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Poetry.

THE TOWER OF LONDON. A Poem, which obtained the Chancellor's Medal at the Cambridge Commencement, 1844.

BY EDWARD H. BICKERSTETH, Of Trinity College.

αϊλινον, αϊλινον είπε, τὸ δ' εῦ νικάτω.

I stood beside the waters—and at night— The voice of thousands now at last was still; Silent the streets, and the wan moon's pale light Fell silently upon the waters chill. Ah! silence there—strange visions seem to fill My desolate spirit—for I stood the last, I, the lone lingerer by the lonely hill:
The stars wept night-dews, and the fitful blast,
Whispering of other years, beside me moan'd and passed. I leant and mused. Beneath the midnight sky Stretch'd in dim outline rose those turrets grey; Like wave-worn monuments, where passers by Linger, and dream of ages past away,
They stood in silence:—strangely wild were they—
For Silence hath unto herself a spell;
She hath a syren voice; and like the play
Of winds on crystal waters, she can tell
Of regions all her own, where dream-like fancies dwell.

And led by her I dreamt, and saw, methought, The time when yonder waters roll'd between No walls and granite turrets, but, untaught, Through the oak-forest and the woodland green Flowed, kissing every floweret. Wild the scene-For Britons roamed along the tangled shore With happy hearts, and bold unfearing mein; Their war-songs sang they the blue waters o'er— In all things Freedom's children—her's erclong no more. Heard ye the eagle swooping? Nurs'd in pride Rome's blood-stain'd armies sought these shores, and

flung Her tyrant banners o'er the reckless tide: The waves dashed on, but bitter chains were hung
Round freeman's necks;—a nation's heart was wrung!
Few, few, and weary, see them wending slow,
Fair girls and hoary warriors, old and young,
To brave an exile's lot, an exile's woe,
Far from their native hearths on Cambria's wilds of snow.

Then rose, as legends tell, yon turrets, piled
By the proud victor to enchain the free;
Swiftly they rose, but oh! when morning smiled
First on those towers from out the golden sea,
Where Rame's proud eagle, Britain mock'd at thee. Who could have guess'd the dark and wondrous story
Of things that have been there and yet shall be? Written too oft in letters deeply gory—
A captive's tale of tears, yet bright with deeds of glory.

Like one who bending o'er the waves that sleep Mid Tyre's old fabled battlements descries Their faint dim outline in the silent deep,* Till in the shadowy light before his eyes Dome after dome begins ere long to rise;
Thus the far landscape of the past we scan,
And wondrous seem and dark its mysteries,
Till truth hath lit Time's strangely-pictured plan, And ah! yet stranger still the passionate heart of man. And when I stood beside that hoary pile

Its legends rose like phantoms of the tomb.

Spell-bound I linger'd there, and mused a while On every tower and spirit haunted room, Mused o'er the cells of Hope's untimely doom. And the yet drearier vaulted caves below,

Some with their tale of wonder, some of woe-Here where the heart might throb, and there where tears

Methought I saw two happy children lying,
Lock'd in each others arms at dead of night,
Peace smiled beside, but Love stood o'er them sighing: And I heard stealthy footsteps treading light-List!—steps of murderers—never! for that sight Must break a heart of marble: yet 'tis done,-Low smother'd groans too truly told aright
As one they lived and loved, they died as one— None there to save them? weeping Echo answers "None."

Yet childhood is a sunny dream, and we Can scarcely mourn when it doth pass away Unclouded to heaven's sunshine; and to me Those towers where winged spirits day by day Seem yet more strangely sad:—and such was thine,
O thou whose far keen eyesight won its way
O'er Time's drear ages, till there seem'd to shine
Across the starless gulf Truth's glorious arch divine. dave lived unmurmuring on to life's decay

Man scales the mountain-top, but o'er the mist The eagle hovering seeks its native sky, And the free clouds still wander where they list, And still the waves are tameless. Thus on high Thy thoughts at pleasure could take wing and fly, hough fetter'd were thy limbs, and thus didst thou Visit each clime and age with wandering eye, And free with wisdom's freedom, deign to her to bow.

A sadder turret, minstrel, bids thee linger, And weave a sadder strain for her that's gone ;‡ O gently touch thy chords with sorrow's finger, Nor let thy music without tears flow on. Low from that tower she lean'd, while yet there shone The rosy blush of evening in her cell; Her eye was rais'd to heaven, her look was wan, and on her bosom tears full quickly fell,-Sad tribute to her land, its dying child's farewell.

"Oh! other were the dreams," she weeping cried, "That rose and smiled upon mine infant years!
Bright were they in their freshness—all have died— My fancied garlands were but gemm'd with tears, My starry guide a meteor, and mine ears
Caught but false syren strains—yet, frail and young,
I deem'd that star a light of other spheres,
Spatched natch'd at the wreath, drank in th' illusive song, And now, to-morrow... hush !-my throbs will cease ere long.

"To-morrow—'tis a strange and fearful call— -morrow's eve and I shall be no more. Yet why so fearful unto me? We all Are voyaging towards a distant shore, Toss'd on life's fitful billows, whose wild roar Drowns the fair music of our heavenly home-A few more surging waves to traverse o'er, ne little stormy wind, some billowy foam,

And I have gain'd my bourn—oh! ne'er again to roam." That morrow came; the young and lovely one Was led where soon her mangled corse should lie, here, breaking hearts and stifled sighs—and none Look'd without tears on her blue tearless eye— Ere love and gladness from her cheek had flown:

Fond dreamer! knowest thou not the happy sky

Claims Heaven's nurslings, lent to earth as exiled plants alone.

I mused in sadness, for methought there fell Her smile on me, her loveliest, her last. But hark! the watchword of the sentinel. Changed were my dreams—yon mighty turrets cast
Upon my soul the image of the past;
And many were the thoughts, and wild and wide,
Echoing of thee, my country, 'mid the blast:—
There have thy monarchs fought, thy chieftains died,
queenly hearts for thee throbbed high with hero pride.

Time-honour'd Towers! whence ever floated free
Old England's banners over hearts as bold!
Within whose walls the sceptre of the sea Lies by the sword of mercy—where is told
The thrilling tale o'er many a trophy old,
Where diadems rest, and helm and spear are piled,
And standards in a thousand fights unroll'd.
Oh there the

Oh there the heart must lose itself, and wild Will be its wandering song—of vision'd dreams the child. I looked upon thy walls when day was closing, Mighty and vast they rose upon the sight, a massive grandeur silently reposing:—

List! 'tis the hush of evening—dimly bright
The moon just glimmer'd, and the listless night
Was brooding. Was brooding over wave and tower sublime,
When suddenly there gleamed a fitful light

Amid those frowning ramparts—'twas the time When all things slumber on, and nigh the midnight chime But hark! the crash of timbers—then the hush Of breathless whispering rose, and the red glow Grew momently more vivid, and the rush Of hurrying footsteps echoed to and fro-

And like a dream it passed of flames and woe. I looked upon thy walls when morn was riding
In sunshine o'er the rosy hills, and lo!
Amid the company of the rosy hills, and lo! Amid the wreck, like spectres unabiding, Glory and Desolation hand in hand were gliding.

The ruins of Tyre are said to be seen under the waves. Sir Walter Raleigh, who, during his long imprisonment, we immortal History of the World.

The heart must catch at omens, and must weave
From passing meteors dreams of hope or fear;
And some, my country, speak a mournful eve
To thy long day of glory. Hush! good cheer;—
For, like the rainbow whispering low and clear
Peace to the battling clouds, there faintly fell
The tones of Mercy on my tranced ear.
The flames retired—hers was the voice to quell—
Say, can she ever leave the land she loves so well? The heart must catch at omens, and must weave

They say that storms, O England, brood o'er thee-And if to feel the hot and sultry air Voiceless on earth, and voiceless on the sea— To view the blood-red sun sink darkly there, Sad portent for a scene so passing fair,
And watch the sulphurous clouds all rolling slow,
Shedding large tear-drops for the wreck they bear—
Speak these an earthly tempest? wake! for know
O'er thee dark storms are brooding, storms and wrath and

The nations are disquieted—the heart Of princes ill at ease—the fearful bow
Their heads and tremble—with hush'd voice apart The mighty stand, with pale though dauntless brow, Asking of every hour—"What bringest thou?" And if a murmur whisper through the sky They hush their breath, and cry, "It cometh now."
What cometh? stay—it heeds thee not to fly, Unknown, though on its way-unseen, yet surely nigh.

But who shall dare, though storms are round thy way, To write upon thy banners, Ichabod?* Thy strength is not in ramparts built of clay, Nor in thy fearless children, who have trod The waves as proudly as their native sod; But heavenly watchers age have guarded thee— God is thy refuge, and thy rampart God! Put thou in Him thy confidence, and He Shall keep thee mid the storm, and quell the wildest sea.

Adieu-my lyre is almost now unstrung; I ask ye not to linger o'er a strain
That Granta's feeblest minstrel now hath sung;
But if one dream-like mem'ry e'er remain, Haunting by England's Tower your mind again,
And bids ye greet her shores with warmer smile,
Surely I have not touched the chords in vain.
Farewell my country—for a little while
Hush'd be my sounding lyre—farewell, my native isle.

* " The glory is departed."

CENTURY.

(From Bishop Short's History of the Church of England.)

In the account of this period it will be necessary to say something of the fanatics who were now numerous, and who had rendered themselves conspicuous during the previous distractions of the country. We may the origin of some of these sects; but the history of fanaticism is so much the same in all countries and times, that it is difficult to mark any real peculiarities with regard to the several forms under which it shows itself. Religious fanaticism generally arises from some real neglect, or misconduct, in those who ought to be the guardians and teachers of religion. The age which preceded the times which we are considering, abounded with too great an attention to ceremonies; it is not necessary to the argument to trace out the origin of the fault; according to our individual sentiments, we may conclude that the puritans neglected the forms of religion too much, or that the high church Where heaven's pure light ne'er trembled through the party insisted on them too strongly; but certainly norms were regarded universally in too important a light. The consequence of which was, that the relaxation of government, which the rebellion necessarily produced, allowed every fanatic to exhibit his own peculiarities; and ill judging persons, who had before observed that too much attention was paid to forms, hastily rejected every appearance of order, and dis-

> sort of person, who, having long indulged in mystic and solitary reveries, commenced the task of instructing the world by means of a divine light peculiarly imparted to himself, which led him to despise the ordinary benefits of education, an advantage which, from the lowness of his birth, he did not possess .-The licence of the times enabled him to spread his opinions, and procured him followers, whose absurd irregularities of conduct would, at another period, have brought inevitable contempt on any denomination of Christians, and exposed the Quakers2 to just, though often too severe punishments. In the history of these times, it is peculiarly difficult to distinguish between the misconduct of individuals belonging to a sect, and the tenets of the sect itself; and in speaking of Quakerism, we must use more especial caution, for the sect seems to have had no landmarks, which might point out the limits necessary for judging fairly about

it. Every enthusiast, who pretended to an internal revelation, held their distinguishing tenet; and every man who, in his enthusiasm, rejects revelation and reason, must appeal to a supernatural communication. The Quakers were at this time of toleration, in one sense, persecuted; for all men who throw down the boundaries of civil and religious society must be restrained by those who wish to maintain them, and such restraints are, by partial people and the sufferers, denominated persecution; but to speak of things by their right names, Fox, and some of his followers,† as well as certain anabaptists, attempted to interrupt the authorized services of the Churches, and were often hardly dealt with, but were necessarily punished .-They virtually set at nought the civil magistrate, and when those in authority used severity towards them, they were called sufferers in the cause of Christ: in many cases the severity was unjustifiable, but toleration was even then really unknown, and moderation is the offspring of quiet times; and when the times became more quiet, the Quakers became more reasonable. Many of their sufferings were owing to themselves alone; they refused to pay tithes and to take oaths; and it must be a toleration hardly desirable which will allow men to defraud any one of his legal rights, or be contented with subjects who will not comply with the established laws of the land. The punishments were often cruel, but the sufferers generally deserved punishment, for they began by injuring

If the doctrine of an inward light be so modified as to mean no more than the necessity of divine aid, it becomes a tenet of Catholic Christianity; but whenever it is allowed to be paramount to the Scriptures, and to set aside the express commands of Holy Writ, as in the instance of the sacraments, it is difficult to say how it can be esteemed compatible with Christianity; yet this is a matter of opinion, and cannot justify cruelty or persecution. We must not confound in our ideas the present quiet and peaceable persons, who are called Quakers, with the fanatics of this period; the term, like that of Methodist, has comprehended a vast variety of men who have entertained an

equal diversity of opinions. This same observation will apply to the Anahaptists, a name which may comprehend any denomination of Christians who are adverse to infant baptism, and who will therefore deem a subsequent admission, by baptism, necessary, in cases where persons have been of Munster, the Memnonites of Holland, and the Anabaptists of England, who were, some of them, doctrines which must tend to render the name of

1 See the Story of the Soldier and the Five Lights at Walton. (Collier's Hist. ii. 861.) of the Peace at Derby, because their speaking was usually attended with convulsive shakings of the body. (Neal, iv. 33.) One woman came into Church quite naked. (Ibid. iv. 139.) * Neal's Puritans, iv. 29, &c. † Baxter's Life, ii. 180. ‡ Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, iv. 103, 423.

themselves in their professional callings.

destroying the distinction between good and evil.

these were not a new sect.

King Jesus, during whose reign they should themselves having taken the charge of them. guidance of his superior genius was withdrawn.

their differences, nor had toleration taught them, that you would be much affected with it.' ENGLISH SECTS IN THE SEVENTEENTH greatly prevented by the contentions among those who been lately formed and filled, and more will quickly vernor was pleased to forbid, without effect. differed in their religious opinions.

¹ This sect owes its origin to Henry Nicolas, a mercer of Delph, who broached his errors about 1540. They were brought to England, probably, by one Vitells, about 1574.—
They consisted in the rejection of infant baptism; of the divinity of Christ; of the depravity of human nature. The Familists seem to have entertained little objection to the Church of Rome, or any denomination of Christians, provided they held indeed derive some information as to the founders and the doctrine of "love," which was to perfect human nature, and them time. See the index to Strype.

THE SCHOOLMEN. (From Archbishop Lawrence's Bampton Lectures.)

luminous productions little elegance is to be found, power unto salvation. and much perhaps of what is usually termed barbarintricate labyrinths of metaphysical disquisition .-And, although it cannot be denied, that they conthem considerable ability, how ill soever it was direc- particularly. ted, and not to regret that so much sagacity and perseverance were generally wasted upon useless objects. the Papal Paradise.

