother," said little Mary Long to her brother James, as they walked home together from school-"Brother, I wish you would not speak as you did just now." "What do you mean, Mary?" cried James. "I

said no wrong words I am sure."

"No. But when you were in play, and laughing with Charles and Abel Wildman at the top of yonder lane, you said some sacred words which I am sure it is wrong to say at play."

much ashamed. "I am very sorry, but I did not munity. mean any harm."

said about the third commandment last Sunday ?"

"Yes, yes, I know; but I did not swear Mary; never did, and I am sure I never shall. I would not There are still remaining to be erected in Bethnal-green four do such a thing for the world."

"I hope not, indeed, dear James; but you know Mr. Monkton said that 'one bad habit often leads to another, and one fault to a greater;' and if you begin by talking as you did just now, there is no knowing where you may stop. Do try and break yourself of such a bad habit."

"Well I will, Mary," said James. "You know next 4th of June I shall be twelve years old; and I then.'

"Oh, please, don't wait till then. Why, it's more than a month to the 4th of June!" cried Mary hastily, for she knew that bad habits never stand still.-They are like weeds, which if they are not pulled out of the ground when they first appear, will take firmer and firmer root, and grow larger and stronger every be begun directly.

The 4th of June came, and passed away without the improvement which he had resolved upon; and it was scarcely a week after, that a party of boys were playing at leap-frog in a field near the parsonage .--Some were rude and quarrelsome, and presently a dispute arose, in which many bad words were used, and the most holy names were spoken of lightly and without reverence. James Long, I grieve to say it, was one of the party. It was happy indeed for him that Mr. Monkton overheard what passed; he came into the field, and reproved the boys most seriously. Full of shame and grief, and startled to find that he had fallen into that sin of which he had said and believed he never could be guilty, James returned to his home; and from that time he began really to try to correct the bad habit of which I have spoken; but it had such a firm root, that it cost him much time and had such a firm root, that it cost him much time a firm root, that pains, much watchfulness and prayer, before he could guage, to a very crowded congregation; the prayers were read

ld, under King James the First, the honourable Lincoln, and h station of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; the duties of which latter office he is reported to have discharged with great fidelity and success.

token of our sincere regard and esteem, we beg your acceptance of a Silver Tea Service, accompanied by our best wishes for exceed that of the temple of Solomon; and instead of hewn your health and happiness. Earnestly praying that the Grace of God may be abundantly

bestowed on all your future labours. We remain, Rev. and Dear Sir, Your very sincere and faithful friends,

(Signed) W. F. Hodgson. W. J. Hooper, J. James. B. G. Maltby, W. Sanford, R. Shillingford C. James. D. W. Lucas. J. R. Unwin. J. Watson, T. C. Simmons. E. Charleton. On behalf of the Subscribers.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH .--- We are most happy to

"Still there was harm in saying them," persisted been erected in Bethnal-green, which will be consecrated by a worship more pure and spiritual than anything that had ever Mary. "Don't you recollect what Mr. Monkton the Lord Bishop of London, the one on Tuesday, June 4, and been practised under any dispensation from the creation of the is dedicated to St. James, the second to St. Bartholomew .--

-Times.

friend of the Rev. G. N. Barrow, of this city .- Bristol Journal. adjudged as under :-

ETON COLLEGE .- Prince Albert will lay the first stone of the new building about to be erected at Eton College, in the course of the ensuing month. The Eton College Improvement Fund now nearly reaches £12,000.

day. So it is with bad habits; and Mary knew this, have authority to state that the Bill prepared by the Viear for Charybdim',-to James George Curry Fussell, of Trinity Coll. and tried to shew her brother the sin of going on do- the new arrangement of the parish of Leeds has received the ing wrong wilfully up to a certain day. How did he final consent of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and will be know that when that day came he would have the cordially supported by Her Majesty's Government. An exwill to turn and do right? or, still more serious tension of time has been granted for the introduction of the thought, how did he know that he should live till Bill, and if the details receive, as there is little doubt, the conthen, or have time and power to correct the habits in sent of the Trustees, whose consent to the general measure which he was now indulging himself? These were has been obtained already, the Bill will pass during the present sad and solemn thoughts, and they made poor little Session. The great difficulty has been to decide upon the Mary very unhappy. James felt that his sister was practicability of the proposal that the whole of the nave or boright; but he shut his eyes to the truth, and had not dy of each church shall be declared free, before any such church courage at once to set about what he knew ought to shall be constituted a parish church. This was made by the Vicar a sine qua non, as his object was to obtain admission into the churches for the working classes. The practicability of the measure has been fully ascertained. It may be difficult to