IN AMERICA. (Continued from our last.)

MISSIONS TO THE INDIANS.

gating the Gospel in New England, on the present to say, naughty or wicked."

was when the gentlemen who then examined their opinion of such professors of Christianity." Mr. Experience Mahew, who is grandson to the old of religion. ² This name was given them by Gervas Bennet, a Justice persons which now remain in their Paganism. He is, own?"

whereof he is himself to be the pastor. "In the Indian congregations, there were at the tion, and how far they profited by it.

Christianity contemptible; pretending to be guided four or five years ago) about thirty-seven Indians who of New York, memorialized the Lords of Trade and nerally filthy, brutish, lives: they are of an inhuman, by an inward light, they despised the ordinary advan- were the constant preachers of the gospel unto them Plantations on the want of some "ministers of the savage nature, kill and eat one another." tages of knowledge and learning, and were frequently in their own language, in which they have Catechisms, church of England to instruct the five nations of Indians other letter, dated six months later, he states, that most abusive in upbraiding such ministers as exerted and Bibles, and Psalm Books, and other books of piety and to prevent their being practised upon by French though he had been by the death-beds of several among

sincere in their hatred of the tyranny which they had are inclined, and how instructed, may be a little ap- arrived at New York on this noble service in the year tations. experienced, who looked forward to bring reformation prehended from some lines in a letter now lying be- 1704. to perfection, but overlooked the means by which fore us, dated not many weeks ago, from a very valuable He does not appear to have met with any marked these ends might be promoted. They made good servant of God, namely, Mr. Samuel Danforth; he success. The Indians to whom he was sent were soldiers under the command of Cromwell, but threw says, 'They met me at Little Copton, about two unprepared to profit by his instructions, and ingenidown the fabric which they had erected as soon as the month since, to hear me preach. Had you been there ous in finding excuses for not going to hear him .with me to see how well they filled up the seats, with Disheartened, as it would appear, at the little progress

eye-witness of their proceedings, writes to us in words | Christianity. following :-

grounded upon the minute distinctions and subtle de- Their method respecting those who are admitted into in the country of the Mohawks. think themselves competent to delineate man both in they are large and particular. After which, (much great many children. There are seldom half of the tually upon them.

unto the English.

sumed the greatest portion of their time in frivolous received, from as knowing and as faithful a person as bands kill, the wood they burn, carry the children Spirit that is in it, nor by consequence receive any dissertations, it is nevertheless impossible not to allow could be enquired of, wherein he speaks a little more about on their backs, hoe the ground, plant the corn, benefit from this promise of our blessed Saviour, to

Amongst the thorns with which their compositions to a lecture to Assawanpset, and were an eye-witness are abundantly surrounded, no vulgar display of arguof their grave, attentive, deportment in their exercises, veniences of a residence in that country: "There is ment may sometimes be discerned; but the modern and of their excellent singing of psalms with most rastudent in Theology seldom thinks, that the toil of vishing melody. They begin their exercises with but only the hopes of doing some good among these the search is repaid by the value of the discovery. prayer: they sing a psalm, they preach, and so conclude poor, dark, ignorant creatures; for, in the winter sea-In the Church of Rome, however, they have always with prayer. The administration of sacraments among son for four or five months we can scarce stir abroad ranked high; for principally to the aid of their soph- them is like ours, and as they were taught by their by reason of the extreme coldness of the weather and isms was that Church indebted for the absolute domapostle Eliot. His name is of wonderful authority deep snows; and in the summer [we are] tormented inion which she acquired over the consciences of her among them, and the rules he gave them for the form with flies and mucquitoes, and cannot stir abroad devotees; their acute and penetrating Logic was the of marriages among them, and for admonitions and without being in danger of being stung with snakes, flaming sword, which turned on every side to guard excommunications in their churches, are not to be here are so many of them. In the next place, the LABOURS OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES house one night, and the next day he visited me, and tants, where we buy what we want, are Schenectady Before proceeding to give an account of the efforts them to pray in their families, and yet did not do it by reason of the foulness of the road with fallen trees, made by the Society for the conversion of the native themselves. But, at last, he entertained the distinc- roots, stones, high hills, and swamps." North American tribes, it may be as well to cite the tion, that there were 'machet' Englishmen as well as following extracts from a letter addressed to Sir Wil- 'machet' Indians, and that some English did not pracliam Ashurst, Governor of the Corporation for Propatise as they had been taught to do; machet, that is

state of Christianity among the Christianized Indians That much good was affected among the Indians in that province. This document is dated 2nd of by men like Eliot we are not at liberty to doubt; and March, 1705, and is signed by the well-known names | yet it would be unsafe to accept the testimony of writers | of "Increase Mather, Cotton Mather, and Nehemiah such as those we have quoted, without balancing it with the very different statement of others. Thus Mr. "There were in the southern parts of this province, Elias Neau, a catechist who was sent out especially for about four or five years ago (when your commissioners the instruction of the Indians and Negroes, and who lahere sent a couple of English ministers, who were boured most devotedly amongst them, says "I have been masters of the Indian tongue, to visit them) no less nineteen years in this country; I have seen the Indians a great part of them, to lectures on other days also, them that were true converts, although these gentlefor the worship of the great God and our Lord Jesus men boast of the conquest that they have made over

condition brought in that report of them. Indeed, One truth is sufficiently obvious-that difficulties very strangely wasted them; and the war which they a wild and almost impracticable country; their occubegan upon the English in the year 1675, hastened a pation was hunting, in which they were frequently any moral impression on them. strange desolation upon whole nations of them. Al- engaged for weeks together; they had the greatest most all that remain under the influence of the English aversion to settled agricultural pursuits, and could

hundred and fourscore families of Indians on that is- tians. "If such be the fruits of your religion, why,"

The Antinomians, too, disturbed the Church during "Besides these, there are seven or eight English mitted a representation on the subject to Queen Arme, them that he could think penitent."

to establish God's heavenly kingdom on earth. Their opinions differed little from those of the free willers in Queen Mary's from Mr. Josiah Torry, a hopeful young man, who nations with the Governor of New York; and to rehad learned the Indian tongue, and begun to preach quest her Majesty would be pleased to take measures have often thought of, not without admiration, how to them in their own language; he having been an for the instruction of their subjects in the truths of strangely the spirit of the apostles hath run through

"'The gravity and diligent attendance in the time bishop of Canterbury to the society, it was agreed to into all her real members; as may easily be seen, not When reformation began to appeal from the fallible of worship, with the affectionate confessions of such as send two missionaries, together with an interpreter only in the discipline of our Church, but likewise in judgment of man, to the infallible Word of God, an are admitted into the church, make me hope that many and schoolmaster, to the Mohawk and Oneydes Inabstract system of divinity prevailed, cultivated with of them may have the Spirit wrought in them, accordians; and the Queen gave directions for the erection ings, universal charity, and particularly in its loyalty enthusiasm by many, and respected by all, which was ding to the working of the mighty power of God. of a fort, with a chapel and house for the clergyman, and submission to the civil magistrate; which the

George Fox* was a sincere Christian and harmless his primeval and fallen state; proudly to dogmatize comfort and exhortations to remain stedfast in the faith and this 1 verily believe is the great reason why upon the faculties of the creature, when they affected and ways of the Lord being given them by their pastor ing; their chief town or castle, as it is called, stands the devil hath such a spite at our Church, still stirwith precision to philosophize upon the nature of the and elder,) they are admitted; I would, and not un- by the fort, consisting of forty or fifty wigwams, or ring up adversaries of all sorts against it; Papists on groundedly hope, that additions are made unto the houses, palisaded round. . . . Their houses the one hand, and sectaries on the other, and all, if But although a more rational as well as more prac-church daily of such as shall be saved. There are made of mats and bark of trees together with possible, to destroy it; even because the spirit which tical system has long superseded their once applauded many which maintain a Christian conversation, and are poles about three or four yards high. Their clothing is ministered in it is so contrary to his nature, and so but now forgotten labours, we ought not to withhold to be accounted not almost, but altogether Christians. is a match coat, like a mantle, either a blanket or a destructive of his kingdom, that he can never expect from them merit of every kind, esteeming their men- And this does encourage the preaching of the gospel bear's skin; their bed is a mat or skin; they paint to domineer and tyrannize over the people of the land, tal powers scarcely above contempt. If in their vo- to them, when we see it pleases God to make it his and grease themselves much with bear's fat clarified, so long as such a Church is settled among them, and "About the manner of performing the more stated of that on the other they tie up in knots upon the cannot by all his secret plots and contrivances totally ism, yet even prejudice must confess, that they were exercises of religion in public among the Indians, there crown with feathers. . . . The men are overthrow it, he still uses the utmost of his skill and gifted with a wonderful faculty in exploring the most needs no account but this. They were conformed slothful and lazy enough; the women laborious, true power to draw as many as he can from its communion, "But we have now before us a letter very lately fetch the venison home out of the woods their hus- rated from the body, they may not partake of the

> some others were pleased once to bear me company women court the men when they design marriage." the world." In a subsequent letter he paints the serious inconfound fault with by any but it will provoke them. transporting of provisions to this place is very charge-Not long since, an Indian lodged at an Englishman's able; the nearest towns to us of Christian inhabiasked why the man at whose house he lodged, did not and Albany—the one about twenty-four, the other pray in his family? Seeing that Mr. Eliot taught about forty-four miles; the road by land for the most the Indians to do it every day, morning and evening, part is a small, rough Indian path through the woods, he thought it strange that the English should direct where we cannot ride without a great deal of danger,

> > In 1715, that is, about three years after his arrival, he had twenty children pretty constantly at school, but acknowledges that they were principally induced to attend by the food which he distributed to them. "Victuals is a great motive with them; for the Indians are very poor, and fare hard." The ordinary

than thirty several congregations of Indians, who com- of New England, and formerly I knew Mr. Eliot, who far from deserving the praise that is sometimes lavish- of acquiring property. They scruple not to lay out monly assembled themselves every Lord's day, and, took much pains with them; but I never see any of ed upon them. He describes them as both treacher- the energy, which more thoughtless persons consume Christ. We cannot understand that the number of souls; but must needs say that if the purity of man- no more to kill a man, if they have opportunity, to efforts, for the increase of their worldly fortunes. So the congregations is considerably altered from what it ners be not joined with that of doctrine, I have no good get a coat or a shirt, than to kill a dog, and eat him that they pay all their due, and bestow some portion the number of Indians in this land is not comparable of the most formidable kind opposed themselves to carrion in the world, but man's flesh." They are of no violation of the Divine law in giving themselves to what it was fifty years ago. The hand of God has the missionaries' efforts. The native tribes inhabited constantly begging, and were so much addicted to to the active pursuit of money. They feel the fatigue

in this Massachusetts province are so far Christianized never be brought to live together in villages; and labours, writes thus to the society in 1718: "Their meditation and devotion. But they are always able therefore rank under the same appellation the fanatics as that they believe there is a God, and that Jesus lives are generally such as leave little or no room for to excuse the course which they are pursuing. They Christ is the Son of God, and the Saviour of the world. vourable opportunities of instructing them in the truths | hopes of ever making them any better than they are | do it all, forsooth, to obtain a future season of leisure, quiet Christians, while others held those pernicious gentleman that first instructed the Indians on Martha's But over and above all these obstacles in his path, still be. There are a few, and but a few, perhaps about good—or to supply their families—or to secure themvineyard, and, like his grandfather, a laborious teacher his arguments in favour of Christianity, were neutral- fourteen or fifteen, whose lives are more regular than selves against want. Though there is much in all amongst them, informs us, that there are about one ized by the scandalous lives of white men and Christher the rest." They shewed no devotion in church, where these pleas, where they are employed consistently, they land; and that of these, there are no more than two asked the poor Indian, "should we prefer it to our They frequently spent the Sunday in a hunting excur- gies for covetousness. We cannot but fear that they at this time, gathering another church of Indians, What follows, however, may serve to show both to words, which certainly have all the airs of exaggeration preferred by those who are in a state of mind contrary what extent the aborigines desired Christian instruc- arising from personal dislike :- "They are a sordid, to that which is described in the next words of the time of our last visitation (which we said was about In the year 1700, the Earl of Bellamont, Governor religion, honour, or goodness, among them; living ge- in the Christian.

translated by the vast labours of worthy Englishmen. priests and Jesuits;" whereupon the said lords subset them, he did not remember to have seen any one of

the usurpation, inveighing against the necessity of ministers, who have learned the Indian tongue, and who, by an order in council, sanctioned their proposal Mr. Andrews accordingly entreated the society to obedience to the written law of God, and ultimately visit the Indian assemblies, and pray and preach among for the appointment of two clergymen, and referred the remove him from his mission, as all his labours in it them, and give such directions as they see needful for accomplishment of the plan to the Archbishop of Can- for the improvement of the Indians were ineffectual. The family of love made all religion to consist in their affairs. The Indian ministers very frequently terbury. Although the measure, as far as the gova They would neither accept the ordinances of religion an inward love to Christ, and were guilty of so many apply themselves to these English ones for their advice ernment was concerned, appears to have been suggested themselves, nor send their children to school. The abominations, that Baxter calls them infidels; but about instructing their flocks under their charge.— by motives of political expediency, quite as much as society was for a long time unwilling to listen to so And some of the English preachers do constantly by a desire for the conversion of benighted savages, discouraging a report; but as, upon inquiry it was The fifth-monarchy men expected the coming of spend every Lord's day with the Indian assemblies, the society, at the call of its president, took advantage found to be confirmed by others, Mr. Andrews was alof the opportunity of establishing a mission amongst lowed to resign almost in despair a mission which he be made kings and priests; they were men who were "How the ordinary congregations among the Indians the Iroquois Indians. The Rev. Thoroughgood Moor had undertaken with very different feelings and expecs

> THE PRIVILEGES AND POSITION OF CHURCHMEN. (From Bishop Beveridge's Sermons.)

In the first place, I observe, how much we are all In speaking of such men, we are perhaps wrong in what gravity they behaved themselves, what attention which he made, Mr. Moor embarked for England after bound to acknowledge the goodness, to praise, magusing the term sect at all; these opinions were held they gave, what affection they showed, how powerfully about three years' residence in America. It is supby many persons at this time, but constitute of neces- Pawquachoise (an Indian) prayed (for I put him upon posed that he was drowned at sea, for neither himself that we were born and bred, and still live in a Church, sity no line of separation: they ever have been held, it to pray, having never before heard him pray, and nor the vessel in which he sailed was ever heard of wherein the apostolical line hath through all ages been and ever will be so, while mankind suffer themselves being willing to have some trial of his abilities in order afterwards. One instance of his history deserves reto be directed blindly, and influenced by beings as to his approbation for office), how melodiously Jona- cord, both as shewing the arbitrary conduct of a sion of such bishops in it, as were truly and properly subject to errors as themselves; fanatical teachers will than George (another Indian) set the tune for the governor frequently spoken of in high terms, for the successors to the apostles, by virtue of that apostolialways find fanatical followers; but the licence which psalms, and carried it out, and how dexterously the support he afforded to the church, and the grievances cal imposition of hands; which being begun by the tolerated them, and which was the dawn of that young lads of twelve years old could turn to the proofs to which the clergy were subjected for want of epis- apostles, hath been continued from one to another, liberty of conscience which this country now enjoys, was then productive of much confusion. Men had to me at the last that I would take so much pains, as not learnt to differ in opinion without disputing on to come so far from home to preach to them, I am sure Burlington to New York, and on his declining to obey his apostles, is together with their office, transmitted what appeared to be an illegal warrant, was arrested to their lawful successors, the pastors and governors "Though there are some congregations of the Iu- by order of the governor, and imprisoned in Fort of our Church at this time; and acts, moves, and asto disturb and vilify those who disagree with us in doctrine, must always be a real offence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto all the prividence against Chrisdians which are now not advanced unto a prividence tian charity. Undoubtedly at this time the interrup- leges of the evangelical church state, combining for supposes may have provoked Lord Cornbury's anger apostolical office in our days, as much as ever. From tions to the public service were not unfrequent; and and enjoying of all specialordinances, yet a considerable was his having the sacrament too often, (once a fort- whence it follows, that the means of grace, which we the extension of vital Christianity seems to have been number of them are so. Some new churches have night when he well could;) which fequency the go- now enjoy, are in themselves as powerful and effectual as they were in the apostles' days: and if they prove be gathered. They have pastors and elders of their Mr. Moor concludes his account with these words: not always so successful now as they were then, that own, ordained sometimes by the hands of English "I can't forbear making an humble proposal to the cannot be imputed to any want of efficacy in them; ministers, and sometimes by the hands of Indian min- society, which is, that they would be pleased to use but to some defect or other in those who use them. isters in the presence of the English, all after the so- their interest with her Majesty in order to their ob- For they who are duly prepared cannot but always lemn English manner; and by admonitions and excom- taining leave for the recommending proper persons to find the same effect from them, because there is almunications publicly dispensed, they proceed against be governors of these parts; men of good morals, if ways the same cause, even the Spirit of God moving scandalous offenders when any such are found amongst them.

But alas why not the latter?"

upon his word and sacraments, when administered by the our Church, as well as when administered by the

And here it may not be amiss to observe, what I our Church, all along, ever since the Reformation, This request having been submitted by the Arch- diffusing itself from the head, which first received it, Apostles, assisted by the Spirit of God, did not only ductions of the Schoolmen, whose empire was no less their church communion is more according to the manuniversal in Theology than in Science. Aiming raner of the church in the primitive times, than is now selected, arrived at Albany in 1712; and in giving the same Spirit hath enabled our Church constantly ther to perplex than convince, to amuse than instruct, practised among the churches in most parts. The an account of his reception, he says, "When we came to do the same; insomuch, that malice itself could those metaphysical reasoners were equally distinguish- person to be admitted stands forth in the midst of the near the town, we saw the Indians on the banks, look- never fasten anything of rebellion upon our Church, ed by the boldness as by the futility of their researches. assembly, and first makes declaration of his knowledge, ing out for my coming. When I came ashore, they as now constituted, nor upon any of her members that Vain of a talent, which they conceived adequate to and sometimes desires information in things more ar- received me with abundance of joy; every one shaking lived faithfully in her communion. Many of them every species of investigation, they believed nothing dous and doubtful. And when he makes confession me by the hand, bidding me welcome over and over." have suffered imprisonment, sequestration, yea marin created or uncreated being to be above their comof sins, which they do (as I have seen) with tears of After some further account of his proceedings, he tyrdom itself, as the apostles did; and yet all have prehension; they laboured even to scrutinize the per- trembling, like him in the sixteenth chapter of the Acts. gives the following particulars as to the customs and been as free from rebellion and treason as they were i fections of Him who dwellt in light inaccessable. And then he gives an account of the experience he has mode of living of the Indians:—"The number of which to me is a great instance of the same Spirit seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the No wonder then, that thus ambitious, they should had, of convictions, awakenings, and comforts, in which adults of this nation is about 260. They have a still working in our Church, which wrought so effective the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the No wonder then, that thus ambitious, they should had, of convictions, awakenings, and comforts, in which wrought so effective the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of their own feelings as the leading the seminated the dictates of the seminated t

> cut the hair of from one side of their heads, and some they continue firm to it. And, therefore, seeing he servants to their husbands, carry all the burdens, and so make them schismatics; that so being sepawait upon their husbands when they eat, and take the governors of his catholic and apostolic Church in "He says, 'You may remember that yourself, with what they leave them; yet for all this they say the all ages, "Lo! I am with you alway, to the end of

COVETOUSNESS. (From the Rev. J. G. Dowling's Sermons.)

"Let your conversation be without covetousness." The Christian may not entertain the love of money; it is altogether contrary to his profession. He may exert himself to supply his wants by his labour, he may lawfully enjoy the possessions entrusted to him by Providence, but he may not set his heart on gain .-It would seem to be forbidden by the whole tenor of the New Testament, that we set ourselves to the heaping up of riches. It is not only lawful, but our duty, to lay up out of our superfluity what may be required for the time of need. A provident regard for the future is absolutely necessary in all who would not disgrace the Gospel; and it is but proper and seemly that we should, if we have the opportunity of doing so in the fear of God, provide a decent aid for such as are dependent upon us. But it would seem to be pretty evident that the Christian cannot safely labour to make a fortune, such as is desirable only for purposes of luxury, ostentation, or ambition. That is an employment only suitable for children of this world. And to them it should be left.

But this is not the view which is usually taken of attendants at church were from sixty to seventy, and the matter. It is generally thought that the Christian as many as 150 when the great body of them were at is never unsuitably employed, when he is engaged in home. The number of communicants altogether was the pursuit of honest and honourable gain. Many who bear the fairest fame as persons of religious prin-If Mr. Andrews be a fair and competent witness as ciples, are conspicuous for their activity in the various to the character of the Indians in his times, they were walks of business, and are foremost in the various ways ous and cruel. He says, "There is no trusting bad in idleness, or waste in the indulgence of the sensual Indians, for they, having no laws among them, make passions, in sagacious schemes, and in persevering when they have done; for it is common among most of their substance in benevolence, and observe the of the Indians not only to eat dogs, horses, or any outward requirements of religion, they are conscious drunkenness, that it was almost impossible to make of body and waste of spirits which their employments occasion: they are aware that they so engross their Indeed, Mr. Andrews, so far from falling into the thoughts that they are not able to set apart sufficient common way of exaggerating the success of his own time to the great business of self-cultivation, and heathers. Heathers they are, and heathers they will or to place themselves in a condition of doing more they came to get a dinner, and slept most of the time. are mere sophisms when they are employed as apolosion. He sums up their character in the following are often so employed. They certainly are, when mercenary, beggarly people, having but little sense of | text, in which the Apostle states the feeling required

Apostle, "Be content with such things as ye have. There are some among us in poverty—labouring per-haps with incessant toil to gain a scanty subsistence—or what is harder still to bear, disabled by bodily infirmities, or the conjuncture of what we call unfavourable circum would extricate themselves from their difficulties, and relieve themselves from the trials with which they have called to "be content with such things as they have," and to submit with patience to the Divine will.

are supplied by God's bounty, and we have enough to support in comfort those who are dependent on our care, it would seem to be unnecessary to enforce the duty of contentment. For in that case we have all we need for making our pilgrimage without suffering; and if we entertain the faith and hope of Christians, what would we have more? what excuse have we for discontent?— The world may be agitated by desires for worldly property, and influence and distinction; but what have we to do with such things? It is true that excuses are not wanting. There is an instinct of our nature, which, like to sin. We would always be advancing; we cannot be satisfied while we are stationary. The very fact that we enjoy so much, inspires us with the hope of enjoying more. Under the influence of this feeling, those who from heaven; and by the contents of this book they ought to be the most contented are constantly found aspiring to possess more. No sooner do they find themselves in possession of one comfort or enjoyment, than they aspire to another. The point they have attained they merely regard as a step to something higher. This is particularly the case at present, when all classes of society are professedly engaged in attempts to improve their condition. One class is stepping into the heels of another. Society is in such a state of change, that there seems to be a general license to be dissatisfied. Not only do individuals, who are more successful than the gene rality of persons in their own rank, strive with unseemly eagerness to exalt themselves and their families, but throughout society whole classes are actually engaged in raising themselves upwards in the social scale. Well, and why should it not be so? Would you have the citi-zens of a free country confined by the unreasonable bonds that cramp the energies of man under oriental despotism? Would you have a system of castes prevail among us? Political questions are not to be discussed here. On worldly principles it would be hard to condemn the facts to which I allude; but we have nothing to do with them We are now to weigh them by the balance of the sanctuary; and, as we must answer at the judgment-seat of Christ, let us take heed how we yield to such temptations, lest we find some difficulty in reconciling our con duct with the precept of the Apostle, that we "be content with such things as we have.'

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1844.

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Cobourg, Canada West.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE WESTERS PART OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

the following list :-

August 29,-Thursday, Brantford, at 2 P. M. 30,-Friday, Norwich, at 11 A. M.

" 31,-Saturday, Ingersol, at 11 A. M. September 1,-Sunday, Zorra, at 11 A. M.

2,-Monday, Woodstock, at 11 A. M.

3,-Tuesday, Woodstock, -

4,-Wednesday, Blenheim, at 11 A. M.

5,-Thursday, Woolwich, at 11 A. M.

6,-Friday, Stratford, at 11 A. M.

there will still exist a witness and keeper of holy writ: by a succession of modern experimentalists, having Christianity, it has been well expressed, has passed lost none of its peculiar characteristics, and as vigorous out of the cloud, in all its vital features, the same as as ever for the propagation of its pestilential fruits. it entered in; and cognate with this correct reflexion | And in this principle of reviviscence there is emis the cheering assurance afforded to God's faithful bodied an important moral, which is capable of conpeople, that the Catholic Church, the instrument of veying to him who studies it aright, both instruction salvation authorized and established by the Redeemer and consolation. It is this,-that the devices of Saof mankind, may suffer a partial eclipse, but can never, tan against divine truth, though they be indeed fatally at any period of its existence, be wholly obscured or numerous, ingenious, and complicated, are still not permanently extinguished.

stated, though it is not permitted to affect the sure and steadfast hope which is founded on the Rock of and steadfast hope which is founded on the Rock of Ages, embraces with singular force and accuracy every scheme of human invention. Numerous and changesterm of human invention. Numerous and changesterm of human inventions of religious opinions are the arbitrary formations of religious opinions. The same are the arbitrary formations of religious opinions and steadfast hope which is founded on the Rock of this power, as a merciful provision of God's provible late examinations prevented me from being present throughout, I feel that I was well communion, which I should in such case to the body, from the length of time occupied by the late examinations prevented me from being present throughout, I feel that I was well communion, which I should in such case by the late examination of unbelievers, than the communion of the Evil One has been confined in the exertion of unbelievers, than the communion of the body, from the length of time occupied by the late examinations prevented me from being present throughout, I feel that I was well compensated for what I lost in other respects, by the examination of the Candidates for the several Scripture Prizes;—the answering didates for the several Scripture Prizes;—the answering to the people; in which he very pointedly referred to the was most creditable both to Pupils and Masters, evincing the constitution of the body, from the communion, which is defined that the length of time occupied by the constitution of the body, from the length of the Exil One has been confined in the exertion of the body, from the length of the Exil One has been confined in the exertion of the Evil One has been confined in the exertion of the Evil One has been confined in the exertion of the Evil One has been confined in the communion of the body, from the length of the Evil One has been confined in the commu stated, though it is not permitted to affect the sure tations; and we are led to regard this restriction to ful as are the arbitrary formations of religious opinions self the more effectually against present difficulties, in every age, it is, nevertheless, capable of proof in by consulting the experience of the past. many instances,—and a more searching inquiry into We have made these remarks in connexion with the the occurrences of past ages would no doubt increase perusal of a Pamphlet kindly transmitted to us, entithe number of examples,-that in regard to the devia- tled "A Word for the Church," being a small treatise tions from Catholic truth which the modern arena of published by the Rev. E. G. Carr, a Clergyman of the heresy and schism presents, "there is no new thing Church, in refutation of the chimerical sentiments and under the sun: Is there anything whereof it may be proceedings of the sect called "Plymouth Brethren."

time, which was before us." tian, they negative every pretension to be called a which the publication before us presents a plain and Christian persuasion, by denying that upon which the sensible reply.

they had been introduced to the privileges of the Gospel, they were, from the moment they became members of the new covenant, released from the observance we are all guilty of it when we violate the precept of the tems which sprang out of the Gnostic philosophy, and held that the whole of the Mosaic institution was, not merely distinct from the Gospel, but actually opposed stances, from labouring as they would wish to do. Many to which each of these delusions gave birth did not Divine grace can enable them to do so; though nothing the mistake reproved by St. James,—shews itself at words of our i uthor: else could. In other cases, even human motives might seem powerful enough to teach content. When our wants siasts who, we are informed, "omitted this part of the terized as the religious revolutionists, "qui Legem ab

eing the Law from the Gospel. from heaven; and by the contents of this book they

were also called Hydroparastates or Aquarians, from celebrating the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with water instead of wine; and in this particular our "Temperance Societies" present us with another case of fanciful opinions, originating in ancient times, being perpetuated and preserved under modern fabrications.

Bishop Lavington has written a very able and learned work, establishing a close comparison and connexion betwixt "the enthusiasm of Methodism," and the wild vagaries of certain ancient fanatics, and particularly the excesses of the Phrygian Montanists.