the measure has been fully ascertained. It may be difficult to effect the object, with respect to two or three churches for several years, but no injury will thereby be done to these effect the object, with respect to the effect the done to these several years, but no injury will thereby be done to these churches as they will remain precisely as they now are, and churches as they will remain precisely as they now are, and classes have the churches open to them, they will avail themselves of the privilege which is thus afforded them, and that measure we refer our readers to the censure passed upon it by The Mercury when first it was announced by the Vicar .-Leeds Intelligencer.

THE WELSH METROPOLITAN CHURCH .--- The Bishop of conquer it. How often he wished that he had taken his sister's advice, and tried at once to correct it. British language an eloquent and impressive discourse of an better collection of Tunes could not in such a compass have

* This distinguished Prelate was at this time the Bishop of hour's duration, to the astonishment and delight of all. A been made; and judging from the twenty or thirty that we at the correctness and fluency with which his lordship spoke a language whose pronunciation is supposed to be so difficult to

Mount Moriah in a style and magnificence which shall greatly stone, its walls will be constructed of Jasper, amethyst, carbuncle, onyx, topaz, crysolite, sardonyx, and other precious stones; with gates of pearl, walls of jasper, and ornamental decorations of Gold and ivory, and enlightened by the glory of God. At KINGSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz: the dedication of this gorgeous edifice a grand banquet will be prepared, consisting of every delicacy the world can produce. A leviathan, purposely fattened for the occasion-a female behemoth, of exquisite flavour-and the bird barinchne, a species now extinct, if ever it had an existence, whose wings are of such extent as to obstruct the sun's rays-are named amongst the provisions of this august feast. Wine from the vaults of Adam and Enoch, preserved miraculously from the time of announce, upon the authority of a correspondent, that Lieut. those patriarchs, so that its flavour increases in richness every Colonel Petrie, of Swainswick, near Bath, who lately died in age, will be produced in quantities which cannot be exhausted; his 88th year, has bequeathed 1000% to the Scottish Episcopal and all virtuous and worthy Jews, from the time of the deliver-"Oh! I know now," said James, looking very Church Society, as a mark of his attachment to that com- ance of their forefathers from Egyptian bondage, will be summoned from their graves to be present at the dedication of the BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCHES .- Two new churches have temple, and to partake of the feast, which will be attended with

> the other on Saturday, June 8. The first of these churches world .- Rev. G. Oliver, D.D. - Fremasons' Quarterly Review. CAMBRIDGE. PORSON PRIZE .- On the 23d May, the Porson Prize for

> churches, five parsonage-houses, and six schools, the cost of the best translation of a passage in Shakespere, Ben Jonson, which is estimated at 30,000l.; and to complete which, inde- Masinger, or Beaumonte and Fletcher into Greek verse, was pendently of a balance in hand of 7,2981. 15s. 4d., grants from adjudged to Edward Thring, scholar of King's College :-the Metropolis Churches Fund, the Church Commissioners, Subject-Shakespere, 2nd part of Henry IV., act 4, scene 4, and subscriptions promised, a sum of 10,0002. will be required. beginning "Thy wish was father," and ending "into worms"; metre, Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- We are happy to learn that the BROWNE'S MEDALISTS .- Sir William Browne's medals for special fund, instituted by the Lord Bishop of this Dioeese for the best Greek Ode in intimation of Sappho; the best Latin building churches in poor and populous districts, has been in- Ode in intimation of Horace; and the best Greek and Latin creased by a donation of £500 from the Misses Atherton, of Epigrams, the former after the manner of the Anthologia, and mean to make a change and leave off all bad habits Clifton, and by another donation of £200 from an anonymous the latter after the model of Martial, were on the same day

> Greek Ode, subject-" Victoria Regina Academiam suam Cantabrigiensem invisit"-to Henry Newport, Pembroke College.