The Novatians, who sprang into existence during the social and political convulsions of the Third Century, and whose very designation of καθαροι has been severity towards the "lapsed," or those who had yielded so far to the terrors of persecution as to abandon, for a time, their Christian faith, is familiar to every reader of Ecclesiastical History. Cyprian describes the adherents of Novatus, as Burn, in his Ecclesiastical Law, states the corresponding practice of a sect heaved upon

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren of the Clergy, that he intends (D. V.) to confirm at impurities of the Egyptian Gnostics only by the inthe several Missions and Stations in accordance with the following list:—

the several Missions and Stations in accordance with creased civilization of the period, and the restraints which a Christian government, however deficient on ment and of the Christian Church for 16 centuries. Hence, constrained to impose upon open and unblushing Brethren" to obey. Can any one place himself in a right po-

Many more parallels, we imagine, of a similar nature might be drawn to illustrate the principle for which we are contending; but the cases we have already adduced are, as we conceive, sufficient to shew that this law of periodical heterodoxy, as it may be termed, is substantiated by historical facts which fully evince its operation. Like that fabled stream of old If it be true, as studious readers of history are which the elegance of poetic fiction represented as nity may arrive, to desert the Church of their fathers, accustomed to remark-and the observation seems to pursuing its mysterious course beneath the bosom of be supported by a strong degree of probability—that | the sea, and emerging in a distant land the same as political changes and national revolutions move in a when it left its fountain-head, refusing to mingle its determinate cycle; this principle of succession and freshness with the waters of its briny path; the growth recurrence is much more applicable to the incidents of ancient heresy and schism, arrested, apparently for of the religious world. It is, indeed, undeniable that ever, before it had attained any advanced stage of inthose great and important truths which manifest a fluence and power, has pursued, as it were, a silent perfect consonance with the teaching of the Bible, are, and unnoticed course during ages and centuries, until like their divine Author, "the same yesterday, to-day, some favourable concurrence of evil and misfortune and for ever;" under the most adverse circumstances has dragged it from its concealment, to be nurtured

inexhaustible; even he, as it appears, is compelled to resort to antiquated expedients and threadbare temp-But the law of periodical vicissitude which we have resort to antiquated expedients and threadbare temp-

said, See, this is new? It hath been already of old It is addressed particularly to a Rev. C. Hargrove who, it appears, has deserted the Apostolical Church at There is a class of sectarians in this our day who whose altars he ministered, to join this unscriptural exhibit the most alarming development of error that communion, and in defence of the humour,-for in stands in the records of human waywardness and pre- that light we must regard such a step, -has set forth sumption: laying claim to the designation of Chris- certain reasons and extenuations of his conduct, to

Evangelical dispensation has been constructed,—the The grand objection expressed by these sectarians doctrine of the Atonement. It will be readily per- against the Church, is the worldliness and want of ceived that we allude to the Unitarians; to whose spirituality supposed to prevail amongst its members case, amongst many others, the principle we are dis- to a wider extent than in any other religious denomi- I should thus abandon the only Church, which erects a perma cussing is applicable. In their irreverent delusion we nation. It is of course the interest of dissenters to nent barrier against error;—which she does in her formularies see revived the ancient heresy of Arius, who signalized disparage the practical holiness of the Church from and Articles. The answer will be, We have the Word, and himself as an innovator on the Scriptures, in the be- which they have separated, and to represent their ginning of the Fourth Century. This heresiarch, schism in an amiable light by contrasting their own Let us not forget the remarkable fact, that those Churches on they did on this occasion. however, audacious as he was, did not quite go the pretensions to a more elevated sanctity with the allength of our modern Unitarians: his depreciation of leged decay of piety in the communion they have remarkable also for having no written formularies, are God's only begotten Son and of the precious sacrifice abandoned. When separatists plead in their favour on the Cross, did not altogether reach the height of this assumed attainment of superior edification, the presumption to which his descendants have aspired. evil complained of is invariably exaggerated, for a lawfulness of remaining in the Church, I would say, rather recent reduction of one Classical Master, I cannot therefore dared to call the Incarnate God a creature; but jaundiced eye will impart its own hue to every object. he qualified the blasphemy, in some measure, by alit gazes upon; and the feelings are appealed to, whilst condemn a Church, which has stood the test of eighteen centered by the first of all a superior and the feelings are appealed to, whilst condemn a Church, which has stood the test of eighteen centered by the first of all a superior and the feelings are appealed to, whilst condemn a Church, which has stood the test of eighteen centered by the first of the feelings are appealed to the blasphemy. lowing Him to have been the first of all creatures, and reason is neglected and forgotten. But to repel the turies, and which the Lord is in a most signal manner acknowmade before the worlds: assigned indeed to a grade insinuation is not our concern at present. The pre- ledging? being more elevated than that of the angels, yet tence is only a transcript of an ancient hypocrisy. the them the handiwork of the Father. Unitarians, We learn, for example, that the Donatists separated however, regard Jesus Christ as a mere man; a pro- from their Catholic brethren on the same grounds;

describes a state of mind exactly opposed to covetousness. It is considered by his proportion as his soul comes under the full influence of Divine grace. All things on earth are ordered by his Eather in heaven. He is placed in the condition, which the proportion and proportion of the earlier own. The Anabaptists, the opinions are analogous and associated, and can be ficiency of the pupils in that excellent Institution very too, whose awful excesses and portentous fanaticism must affect every well-regulated mind with horror, are in proportion as his soul comes under the full influence of Divine grace. All things on earth are ordered by his Eather in heaven. He is placed in the condition which professors of Christianity, who conceived that, because the Church and Sacraments, stating that they are tion, for some time established in this Town. Stukept away,—"vel ministrorum improbitate, vel alio- dents of Divinity attached to this Institution, or derum fratrum:"-by the immorality of ministers or of signing to enter it, are referred to the Scheme of study other brethren. The "Plymouth Brethren," it seems, for the eusuing year, which is given below. Accorhave exposed themselves to the charge of similar inconsistency and artifice. "The plea of perfect pu- Country, we have to-day commenced the publication rity," says our author in a note, "will, it is hoped, be of the Examination Questions proposed at the Geneno longer put forward by the 'Plymouth Brethren,' ral Examination for the Year ending at the commenceto draw members from the Church. If it be not aban- ment of the present month. The Questions themdoned, the Author, as well as the Brethren, well know selves will sufficiently show what is the species and

ing to any lover of truth and candour." we would gladly transfer to our columns, especially as shall go so far as to say that the replies furnished to of antagonist Gods. The falsehoods and corruptions the error which it assails has not yet received any very the questions proposed, very satisfactorily indicate public exposure. But as our space is limited we must that neither has the time of the Students during the enjoy, for any length of time, the popularity they at content ourselves with quoting those statements which past year been misemployed, nor are the expectations first commanded; they soon expired, but it was only apply to objections advanced against the Church which of the projectors of the Institution likely to be disapfirst commanded; they soon expired, but it was only to struggle. And yet they may not make it the object of their wishes. They must contentedly bear the lot which is assigned them. They must by faith realize God's providential care of them, even in their trials. They are to the exclusion of a correspondent inward holiness to the exclusion of a correspondent inward holiness the Apostolical Succession are, as usual, favourite and the answering manifestation of practical piety,— causes of dissatisfaction. We quote on this head the ron District published by the Canada Company. It

> Lord's Prayer, 'Forgive us our trespasses' &c., because being regenerated, they esteemed themselves to be Ghost,' &c. Is this in consequence of due administration of without sin;" and the heresy of Marcion is developed in the misdirected zeal of those whom Luther characto ordination, requires each candidate to bring a testin terized as the religious revolutionists, "qui Legem ab ceclesia tollere volunt,"—who were desirous of divortien satisfy the bishop himself, by submitting to an examinang the Law from the Gospel.
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> Amongst the tenets entertained by the Elcesaites, may be angodly, 'being appointed by the state;' the three cler-Amongst the tenets entertained by the Elcesaires, or followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers of Elxai (an impostor likewise of the section followers). from heaven; and by the contents of this book they regulated their doctrine and discipline. In this manner even the extravagance of the Mormons is proved sively; and an exhortation given to any, who can assign a just ner even the extravagance of the Mormons is proved not to be original, nor confined to the nineteenth century.
>
> Sively; and an exhortation given to any, who can assign a sively and an exhortation given to any assign a sively and an exhortation given to any assign a sively as a sively as a sively as a sive rished in the same early period of the primitive Church, this be true, what shall we say of the statement which occurs THURSDAY. - Greek Fathers. - Justin Martyr, Apol. i. in the next page (28), that the church "will recognize episco-pal ordination without the ministry of the spirit?"

Connected with this subject stands, of course, the doctrine of succession: this is termed "Judaizing." Succession under the Jewish law is admitted; but "the only succession I know of, is from St. Peter. Who was Paul's successor?" seems, no doubt, very conclusive to my friend—as doubtless is the position he lays down in the next paragraph, viz. that the office of ministering in the church is conferred entirely independent of human instrumentality. "But who was Paul's successor?" What does Mr. H. mean? Does he want to know that Timothy succeeded him (1 Tim. iv. 7-9), which is plain from the whole tenor of this Epistle? And who was Peter's successor? The Pope. Well, be it so—is the ordinance of God therefore destroyed? Is the office of a bishop necessarily extinct, because it has been perverted and abused? If it be of God, man cannot destroy it. But the office depends tury, and whose very designation of $\kappa \alpha \Im a\rho \omega$ has been transferred to the modern epithet "Puritans," would not allow that the Church had the power of pardoning heinous sins committed after baptism. Their cruel severity towards the "lapsed," or those who had yielded interest in election to salvation. If Judas, therefore, was reed nised as an apostle, he had the power of ordaining; and if this be proved, what becomes of the common argument against episcopal ordination, grounded on the objection, that its validities are proved in through the medium of Popery?—

ERIDAY.—Latin Fathers.**—Cyprian, Epist. i. to ix. incl.**

The Old Testament History.*—Book of Genesis. Bad as the Popes were, they need not be worse than Judas .-They who deny that the Christian Ministry has been continustates the corresponding practice of a sect heaved upon the surface of the religious world during the strife and turmoil of the Reformation: "The tenets of the old the religious world during the strife and turmoil of the Reformation: "The tenets of the old there be no rulers in the church divinely appointed, (and "the Anabaptists were amongst other things, that sinners Brethren" deny that any man can exercise rule save by permission from the people,) then I ask how can such passages as mission from the people,) then I ask how can such passages as after baptism cannot be restored by repentance.

The Socialists of the present day, whose avowed object it has been to introduce into chaste and Christian England, the most libertine features of the French Revolution, are deterred from re-enacting the gross some occasions when decision is required in the manly and Scriptural assertion of its authority, feels itself sition by taking one, which prevents his yielding obedience to a plain command of God? It is plainly impossible to obey Rulers, where there are confessedly no Rulers to obey."

We cannot bring our consideration of this subject to a close better than by recommending the concluding words of the treatise before us to the notice of those unstable professors, who evince a hesitation in their faith and conduct, and seem disposed, when opportu--its divinely established government and its Apostolic ministrations,-for these or similar deviations from scriptural truth, which owe their existence either to intellectual infirmity or spiritual pride.

"And now were I asked why I could not adopt the course because I do not see in your body the constituent parts of a New Testament Church. I read there of bishops, priests, and on that interesting occasion, and of bearing my humble side, it must be remembered that Buffalo is the port and deacons forming a part of the Church. In your body, every person is at liberty to assume any office he pleases, or which he ture to appoint him. Mr. James, of Birmingham, (one every way qualified to give an opinion on the subject, and not likely selves, and appointing their preachers, or their preachers appointing themselves, have to the name of Church?

prevents obedience to plain commands of Scripture. Heb. xiii. anxious wish, I am persuaded, is to uphold the high reputation of the institution over which he presides; and from the advance of improvement and business is now to be tation of the institution over which he presides; and from the advance of improvement and business is now to be tation of the institution over which he presides; and from the advance of improvement and business is now to be tation of the institution over which he presides; and from the advance of improvement and business is now to be taken to be advance of improvement and business is now to be taken to be advance of improvement and business is now to be taken to be advance of improvement and business is now to be advanced. In short, in Canada as a whole, the improvement and business is now to be advanced to b to join a new one of man's invention;—with this disadvantage too, that the mixed communion, which I should in such case on this efforts will be crowned with success. which an unsound judgment may secure. There are many, we was most creditable both to Pupils and Masters, evincing know, whose hearts are right, who are yet very unfit to judge a much greater knowledge of Scripture than I was pro of the sincerity of others. I know, in such a constitution of things, there must be a great mixture—I know it from fact. In the Established Church, it need not be so. The minister is arc examined in the Greek Testament) it is impossible invested with a power of rejecting the ungodly, from a partici a sound judgment, there is much more likelihood of a pure member is allowed to present others, and they others, and so on. Can Mr. H. now exercise the authority, with which the Church England invested him, for excluding unfit communicants? He may raise his voice, as doubtless he would; but his voice being but one, (though perhaps the only wise and sound one,) is drowned in the multitude of others; whose place in the Church is drowned in the multitude of others; whose place in the Church would be, 'to obey those who had the rule over them.' To quote acquired a large mass of real, solid information, on the most important of all subjects, and that if every boy the strong language of Mr. James, 'He may flatter like a syco-phant, he may beg like a servant,—but he is not permitted to join like a ruler. His opinion is received with no deference his person treated with no respect—if he say any thing at tural instruction never can be charged against that Instiall, it must be somewhat similar to the ancient soothsayers, for

he is only permitted to peep and mutter from the dust. -I cannot leave the Established Church, because we want no other security.' So have heretics and schismatics of every name, and all profess to draw their doctrines from it. the continent, and elsewhere, once remarkable for piety, but which are now most distinguished by heresies of the most awful kind; the Churches of Germany and Switzerland, for example. 'To the Lord's people, then, who may be wavering as to the

—are you sure of close communion if you leave it? Have you prayed for a better administration of discipline in the Church, in which God has blessed your soul with light and life, before possessing no existence prior to his conception in the word of his earthly mother. The advance in their respective views from one aspect of impiety to another of the conception of the concepti

it is time it should. He need not specify proofs. amount of theological information of which Students of the pupils ent Masters. The want of honesty in this particular is truly revolt- at this Institution are expected to be possessed; and although it is not customary to state the result of such on possessing an Institution so admirably adapted to confer on the youth of this country the advantages of a There are many portions of this Pamphlet which examinations otherwise than in an official form, we

We have in our possession the Census of the Huwas our intention to have introduced this statement

Diocesan Theological Institution. COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

The following embraces the Course of Study for the

Liturgy.—Visitation of the Sick, and Burial of the Dead. (latter half.)

FRIDAY.-Latin Fathers.-Lactantius, Lib. vi. De Vero Ecclesiastical History.—From the establishment of Christianity by Constantine to the time of Charlemagne.

SECOND TERM. (From Tuesday, January 7th, 1845, to Friday, March 14th, inclusive.)

Tuesday. - Greek Testament. - St. Matthew, Chap. i. to 11, inclusive.

Evidences of Christianity.--Paley, part 2, chap.

viii. to the end. Laturgy.—Marriage Service, Churching of Women, and Commination.

THIRD TERM.

From Tuesday, April 8th, 1845, to Wednesday, August 13th, inclusive,—a week's recess being allowed at Whitsuntide)

THURSDAY .- Greek Fathers .- Basil, Epist. 63, and Con-

stit. Monasticæ.

The Hebrew Ritual. FRIDAY.-Latin Fathers.-Tertullian, Liber Apologet. Cap. xxii. to the end.

Ecclesiasticul History.—From the time of

Charlemagne to the rise of the Reformation. Hour of Lecture,—commencing with Morning Prayer,

a quarter before 12 o'clock, precisely.

We dided with Line will and much esteemed.

The village of Fort Erie, sometimes called Waterloo,

—a quarter before 12 o'clock, precisely.
Examinations on the subjects of the year, Thursday,
August 7; Friday, August 8; Tuesday, August 12; and
Wednesday, August 13, 1845.

Communications.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. To the Editor of The Church.

terest in its efficiency; and from close personal inspection

Though I was sorry that the length of time occupied Union. for me to speak in too high terms. For three hours the boys were closely questioned, not only as to their under-standing the particular portion of the New Testament appointed as the subject of examination, but also in Sacred History, Geography, Chronology, and an extensive range of Biblical Criticism. I could not witness this examination without coming to the conclusion that, making every allowance for the boys' previous familiarity with th the examination was likely to take, it was impossible for them to have answered as they did, without their having who passes through Upper Canada College goes through a similar course, as I believe he must, neglect of Scrip-

Of the recitations I shall say but little. They were witnessed by a large number of persons as well as by myself, and I believe but one impression pervaded the assemblage-that the recitations were most successful. and that infinite pains must have been taken to enable the boys to deliver themselves with such self-p such excellence of elocution, and propriety of action, as

And now permit me to say in conclusion, that when it is considered that nearly two hundred boys are receiving a liberal education at this Institution, the maintenance of the establishment of Upper Canada College in full effi-ciency, must be regarded as an object of the greatest moment to the interests of the Province at large. The see the establishment placed upon its former footing. As it is, however, although I do not say that the College is susceptible of no improvement, I am satisfied it stands first amongst all similar institutions in the Province.

I remain, my dear Sir, Faithfully your's,

ing of some of the boys, in Greek especially, evincing as it did such an intimate acquaintance with the subject in all its branches, astonished me: I have never seen it The Recitations also on the last day, in six different nguages, were admirably performed. The distinctness languages, were admirably performed. of enunciation, the precision in quantity, and the easy unembarrassed manner of the boys throughout, were exseedingly good; and while they gave effect to the various pieces recited, manifested no less the laudable attention

of the pupils and the pains-taking diligence of the differ-On the whole, I cannot but congratulate the Province oroughly sound and comprehensive education as that of Upper Canada College. Kingston, August 20th 1844.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1843. [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Sunday, June 18 .- In the parish of Dunnville much division was found to prevail from causes which need not here be formally adverted to; but to the healing of once in the spiritual pride of those unhappy enthusiasts who, we are informed, "omitted this part of the siasts who, we are informed, "omitted this part of the Lord's Prayer, 'Forgive us our trespasses' &c., because "The Ordination Service is next brought under review. As unto our present number; but we have been prevented this division the Bisanop earnestly applied himself, and trouble this division the Bisanop earnestly applied himself, and the Divine blessing not, it is hoped, without some mediate attention. We hope to secure its appearment of success. At the Lake Shore station the conward for ordination service is next brought under review. As unto our present number; but we have been prevented this division the Bisanop earnestly applied himself, and the division the Bisanop earnestly applied himsel nd seventeen young persons were confirme Lord's Supper was administered, and twenty communi cants came forward. There was also a Baptism,—the whole causing the service to last above three hours; but it was pleasing and refreshing to hope and feel that a salutary impression had been made.

Monday, June 19.—His Lordship on this day resolved

The following embraces the Course of Study for the three Terms of the year, commencing on Tuesday, October 8th, 1844, and ending on Wednesday, August 13th, 1845:—

FIRST TERM.

(From Tuesday, October 8th, 1844, to Friday, December 20th, inclusive.)

Tuesday.—Greek Testument.—Acts of the Apostles, from Chap. xvii. to the end.

Evidences of Christianity.—Paley's Horæ Paulinæ. good well and outhouses, would become a desirable residence. Having proceeded to the river, where a boat was n waiting, the Bishop reached Dunnville at half past ten Colock, and immediately set out on his journey to Fort Erie, a distance of fifty miles. For several miles there was no other road except the pathway along the canal, which was found so rough that the carriage, it was every moment feared, would break down; it was necessary, therefore, to walk the distance to Broad Creek, and then a road was struck into, apparently very recently made, and full of roots of trees and deep ruts. The inconvenience sustained in driving over this rough road was, however, in a great measure compensated by the beauty of many parts of the country through which it passed.— Sometimes we come out upon the shore of Lake Erie and roll smoothly along the beach for a mile or two; then the road diverges into the wood, which in many places ooks more like a park with its clumps of trees, orest; the hills too were in many places remarkable,being like pinnacles or sugar-loves, composed chiefly of sand, but covered with small trees and course grass, and standing generally solitary and alone. This rendered the journey very interesting, though it could not be pursued very rapidly, and it was ten o'clock at night before the Bishop reached Fort Erie. After so long and wearing the entirely and the stablishment of the Dock Company; and from the establishment of the Dock Company; and from the interest of the composition of the process of the composition of the process of the composition of the process of the pr some a journey, it was natural to anticipate the comfort of refreshment and rest; but in consequence of the arrival of a travelling Circus during the day, it was found impossible to obtain either,—not even shelter for the night. His Lordship, therefore, was obliged to proceed two miles further, to Mr. Forsyth's inn; where too, not and starting of the Steam Boats for various quarters impart to it a liveliness and bustle which adds much to its desirableness as a residence.

Monday, June 26.—The Bishop on this day returned to Toronto, having visited sixteen parishes and stations, about 500 miles.

Tuesday, June 20.—The Rev. Mr. Anderson, Rector of the Parish, called upon his Lordship after breakfast

of the Parish, called upon his Lordship after breakfast, and with him the services of the day were arranged. At Church in the United States, came over from Buffalo, with his sister and some friends, to witness the confirmation. The congregation was very good: Dr. Shelton read prayers, and the Bishop preached, and fourteen young persons, together with an individual well advanced in years, were confirmed. Dr. Shelton expressed himself much pleased with the sowing and expressably with the much pleased with the service, and especially with the Bishop's address to the candidates, who appeared to be well prepared and deeply sensible of the importance of the vows which they had now voluntarily undertaken.— We dined with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, who are exceed-

stands near the head of the Niagara River, about a mile from its source, Lake Erie: it does not appear to have mproved to any extent for many years, and indeed the shores of our side of the river in this part have scarcely een changed for the better since the war of 1812,exhibiting a sad contrast with the opposite shore in the State of New York, crowded with mills and dwellings, and crowned at the head with the magnificent city Buffalo, a place which promises ere long to rival New York itself. Were all the Province of Canada equally My dear Sir,-I had the pleasure of being present this backward with this portion of the country, Mr. Webster year, for the first time, during part of the public examination of the pupils of Upper Canada College, and also at the public Recitations and distribution of Prizes which the public Recitations and distribution of Prizes which took place on Wednesday the 7th inst., and I am desirous but, without denying that regret is to be felt for the comtestimony to the value of Upper Canada College as one of our most important public institutions. Having placed communication between them and the Eastern or old s deemed fit to hold, by those in no way authorized by Scrip. my eldest son at the College, I naturally take a deep inand enquiry, as well as from what I recently witnessed, increase of Buffalo, and the thriving appearance of the I am satisfied it must be a boy's own fault if he does not neighbourhood, it must at the same time be recollected,

to the people; in which he very pointedly referred to the discredit of leaving their church unfinished, after receiving so much assistance from various quarters. £250 would, at that time, suffice to complete it, for the outside was finished, the window-sashes made and even the glass procured.—Having visited and partition of the the glass procured.—Having visited, and partaken of the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Street, the Bishop proceeded to the Rev. Mr. Millar's chapel at Drummondville, where service was held and seven persons confirmed .-The chapel is a very neat building, and the private property of Mr. Miller, by whom it is regularly served to and especially to visitors at the Falls .- After service, his Lordship and party drove to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Leeming, where they had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Leeming's cousins, Colonel and Mrs. England, at dinner, with several gentlemen of the neighbourhood

Thursday, June 22 .- The extreme heat of the previous day, two Sermons, two addresses, and the moving from place to place, was not without its effect upon the Bishop, in inducing some degree of fever; but by the means of a copious ablution it was happily removed, and his Lordship on the following day was able to resume his duties as usual. After breakfast he proceeded to Port Robinson, a distance of eight miles; when, considering that it thirteen persons were confirmed. The interest of the service was much increased by three adult baptisms: one of the persons, as he stated, had been baptized by a Dis-senter when very young; but doubts had arisen in his mind and much discomfort from considering that this individual did not possess a valid commission to administer this ordinance, and therefore he sought admission into the Church by baptism at the hands of a regularly author-

The day proved exceedingly hot, but the drive along the banks of the Chippawa, was pleasing,—the farms being rich and well cultivated, and the people to all appearance thriving and comfortable. The drive in returning was along the Welland Canal, which at that time,

"And be content with such things as ye have." This more confirmed and revolting, is obvious enough; still assaulting and putting to the sword all who held senground was consecrated,—a ceremony which was rearded with much interest and serious attention. Lordship and party, dined with Dr. Mewburn, and in the

evening, drove to the residence of the Rev. T. B. Fuller, at Thorold, where he arrived at time o'clock. Friday, June 23.—There are subjects of dreams which as often please as perplex us; and whether it was the effect of the peculiar occupations of the preceding days, or a desire revived in sleep which in waking hours the mind often dwells upon and nurtures, his Lordship observed that on the previous night he dreamed much of Jerusalem and the Holy Land, and that the being trans-Jerusalem and the Holy Land, and that the being transported, thus in fancy to the scene of our Blessed Saviour's pilgrimage and death quickened much an almost longing to visit that most interesting spot on earth. At my age, however, he added, I fear it will only prove a dream; and yet it is one which even by day I like to indulge.—Most heartily must it be wished by all his Lordship's friends, that a hope so natural and pure may ere long be realized!

Mr. Fuller has a very comfortable residence and a very fine family, and is very diligent and active in the performance of his duties,—the fruits of which are very visible in all the sphere of his ministerial labours. The day threatened to be wet, and a little rain fell, but it cleared up before the hour of service. In going to Church the driver foolishly took the wrong road, and instead of a few hundred yards he made by this means a circuit of three or four miles, so that it was rather past the hour of service when the Church was reached. Three clergymen, besides Mr. Fuller were in attendance. The congrega-tion was large for the place, the small church being quite full; twenty-seven candidates presented themselves for confirmation, and the Bishop, having previously preached, addressed them as usual on the duties and responsibilities they had to colombia them. they had so solemnly resumed. The parish is quite a rural one, and the situation of the church very picturesque.

There was at this time, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs-Fuller, a Miss Smith, from Chatham on the river Thames in the Western District, -a lady now somewhat advanced in life, of frank and engaging manners, and one of the most striking examples of Christian patience and resign nation, and it may be added of cheerfulness of temper, that it is our lot to meet with. In early life, she had the misfortune by a frightful accident to have both her feet frozen, so that she moves about upon her knees; and yet she is so contented, pious, and agreeable, that she renders herself an object of great interest and affection to all her acquaintance, and a particular favourite wherever she resides. Happily she possesses a small independence. resides. Happily she possesses a small independence. Her kind, gentle and considerate manner endears her particularly to children; and her example of cheerfulness together with her intelligence and usefulness, render her a valuable inmate in the families of her acquaintance.

She had been persuaded to extend her present visit to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, as well as the young people were extremely sorry, and would fain persuade her still to prolong her stay. Examples of persons like Miss Smith, bearing up against serious evils from a deep sense of religion, are most useful and ancouraging. eligion, are most useful and encouraging. His Lordship after service proceeded to St. Catherine's,

where his third son resides, but on
Saturday, June 24, it rained so incessantly that he was anabled to proceed to Niagara till after two o'clock.

Sunday, June 25.—Divine service this morning at St.

one candidates were brought forward by the Rev. T. Creen, the worthy Rector of the parish; some considerably advanced in life, and all apparently animated by a proper sense of the solemn engagement. proper sense of the solemn engagements they were now renewing.—There was also a good attendance in the atternoon, on which occasion Mr. Creen preached an ex-The town and environs of Niagara are very beautiful,

ways continue to be a favourite residence for persons desirous of an agreeable retirement and who are not de voted to any particular business. Its magnificent rise and commanding view of the Lake, and the daily arrival and starting of the Steam Boats for various quarters

Arrival of the Acadia.

By the steamer America from Rochester to Cobourg, we

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty, who is now domesticated at Windsor, contin we rejoice to hear, in good health, taking daily rides in her pony chaeton with Prince Albert, and walking in the pleasure grou of the castle when the weather permitted. THE HARVEST.

The harvest this year will be early and productive. In some stricts of the country the sickle is already in operation. istricts of the country the sickle is already in operation. all parts of the three kingdoms the accounts are encou ooth as regards the condition and the extent of the crops. with the existing abundance of money and employment of the manufacturing and labouring classes, is a pleasing feature the national prospects. The Anti-Corn Law League seems to have received its quietus. In the southern countries of Europe, the Wheat crops have

been, for the most part, secured in good order. The trade in Wheat, from these causes, is at present dull, with declining

ing nature; business there wears a healthy aspect; the numerous orders for goods, and workmen find plenty of employment

THE STATE TRIALS .- The Judges will not be in town until Friday, the 23d of August. Their Lordships shortly after receive there such a sound education as shall qualify him the such a sound education as shall qualify him to them by the House of Lords, and it is generally expected on the opposite British side, that almost the whole of the true, what claim can any body of laymen, assembling them selves, and appointing their receive there such a sound education as shall qualify him on the opposite British side, that almost the whole of the to them by the House of Lords, and it is generally expected and commerce which used to pass along this frontiation.