Latin Ode, subject-" Nelsoni Monumentum"-to the same. Greek Epigram, subject-"Non fumum ex fulgore"-and NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE PARISH OF LEEDS .- We Latin Epigram, subject -- "Incidit in Scyllam cupiens vitare

Advertisements.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED. WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND'RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON,

(Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

IN making this selection, the Editor has confined himself to the old and standard Tunes of the Church; and next to

there will be a premium for exertion on the part of those interested in them to accomplish the object of forming their district into a parish church. We hope that when the working trict into a parish church. We hope that when the working Lessons in Singing will be inserted; and a short Dissertation upon Organ-playing, for the benefit of Piano Forte players,-in which will be explained the difference of fingering betwee they will exercise their rights. On the advantages of this these Instruments, and the use and management of the Stops. This it is hoped will be of service where Congregations are indebted for the conducting of the Psalmody to Ladies or

Gentlemen who are not professional Musicians. That it is necessary something should be done for the im-provement of the Ecclesiastical Music of the Church in Canada, correct the bad habit of which I have spoken; but it bad such a firm rort, that it cost him nuch time and Bess Habres on Surder series the Welsh Metropolitan Church, Ely NM, BOSWEI

breathless silence pervaded the church, all naturally wondering the harmonizing of the whole. The new Tunes by the Editor,

358-tf Toronto, October 27, 1842.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS CHARLOTTE,

BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA,

WILL leave KINGSTON for MONTREAL, descending all

DOWNWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE

Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. French Creek " 5 " "

Leaves

Prescott

Gananoque

Ogdensburgh

Prescott

St. Regis

Lachine

Carillon

Grenville

Bytown

Kemptville

Merrickville

Isthmus

Lachine

Carillon

Bytown

Isthmus

Lachine

Grenville

Kemptville Merrickville

Smith's Falls

and Montreal every alternate day.

Kingston, May, 1844.

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

Bytown

Isthmus

Carillon

* 66

66

Grenville

Kemptville

Merrickville

Smith's Falls

Smith's Falls

Oliver's Ferry Saturday,

And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

Oliver's Ferry Monday,

And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

Oliver's Ferry Thursday,

And arrives in Kingston the same day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to

" A.M. Tuesday, Ogdensburgh 11 St. Regis 66 66 Coteau du Lac " 11 "

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

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

Prescott Thursday, Ogdensburgh " St. Regis 46 A.M. 11 " -----Coteau du Lac " 46 Ø6

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

THE CALEDONIA

Coteau du Lac " 11

UPWARDS:

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

THE CHARLOTTE

Thursday,

66 Friday,

66

THE BYTOWN

Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

Saturday,

Sunday,

**

THE CALEDONIA

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure

Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a

Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage. The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston

FOR SALE,

BUILDING LOTS.

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

Tuesday,

Wednesday, 8

Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. ARE RECEIVING AT THI BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON 44 A.M. Saturday, 1 WAREHOUSE $1\frac{1}{2}$ " 6 " " 66 CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

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MACPHERSON & CRANE.

WM. BOSWELL.

Solicitor, Cobourg.

277-tf

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REMOVED to

hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

66 66 Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock.

ablic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842. 270-tf

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.

Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf SMITH & MACDONELL,

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

May 25, 1843.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING ST

AND KIT	NG STREET,
TOI	CONTO
F. H.	HALL,
AUCTIONEER, COM	MISSION MERCHA
	ERAL AGENT.
OFFICE AT MR. J	AMES MACDONALD'S
MARKE	T SQUARE.
Cobourg, 20th March, 18	44. 3
EDWARD GI	CORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR O

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly Toronto, June 24, 1842.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. • OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

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 lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. 282-1y

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST,

ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchmen

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very super rior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only 326-tf comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all nec sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in Row. A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. very particular.

"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 that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, in desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Constant of the lake, the property can e pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commit of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

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. 353-ff April, 1844.

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