The present year officient of the comparatively small improvement on the opposite British side, that almost the whole of the tothem by the House of Lords, and it is generally expected and commerce which used to pass along this frontiation.

The present year officient of the comparatively small improvement on the opposite British side, that almost the whole of the tothem by the House of Lords, and it is generally expected and commerce which used to pass along this frontiation.

The present year officient of the comparatively small improvement on the opposite British side, that almost the whole of the tothem by the House of Lords, and it is generally expected and commerce which used to pass along this frontiation. rue, what claim can any body of laymen, assembling themelves, and appointing their preachers apointing themselves, have to the name of Church?

"I cannot join your body, because I see that its constitution the latter of his laborious and responsible office. His most of the Niagara River, that the increase of population and its product that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the latter of the shores of this canal, instead of the shores of the Niagara River, that the increase of population and it is, therefore, on the banks of this canal, instead of the shores of the Niagara River, that the increase of population and it is, the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the latter of the preachers, will be given on either Thursday the 29th or Friday therefore, on the banks of this canal, instead of the shores of the Niagara River, that the increase of population and it is, the present very efficient Principal, like his respected the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal that judgment in the case of Mr. D. O'Connell and the old the principal time, until the judgment on the writ of error is pronounced the improveThere will be no formal prorogation until that question is de-

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting of this ssociation took place on Monday, July 22. Captain Edward Brodrick, late of the 34th regiment, presided. Mr. W. S. Brodrick, late of the 34th regiment, presided. Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., handed in £200 from Halifax, Nova Scotistical Scotistics of the state of the scotistics of the scotistic of the scotistics of the scotistics of the scotistics of the scotistic of the scotistics of the scotistic of the scotistics of the scotistic of th In the course of a long speech, Sir V. Blake, M. P., stated he was an advocate for something more than an independent Par-liament for Ireland. He said he would defer all things to his great political leader, O'Connell; but he would endea explain his own views upon the Repeal question to the Liberator, and submit to his consideration a plan whereby it perhaps, be arranged that the Irish people should not only imperial destinies of Great Britain. For instance, supp had a Parliament in College green, for exercising an indep ent and absolute control over all matters of purely Irish inte and suppose they had beside that, a power of delegating sions of the imperial questions, would not this be a very beneficarrangement? and would it not prevent the English Parlia om interposing between Ireland and prosperity. [!]
Mr. Daniel O'Connell Jr. stated that the state prison

were severally in the enjoyment of excellent health. ceedings were more than usually dull.

GENERAL DAY OF HUMILIATON.—We notice with satisfaction that the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Murray, had with great under propriety published an interdict forbidding the priests under this jurisdiction from reading aloud from the altar the form of greatest amazement in the various chapels in Dublin; and sa indignant were the congregation of Francis street Chapel, that forwarded a strong remonstrance to the parish pries Rev. Mr. Flanagan, against his compliance with the orders of

ANOTHER MONSTER MEETING.—A requisition is on foot for a meeting on Tara-hill, on Thursday the 15th of August, the anniversary of the monster meeting of 1843. Its objects "to prepare an addres to the Liberator, to prepare a petition Parliament, and to declare in the calm and earnest spirit of peace, the determination of the people of the county of Mesth to persevere in seeking, he peace of the county of means, o persevere in seeking, by peaceful and constitutional me

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISIT OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH TO ENGLAND. hel well known that King Louis Philippe has promised to pay he Majesty a visit this autumn. It is now understood that he was to be was undergoing repairs and being enlarged. This noble and important canal opens many thousand miles of navigation, and will be the channel for the produce of hundreds of millions of acres in the western part of this great colony to the Atlantic.

From Port Robinson his Lordship of the produce of hundreds of millions of acres in the western part of this great colony to the Atlantic.

Windsor, and will not visit London.

ty and gentry of the neighbourhood and the inhabitants of THE LACHINE CANAL.—The works at the outlet of the La-

from that weight of taxation which would inevitably follow any Bytown Gazette.

The province by this time must be generally convinced that the true constitutional principles of Responsible Government are these which having been liberally granted are faithfully adhered to by her Majesty's Government, and that the agitation so wantonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has no object either beneficial for the people or compatible with the existence of Canada as as integral mention of the Reitish Em.

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The pro-

August, ts objects Repeal, etition to spirit of of Meath

increasing population in the West end of Toronto.

Ere another year has elapsed our City will, with God's blessing, bave her three churches east, west and centre to accommodate the great number of members of the Church of England and Ireland within her bounds. Most heartily do we loin in the preserve contribution in the preserve contribution of the service approach.

join in the prayer contained in this portion of the service ap-This corner-stone of the foundation we lay in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; and may God Almighty grant that the building thus begun in his name may be happily earled on to its complete termination, without injury or accident, it may be consecrated and set apart for Him and his service, to the honour of his Name, and the salvation of the

vily upon industrious tradesmen in their situation. the subject of Foundries, we have no doubt that our contemporaries will again very properly direct attention to the danger of tolerating them in the town [Toronto]; the consequence nvariably being, that, in the case of a fire occurring, although it may not actually originate with them, when they once ignite, the destruction that ensues is terrible.

ogether with tanneries and similar nuisanses, ought not to be

Thes of the Streets in this City:-	
Old Name.	New Name.
Lot-street	Queen-Street.
Richmond-street)	
Hospital-street	Richmond-street.
Simcoe-street	
Newgate-street }	Adelaide-street.
Adelaide-street	
Next street on N. of Lot-street	Albert-street.
William-street)	Simcoe-street.
Grave-street }	
New-street	Nelson-street.
Street to Roman Catholic Church	Power-street.
Mill-street	Trinity-street.
Upper George-street	Victoria-street.
Broad Lane	Boulton-street.
Market-street	Wellington-street.
TRUST AND LOUN COMMINE WAR	bonnes to atake that

this useful institution will, without doubt, be organised and in successful operation in a few months. The draft of the Charton Board of Trade, and submitted to that Body for their final approximation The Stock is favorably regarded by the London Capand a very considerable amount already subscribed .twithstanding innumerable obstacles, this great measure has thus been successfully carried through by the untiring energy and ability of R. S. Atcheson, Esq., to whom, Upper Canada owes a deep debt of gratitude. We hope in a week or two to be able to announce his safe arrival from England, for the purpose of making the necessary preliminary arrangements in this Province.—Chronich

Welland Canal,—The enlarged Works connecting lakes Evic and Ontario are in a state of great forwardness—those on the feeder approaching nearly to completion. The steamboat lock at Broad Creek, built by McCulloch, Clark & Co., is now finished.

Montreal,

His excellency the Governor General make the following appointments, viz:

Thomas Worthington, Esquire, to finished, except hanging the gates, and is considered one of the best structures in the province: the piers at Port Maitland, the Majesty's Custums. mouth of the Grand River, are in a forward state; and within one month this imporant channel will be opened—important, inasmuch as it will be an open outlet from lake Eric, fifty-four miles west of D. Powell, Esquire, to be kept at Niagara. miles west of Buffalo, and above the barrier of ice which keeps that port closed for many days, and in some years weeks in the spring. Owners of vessels which can now pass through this canal may, therefore, prepare, with confidence, for the opening of this navigation early in the ensuing year.

In addition to the specific content of the specific c

In addition to the above, there is every prospect that the locks from St. Catharines to Thorold will be completed on the enlarged scale—150 feet long by $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide—during the present fall. he contractors are making the most strenuous exertions to effeet this object, and unless some unforeseen obstacle occurs it will be accomplished. The four locks (Nos. 4 to 7,) contracted for heart of the contracted for heart of th for by Mr. Barnet, will be fininished this month as well as the value of the fining (Nos. 8 and 9,) by Boyce, Courtwright & Co.; also, one by Mr. Signey and sold the by Show & Oning (Nos. 8 and 9,) by Boyce, Courtwright & Co.; also, one by Mr. Signey and sold the by Show & Oning (Nos. 8 and 9,) by Boyce, Courtwright & Co.; also, one by Mr. Signey and sold the by Show & Oning (Nos. 8 and 9,) by Boyce, Courtwright & Co.; also, one by Mr. Signey and sold the by Show & Oning (Nos. 8 and 9,) by Boyce, Courtwright & Co.; also, one by Mr. Signey and sold the by Show & Oning (Nos. 8 and 9,) by Boyce, Courtwright & Co.; also, one by Mr. Signey and sold the by Show & Oning (Nos. 8 and 9,) by Boyce, Courtwright & Co.; also, one by Mr. Signey and sold the by Show & Oning (Nos. 8 and 9,) by Boyce, Courtwright & Co.; also, one by Mr. Signey and sold the sold t so, one by Mr. Simmerman, and another by Sharp & Quinn; and we hope in another month to announce the certainty of the

e locks will be creditable to the engineers and contractors, as well as to the province: the material of which they are constraint is pleasing to witness the zeal manifested by the different conlively satisfaction to announce that the best spirit and feeling this Parsonage on Wed prevails among every description of mechanics and labourers, all of set. of whom are employed at good wages. A number of teams we understand are required, and constant employment will be given for the remainder of the season.—St. Catherines Journal.

by and gentry of the neighbourhood and the inhabitants of Lome will east other in a figure grow in the control of the second of

the late Executive Council, and which was defeated by the management of the town of Brantford, in reference to a meeting lately attempted to be held in that town by a few of the adherents of the late Executive Council, and which was defeated by the carry and good feeling of the great majority of the town's rearry and good feeling of the great majority of the town's rearry and good feeling of the great majority of the town's rearry and good feeling of the great majority of the town's rearry and good feeling of the great majority of the town's step in the progress of this great work. On Saturday last, the roadway was so far completed as to be passable for both foot may have shown to support her Majesty's government and uphold the crown and constitution.

I shall ever remember with graititude the exertions of those who not only profess a desire to maintain the connexion of this colony with the mother country, but also manifest by their sace to the prospect of the Suth Towers. In the afternoon a small party, including the colony with the mother country, but also manifest by their sace to the prospect of the Suth Towers. In the afternoon as amall party, including the colony with the mother country, but also manifest by their sace to the prospect of the Suth Towers. In the afternoon as amall party, including the colony with the mother country, but also manifest by their sace the such that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that they are sincerely bent on securing a continuance of that th

BUILDING IN MONTREAL.—The following notice we find in Montreal.

to by her Majesty's Government, and that the agnation so that tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited during the last eight months has tonly and recklessly excited for the 30th, or early on the morning of the 31st ult, a span of horses were stolen from the sable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr. Thomas Foster, of Millprook. Although the stable of Mr.

pleasure, has returned from Red River, in excellent health, having suffered little from the fatigues of his journey.

Sr. George's Church.—Yesterday the Lord Bishop of Torouto laid the foundation stone of St. George's Church, on land generously granted for that holy purpose by William H. Boulton, Esq., and in the street leading from Lot-street to the middle of the building from Lot-street to the Cathedral at two o'clock and a Sermon in aid of the building His Lordship then, attended by such of the Clergy as were large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Salt, Potch ask Kettles, Ploughs, &c., with almost every article suited to the farming population, by whom he has ever been sustained. He trusts his old customers will call and examine his stock and terms, and as he knows there is no friendship in trade, he expects their support only in so far as he can supply as well and as cheap increasing population in the West end of Toronto.

Ere another year has clapsed our City will, with God's Large assortment of the lakes, for it cannot in the province with them.

—Port Hope Gazette.

A Sexysille Man.—Mr. Cameron advertises in the Sandwich Express, from date of Port Sarnia, that he "having determined to give up politics and stick to his own business, has just branches appertaining to a politic and finished four trunched from Montreal and Quebec, where he has purchased a large assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Salt, Potch as the farming population, by whom he has ever been sustained. He trusts his old customers will call and examine his stock and terms, and as he knows there is no friendship in trade, he expects their support only in so far as he can supply as well and as cheap as any other man, which he pledges himself to do."

We wish more people would follow Mr. Malcolm Cameron's example.

We wish more people would follow Mr. Malcolm Cameron's accomplishments in their children.

We wish more people would follow Mr. Malcolm Cameron's accomplishments in their children.

We wish more people would fo

possible to insist too much on the value of this excellent series of works; they are so suitable in many ways to the wants of a rising community, that we believe they constitute quite a new feature in Colonial history. In the first place, at the price of a few shillings, they put within the reach of almost every man, works that are in England sold for pounds. In the next place, the form in which we receive them, paper covers, while suffi-MURRAY'S COLONIAL LIBRARY .- We think that it is hardly Boarders.

THE YOUNG LADIES Served and set spart for Him and the solution of me, from generation to generation to generation the solution of the solution of me, from generation to generation the solution of the solution of me, from generation to generation to generation the solution of the soluti ERECTION OF FOUNDRIES IN TOWNS.— With reference to e subject of Foundries, we have no doubt that our contem-(if they have not already began to do so) will henceforward come here to take in cargoes of timber. M. Duberger will continue his survey from hence in an eastern direction, following he line of coast, as long as the season will permit. He is instructed to survey the courses of the rivers as far inland as he To say the least, such buildings, exclusive of the danger at-

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER COMPANY .- Every body has TORONTO.—The following changes have been made in the matic efforts have been made to develope its hidden treasures. A large tract of country, embracing the mineral district, was purchased by our Government from the Indians in 1842, and the Government at once adopted the policy, and we think it was a wise one, of granting leases to practical miners, of such portions as they should select for their mining operations. The doubtless warrant to its pupils future success and superiority in a Collegiate or Professional Course of Study. tract thus selected, is termed a location, and embraces three miles square, or nine square miles of land; and the proprieter of the lease enjoys the exclusive possession of it for nine years, upon paying to the Government six per cent of the mineral,

locations, said to be well selected, and rich in copper ore, and are now actively engaged in prosecuting their business, and we wish them success in their enterprise. Their head quarters are at Eagle Harbor, on Point Kewenan; about twenty Cornish miners, under the superintendance of C. A Gratiot, of Mineral Point, are now digging the ore; the company do not intend commencing the melting process until next spring. Mr. C. Douglass, late assistant to Dr. Hongation, St. Louis, Indied number of young gentlemen, whom he will prepare for the University of King's College.

Reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Vice President of King's College.

August, 1844.

S68-5

by the company as their geologist, and is now upon the ground.

The Hon. David Henshaw, of Boston, one of the trustees of the company, passed through Detroit yesterday, on his way to Eagle Harbor, accompanied by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, one of the most distinguished geologists in our country. Their ob-

Montreal, 17th August, 1844. His excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

Thomas Worthington, Esquire, to be a Surveyer o. Her John Powell, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Lin

Agnew P. Farrell, to be Registrar of the County of Haldimand, in the place of John Lyons, Esquire, deceased, and the

Friday Evening, August 16.

ASHES .- Pots are in pretty good demand at previous quotations, say 23s. 9d. @ 24s. p cwt. Pearls are not so ready of sale at 24s. 6d. @ 24s. 9d. av cwt. FLOUR.—We are told that several parcels of Canada Fine

hands a day or two since .- Montreal Courier.

Mohawk Parsonage, B. Q. 19th August, 1844.

MRS. GILKISON BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto, and to her friends generally throughout the the Province, that on the 9th day of September next, she will

the form in which we receive them, paper covers, while sufficient as they are to preserve the volumes from injury in the hands of a careful person, yet affords the opportunity of afterwards binding them in a composition of the sufficient as they are to preserve the volumes from injury in the hands of a careful person, yet affords the opportunity of afterwards binding them in a composition of the sufficient as they are to preserve the volumes from injury in the hands of a careful person, yet affords the opportunity of afterwards binding them in a composition of the sufficient as they are to preserve the volumes from injury in the hands of a careful person, yet affords the opportunity of afterwards binding them in a composition of the sufficient as they are to preserve the volumes from injury in the hands of a careful person, yet affords the opportunity of afterwards burgle, Samuel Street, Esq., Niagara Falls; Thomas McCor-

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

WANTED, in this Institution, an Assistant Master, qualified to teach the French language, and to take part in the general business of the School. Salary from Government.—Residence with Head Master. Application to be made, by letter, (post paid), and testimonials of character and ability, to be forwarded to the Head Master, on or before the 20th of August, instant.

The business of the Institution will be resumed, after the mmer Recess, on Monday, the 2nd of September next, at O o'clock, A.M.,—the usual time of meeting.

There are at present a few vacancies for Resident Pupils.

The practical and solid system of Instruction maintained in this School, throughout the whole range of Reading, will The a Collegiate or Professional Course of Study.
M. C. CROMBIE,

Head Master 2nd August, 1844.

MR. CROMBIE will receive, as PRIVATE PUPILS, a

IN a Clergyman's family, resident in Canada West, as governess to three girls between the ages of nine and fourteen years, a lady accustomed to tuition, competent to teach the usual branches of a good English education and to instruct likewise in French, Music, and Drawing. Apply (post paid) . Alexander N. Bethune, Cobourg.

EDUCATION.

A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instrucapply to Mr. CHAMPION, Church Depository, King Street. Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

A most desirable residence for a Private Family, A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, Or the Captains of Vessels navigating Lake Ontario.

THE HOUSE is in the Cottage style, nearly new, built in the most substantial manner of wood, with a good Stone Cellar underneath, and contains five Bed rooms, Drawing-roo Parlour, Kitchen, Pantry, and Closets, &c. &c. The Yard and Garden occupy balf an acre, forming three good Building Lots, all enclosed with a close Thorn Hedge and Picketed Fence.— The Garden is well stocked with a variety of choice Fruit Trees, in full bearing. The situation is within the limits of the picturesque and rising town of Port Hope, near to the Lake nore, and on the West side of the Harbour, possessing one of

Port Hope, 12th August, 1844.

FOR SALE.

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.

University of King's College. THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

8 Nat. Phil. 11 Biblic. Lit. 12 Classics. 2 Exper. Phil.	AFERA NO. 18	10 Evidences. 11 Classics. 12 Nat. Phil.	it eids	10 Classics. 11 Math's. 12 Chemistry	, mana	
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FACULTY OF MEDICINE. ECTURES will be delivered according to the subjoined

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H. SULLIVAN, M.R.C.S.L.	10	10	10	10	10	17
W. C. GWYNNE, M.B.	north the				7	
Anatomy and Physiology	11	11	11	11	11	all.
H. H. CROFT, Esq.	35 gg	1000	1			
Chemistry	12	12	12	12	12	1
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G. HERRICK, M.D.		100		TO SE		ST W
Midwifery, &c	4		4	1000	4	100
W. B. NICOL, Esq.	18.10	100	NT.	The second	N.A.	A.
Mat. Medica and Pharmacy	1	4	13.3	4		2

Registrar King's College. Toronto, August 6, 1844.

of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and 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 April, 1844.

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 EVENING, 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 remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE.

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

one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844.

General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at o. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will

Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Par-ment, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartnership Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal N. B.—All letters must be post-paid.

Montreal, 1st June, 1844. NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he is returned from England, where he has selected, om some of the first manufactories in England, an elegant and

extensive assortment of CUT AND PLAIN GLASS; CHINA, IN FANCY PATTERNS, WHITE AND WHITE AND GOLD;

IVANHOE WARE, IN TEA AND BREAKFAST SETS; Toilet Ware, &c., with Crockery and London

Stone Ware of every description; And from the newness of style and pattern, combined with their the most beautiful prospects to be found in Canada.

For further particulars apply to Mr. M. Jellett, on the caunot fail to give every satisfaction to a discerning public. Terms, Cash. The lowest price asked and no abatement. Country Merchants can be well supplied by the Crate or Hhd.

> THOMAS WHEELER, ENGRAVER, &c.

191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND Copies of this Book have been published. Orders received by the Subscriber, and

by Booksellers generally. ALEX. DAVIDSON.

Niagara, 5th August, 1844. New and Splendid Assortment of Summer Goods.

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

A beautiful assortment of VESTINGS. Cobourg, June 17, 1844. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

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

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

Toronto, May 23, 1844.

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 assortjust received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from Adam & Edes, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve.

BEVER AND AGUE.

For this socurse of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy to there medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

Foundance of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy to the remedicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be cured.

Foundance of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy to the Life Medicines.

Screys.

Screys.

Screys.

Screys.

Screys.

Screys.

Workis, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines.

Foundance of retief by the Life Medicines.

Screys.

Screys.

Screys.

Screys.

Workis, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines.

General Debility.

Gond.

Giddiness.

MOTICE.

AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHCENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every
patent.

He would also embrace this opportunity of recommending to
their favourable notice Mr. THOMAS BILTON, who has
taken his establishment, and is in every respect application. taken his establishment, and is in every respect qualified to give general satisfaction.

Toronto, May 13, 1844.

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 369 No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

[LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has
purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON.
and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT
TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his
predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the
patronage so favourably extended to him.
T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the
REST Worst of England Expend Cloths, Cassimeres.

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

Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and BARRISTER AT LAW.

extensive assortment of SPECTACLES, adapted to every CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the State of

Toronto, 17th July, 1844. JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced ousiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and nunctuality in husiness, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria ow. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, PIRECT 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 frommongery 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. WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker,

STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c.

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

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. 40, 233, King Street, 200 dones 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

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY,

No. 2, Richmond Place, Youge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843.

Cobourg, August 15, 1844.

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers, DLAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS, Magdalene......do-

157 King-st, Toronfo. DENTISTRY.

P. 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. 362-tf

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES OF

POBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of

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Asthma.

Aute and Chronic Rheumatism. Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found inval. Legrosy.

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MERCURIAL DISEASES. Newithout them.
Bilious Cholic and Serous. Colds and Coughs.

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piles of 35 years standing by the
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Pains in the head, side, back, CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this dis-Corrupt Humors. Dyspersia. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines im-

Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.
RHEUMATISM.— Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Me-dicines. Rush of Blood to the head.

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The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariam," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritams" are copy-righted, therefore those who procure the m with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C. W. SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

Toronto, February 2, 1843. N. G. HANI,

Office over the Post-Office, совоина. 365-3ш Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

F. H. HALL. AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S,

MARKET SQUARE. Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON)

No. 128, KING STREET,

JUST PUBLISHED, THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING, EXPLAINED in an Address to a Student of Upper Canada College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. Scott Burn. Price 3s. For sale by Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dun-

das; and by the publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. Toronto, August 1, 1844. BIRTHS. At Goderich, C.W. on the 5th July, the lady of John Galt,

Ssq., Registrar of the county of Huron, of a daughter. At Woodlawn Cottage, Howard, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Walter Patterson, of a son.

At Kingston, on the 15th inst., the Lady of the Rev. T. H. At Kingston, on the 17th inst., Mrs. W. Allan Geddes, of

On the 18th inst., at Earsham Cottage, Clarke, the lady of John Turner Day, Esq., of a daughter. MARRIED.

At Grimsby, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Rector of that place, the Rev. J. L. Alexander, Missionary of Binbrook and Saltfleet, to Emilia, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Robert Nelles. DIED.

On the 17th inst., after a protracted illness, aged 31 years, Harriet, the wife of the Rev. H. Patton, Rector of Kemptville.
On Friday last, at his residence near St. Davids, after five days illness, Major David Secord, aged one day less than 85 years. The deceased was born at New York, and when the Provinces which are now called the United States of America rebelled, he entered the service of his Sovereign at a very early rebelled, he entered the service of his Sovereign at a very early age, and was on all occasions conspicuous for his courage and loyalty. He was one of the "noble band of brothers" who commenced the settlement of this part of the Province under Gov. Simcoe. He was twice elected a member of the House of Assembly, and during the last war was Major of the 2nd Regt, of Lincoln Mittia, and highly distinguished him-elf at the battles of Chippawa and Lundy's Lane, as well as on other occasions. During the war Major Secord suffered severely in his sions. During the war Major Secord suffered severely in his property, and his numerous memorials in reference to his own losses and to the claims of the Militia have of late yeare made his name as well known to the members of the Legislature, as his gallant conduct in earlier days had made it familiar to the student of Canadian history. His remains were interred on Sunday last, and were attended to the grave by an immense concourse of relatives and friends .- Niagara Chronicle.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 22: HORSE-SHOEING AND FARRIERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to the inhabitants of Cobourg and vicinity, for their liberal patronage since his re-commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has added to his establishment an experienced Horse-Shoer and Farrier, who engages to cure the usual Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Good Stabling for Horses under treatment.

He has also engaged a good Steel Spring-Maker.

B. SMALL.

B. SMALL.

Cobourg, August 15, 1844.

Heters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 22:

C. Brent Esq., rem.; Rev. S. Armour, rem.; Rev. W. M. Shaw, for Mr. Gerard Patterson, rem.; Rev. A. Palmer; F. Griffin Esq., (rem. for vol. S, also G. and P. for vols. 7 and 8);

J. T. Day Esq.; Amos Wright Esq.; Walter Patterson Esq., (subscription for Church Society); Rev. H. Patton; Hon. T. Daly; Thos. Champion Esq. (money); Lord Bishop of Montreal, (too late for present No.); Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. W. F. S. Harper; J. H. Hagarty Esq. (his key, rem.; T. R. Heslop Esq.; Rev. T. Creen; A. Dixon Jr. Esq.; rem.; James Covernton Esq.

370-tf Esq., rem.; James Covernton Esq.

N.B.-Also, an entire new stock of TORONTO MARKET.—During the last few days, several loads of the new crop, of different kinds, and of a very excellent desntire line being completed, so as to ensure the opening of the whole route in the spring. Great credit will be due to the en-NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of Groceries, Teas, Wines, and Liquors, A NEW and well built Stone Cortage, which good land, beautifully situated in the romantic and thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the street of Gore. terprising and spirited contractors, who will have completed the cription, have been brought to market, and admit of the following quotations:—Wheat, 3s. to 4s.; Oats, 1s. 3s. to 1s. 5d. Which will be sold at the lowest possible rates. WILLIAM HARRIS. lantity of work, within the same time in America. Barley, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per bushel. New Potatoes also are fetching 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per bushel. — British Canadian. the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore. Opposite Stone's Hotel Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable King Street, Toronto, July, 1844. structed is of the very best description, and the workmanship not surpassed in any other public work on this continent. It is pleasured in any other public work of the different con-Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair.

Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and Pleasing to witness the zeal manifested by the different contactors to complete their respective jobs, and it affords the most wirely satisfaction to announce that the best spirit and feeling this Parsonage on Wednesday and Thursday the 18th and 19th the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel rily. The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.

Tuesday, August 13 .- 9 to 1 to 1 to clock. NATURAL THEOLOGY.

1. What is meant by prospective contrivances?

State a few instances of such? And of what are they

2. What peculiar properties do we discover in the eyes of birds and fishes, respectively, adapted to their | calumnies does he allude? peculiar wants?

3. In what way is a partial deviation from the general economy of the animal frame, a proof of design? And how is such manifest in the covering of animals?

by Paley? and state some instances of such compensation in animals?

Wherein does it show contrivance? And what would neque de victus exceptionibus, neque de sollemnitatihave been the effect of a different proportion between attraction and distances?

6. What is the objection to the doctrine of appetencies? To what special cases can it be shewn to be inapplicable?

7. How do you reply to the objection, that so much that bears the appearance of chance is visible cita?" in the world? And what cases can be adduced in which the benefits of such apparent chance are manifest?

8. How is the Unity of the Deity to be demonstrated from the structure and operations of the universe?

AUTHENTICITY AND INSPIRATION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

indirect Revelation?

God should communicate an extraordinary revelation patri et fidelis et carus est, non separatur, sicut nec of himself? and how is its reasonableness asserted by rivus à fonte, nec radius à sole; quia et aqua fontis Lord Bolingbroke?

3. How do you meet the affirmation, that philosophers of modern times have inculcated sound views of potest." morality, even while they denied revelation?

4. What would be the objection to a direct revelation to every person individually? and by what objection strengthened?

5. What argument is to be drawn from the cir- victi, secedere cum suffragatoribus suis maluerunt, cumstantiality of the records of the Old Testament, quam eos ferre præpositos, quibus concupierant ipsi and how do they, in this respect, contrast with pro- ante præponi."

6. Trace back the continuity of the chain of evi- refer in this latter passage? dence in reference to the Pentateuch, from the time of our Saviour, through successive stages of the Jew- sent circumstances in the Church? ish history, to the days of Moses.

7. What circumstances support the belief that of Lactantius? and how is this elucidated by his his-Moses must have composed the Pentateuch during an tory? unsettled state of the Jews?

Moses which proves that they would not have been ders his testimony to the necessity of unity particularly accepted by the Jews without a persuasion of their valuable? Divine authority?

9. What objections are drawn from the use of ex- tise:pressions in the Pentateuch, indicating a later date than the alleged time of its composition; and how lum quæ sunt aperta et manifesta, sed et astutæ frau- βλίψεσιν εἰδότες, ὅτι ἡ θλίψις ὑπομονὴν καare such to be explained?

10. What remarkable coincidence are we presented with in the alliance of Abraham's son to a granddaughter of his brother? and what bearing has this fact upon the extraordinary parts of Isaac's birth?

11. In what peculiar respect do we observe an individuality in the character of Jacob? In what instances is it shewn? and what is the inference from it, et per nimium credentium populum sedes suas ac temas developed in the sacred history?

with stalks of flax?

14. What circumstance in the sacred history serves Moab, out of fear of Saul? and what do we infer from 15. What circumstances can be discovered in the existiment."

Sacred History which appear to afford a clue to the hostility entertained by Ahithophel against David? and what does this discovery serve to shew? 16. What circumstance accounts for the reluctance

of Elijah, when persecuted in Israel, to take shelter in Judah? And of what is this a proof?

EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

1. What would be the effect of the species of experience to which it is alleged by Hume that miracles | lish :-must coincide?

2. What were the grounds of objection to Christianity, at its first propagation, on the part of the Jews and Heathens, respectively?

3. What notice is taken by profane writers of the sufferings of the first Christians? How do you account for the obscure and incidental character of such notice? and how does this affect the value of their testimony?

4. What can be adduced from the Apostolical Fathers to prove that Christianity was a persecuted religion?

5. What testimony in relation to Christ is found in Josephus? and if such be spurious what does it leave us to infer?

6. How does it appear that the religious rites and usages of the early Christians sprang out of the narrative now in our hands, and that they were not framed subsequently to the publication of such narrative? 7. How is the authenticity of the Scriptures of the

New Testament proved by the testimony and conduct of heretics in the first three centuries? 8. Of what nature are tentative miracles? State some instances of such? and how do they differ from

the miracles of Christ? 9. Under what suspicion does the alleged miracle of Vespasian at Alexandria labour? and in what re-

spects does it differ from the Christian miracles? 10. Why is it unreasonable to suppose that the to find fruit upon this tree, though "the time of figs prophecies contained in the New Testament in refe- was not yet."

rence to the destruction of Jerusalem, were inserted after that event? 11. State some instances of the candour of the miracles?

writers of the New Testament, and the impression to which these must naturally lead.

12. What marks of identity in the character of Christ can be produced from the four Evangelists, ish sects. where the narratives are not founded upon the same

the Gospel differs from any which had previously any such custom still exist? been inculcated, and shew how this supports the divine authority of the Christian religion?

14. What coincidences, incidental and obviously undesigned, can you point out between St. John's Gospel, and those of the other three Evangelists?

Tuesday, August 13 .- 3 to 5 } o'clock. THE LATIN FATHERS.

1. Who was TERTULLIAN? When did he live?

What are the peculiarities of his style? And what αραι τὰ ἰμάτια αὐτέ. erroneous opinions did he adopt in his later days? 2. Translate the following from his "Liber Apolo-

"Si certum est denique nos nocentissimos esse, cur a vobis ipsis aliter tractamur, quam pares nostri, id est, ceteri nocentes? cum ejusdem noxæ eadem trac- and why was there a peculiar propriety in advising a tatio deberet intervenire. Quodcunque dicimur, cum | flight to them?

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, alii dicuntur, et proprio ore et mercenaria advocatione utuntur ad innocentiæ suæ commendationem. Re- of desolation?" spondendi, altercandi facultas patet, quando nec liceat indefensos et inauditos omnino damnari. Sed chris- house-top in this passage, as also to the winter season tianis solis nihil permittitur loqui, quod caussam pur- and the sabbath-day. get, quod veritatem defendat, quod judicem non faciat

(1.) To what custom does the expression "altercandi facultas" refer, and can you illustrate it from any profane author?

(2.) In using the word "nocentissimos," to what

3. Translate the following:-

"Sed quoniam edidimus, antiquissimis Judæorum instrumentis sectam istam esse suffultam, quam aliquanto novellam, ut Tiberiani temporis, plerique sci- the Proverbs? 4. What is meant by "compensation," as adduced unt, profitentibus nobis quoque; fortasse an hoc nomine de statu ejus retractetur, quasi sub umbraculo insignissimæ religionis, certe licitæ, aliquid propriæ 5. What is the principle of centripetal forces? præsumptionis abscondat, vel quia præter ætatem, bus dierum, neque de ipso signaculo corporis, neque de consortio nominis cum Judæis agimus, quod utique opporteret, si eidem deo manciparemur?

(1.) To what does he allude in the expression "certe licitæ?" and how is the same thing referred to in the Acts of the Apostles? (2.) When did Christianity become a "religio li-

TIUS:diversum dicimus, nec utrumque secernimus, quia nec | ferred to? pater sine filio potest; nec filius à patre secerni; siquidem nec pater sine filio nuncupari, nec filius potest sine patre generari. Cum igitur et pater filium faciat, et filius fiat, una utrique mens, unus spiritus, una sub-1. What is the difference between a direct and an stantia est; sed ille quasi exuberans fons est; hic tanquam defluens ex eo rivus: ille tanquam sol; hic 2. Why is there no inconsistency in the belief that quasi radius à sole porrectus: qui quoniam summo

in rivo est, et solis lumen in radio: æque neque vox ab ore sejungi, nec virtus, aut manus à corpore divelli "Fuerunt quidam nostrorum vel minus stabilita fide, vel minus docti, vel minus cauti, qui dissidium facerent unitatis, et ecclesiam dissiparent. Sed ii, quorum fides fuit lubrica, cum Deum nosse se, et coexample in the Old Testament is the force of such lere simularent, augendis opibus, et honori studentes, affectabant maximum sacerdotium; et à potioribus

(1.) To what class of separatists does Lactantius

(2.) In what way are his words applicable to pre-(3.) What is the general character of the writings

5. When did CYPRIAN flourish? What gave rise 8. What is there in the nature of the laws of to his treatise "de Unitate Ecclesiæ?" and what ren-

6. Translate the following passages from this trea-

"Cavenda sunt autem, fratres dilectissimi, non sodis subtilitate fallentia. Quid vero astutius, quid ne τεργαζεται. subtilius, quam ut Christi adventu detectus ac prostratus Inimicus (postquam lux gentibus venit, et sospitandis hominibus salutare lumen effulsit, ut surdi auditum gratæ spiritalis admitterent, aperirent ad Deum oculos suos cœci, infirmi æterna sanitate revalescerent, claudi ad Ecclesiam currerent, muti claris vocibus et précibus orarent) videns ille idola derelicta, pla deserta, excogitaverit novam fraudem, ut sub ipso 12. What minute coincidence do we discover in christiani nominis titulo fallat incautos? Hæreses stated in the 7th chapter of the Book of Numbers? tem corrumperet, scinderet unitatem. Quos detinere what inference is to be drawn from it? 13. What remarkable coincidence are we presend with in the account of Rahab's covering the spies design the name of St. James? and what internal evidence of St. James? and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every o'clock; and will leave homines, et dum sibi appropinquasse jam lumini, atque of his locality does it contain? evasisse seculi noctem videntur, alias nescientibus te- 24. What were the periods of "the early and the to explain the fact of David's sending his family to nebras rursus infundit; ut cum Evangelio Christi, et latter rain," mentioned in James v. 7? and what sort cum observatione ejus, et lege non stantes, Christianos of "riches" are referred to in verse 2? se vocent; et ambulantes in tenebris, habere se lumen

"Nemo existimet bonos Ecclesia posse discedere. δε εν ενί, γεγονε πάντων ενοχος. Triticum non rapit ventus, nec arborem solida radice fundatam procella subvertit. Inanes paleæ tempestate jactantur, invalidæ arbores turbinis incursione evertuntur.'

Wednesday, August 14.—10 to 1½ o'clock. GREEK TESTAMENT.

1. Translate the following into Latin and Eng-

Διὰ τέτο, ίδε, ἐγὼ ἀποσέλλω πρὸς ὑμᾶς προφήτας, κ) σοφές, κ) γραμματείς και έξ αὐτων αποκτενείτε καὶ σαυρώσετε, καὶ έξ αὐτών μασιώσετε εν ταίς συναγωγαίς ύμων, και διώξετε ἀπὸ πόλεως ἐις πόλιν

"Οπως έλθη εφ' ύμᾶς πᾶν αΐμα δίκαιον, εκχυνόμενον ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, ἀπὸ τε αίματος "Αξελ τε δικαίε, έως τε αίματος Ζαχαρίε υίε Βαραχίε, δν φονεύσατε μεταξύ τε νας και τε δυσιαςηρίς. 'Αμήν λεγω ύμιν, ήξει ταυτα πάντα ἐπὶ τὴν

γενεάν ταύτην. (1.) Why is Abel called "righteous?"

how is the name Barachias to be accounted for? 2. Translate the following into English:-

Καὶ τῆ ἐπαύριον ἐξελθόντων αὐτῶν ἀπὸ Βηθανίας, ἐπείνασε.

Καὶ ίδων συκήν μακρόθεν, έχεσαν φύλλα, ηλθεν εί άρα ευρήσει τι έν αὐτη κỳ έλθων ἐπ' αὐτὴν, ἐδὲν εὖρεν εἰ μὴ φύλλα ἐ γὰρ ἦν καιρὸς

Καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς ὁ Ἰησες, εἶπεν αὐτῆ. Μηκέτι έκ σε είς τον αίωνα μηδείς καρπον φάγοι κ ήκεον οί μαθηταὶ αὐτε. (1.) At what season of the year did this probably

take place? (2.) Explain the reason of our Lord's expectation

(3.) Why does not this blasting of the fig-tree contradict the general merciful character of our Lord's

(4.) What moral was designed to be conveyed by this circumstance?

3. Give a brief account of the three principal Jew-

4. It is said, John xiii. 18, "He that eateth bread

with me, hath lifted up his heel against me:"-By 13. State a few instances in which the morality of what custom of the times is this illustrated, and does 5. Translate the following into English:-

"Οταν εν ίδητε το βδέλυγμα τῆς ἐρημώσεως, τὸ ρηθεν διὰ Δανιὴλ τε προφήτε, ές ώς εν τόπω άγίω (δ άναγινώσκων νοείτω)

Τότε οἱ ἐν τῆ Ἰεδαία φευγέτωσαν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη. Ο επί τε δώματος, μη καταβαινέτω άραί τι έκ τῆς οἰκίας αύτε. Καὶ ὁ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ, μὴ ἐπιτρεψάτω ὀπίσω

Οὐαὶ δὲ ταῖς ἐν γασρὶ ἐχέσαις κὴ ταῖς Ͽηλα-

ζέσαις ἐν ἐκείναις ταῖς ἡμέραις. Προσεύχεσθε δὲ ἵνα μὴ γένηται ἡ φυγὴ ὑμῶν χειμώνος, μηδέ έν σαββάτω. HAS just received a large and fashionable assortment of Goods, which he would request his friends and the pub-(1.) What "mountains" are meant in this passage;

lic generally to call and examine.

(2.) What do you understand by the "abomination

(3.) Explain the propriety of the allusion to the

6. Derive αποσυναγωγος. Did this exclusion extend no further than the deprivation of a religious privilege? Illustrate this from some passage in the Old Testament, and also from the language of St. Paul to the Hebrews. 7. Explain the term εὐεργέται in Luke xxii. 25;

and the expression καθίσησθε έπὶ θρόνων in verse 30. 8. What difference is there in the oxog mentioned

in Matt. xxvii. 34, and Luke xxiii. 36? Can you illustrate the expression, as first used, by any passage in 9. Translate into Latin and English the following:

Σαῦλος δὲ μᾶλλον ἐνεδυναμέτο, καὶ συνέχυνε ες Ίεδαίες τές κατοικέντας εν Δαμασκώ, συμδιβάζων ὅτι ἔτός ἐτιν ὁ Χριτός.

'Ως δέ έπληρεντο ήμέραι ίκαναὶ, συνεθελεύσαντο οί Ίεδαῖοι ἀνελεῖν αὐτόν.

Έγνώσθη δὲ τῷ Σαῦλῳ ἡ ἐπιθελὴ αὐτῶν παρετήρεν τε τὰς πύλας ἡμέρας τε κ) νυκτός, ὅπως αὐτὸν ἀνέλωσι.

Λαθόντες δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ νυκτὸς, καθῆκαν διὰ τε τείχες, χαλάσαντες εν σπυρίδι. (1.) What is properly the signification of συμβι-

10. Translate into English and explain the followng verse :-Ήσαν δὲ προσκαρτερέντες τῆ διδαχή τῶν

άποσόλων, κὰ τῆ κοινωνία, κὰ τῆ κλάσει τῦ άρτε, κ) ταίς προσευχαίς. 11. Explain κλωντές τε κατ' οίκον αρτον, in Acts ii. 46

12. How many hours of prayer had the Jews, and illustrate this from passages in the Psalms and in Daniel?

13. Explain αγραμματοι and ιδιωται in Acts iv. 13. 14. Explain the terms Eβραιος, Ιουδαιος, and Έλληνιστης.

15. What is the difference between Liberti and Libertini? and to what may the former also refer? 16. Explain ανθυπατος in Acts xiii. 7; and point out the historical accuracy of the Apostle in the use

of this term. 17. Translate εκείθεν τε είς Φιλιππους, ήτις εστί πρωτη τῆς μεριδος τῆς Μακεδονιας πολις κολωνια. What was the chief city, properly, of that region? and by whom was the colony first established?

18. Explain προσευχη in Acts xvi. 13, and show from other writers that praying by the water's side was a Jewish custom?

19. Translate into Latin, and write a short paraphrase in English upon the following:-Δικαιωθεντες έν έκ πίσεως, εἰρήνην ἔχομεν πρός τον Θεόν δια τε Κυρίε ήμων Ίησε Χρισε. Δὶ š κὴ τὴν προσαγωγὴν εσχήκαμεν τῆ πίσει είς την χάριν ταύτην, εν ή έτηκαμεν κη καυ-

χώμεθα ἐπ' ἐλπίδι τῆς δόξης τε Θεέ. Οὐ μόνον δὲ, ἀλλὰ καὶ καυχώμεθα ἐν ταῖς

'Η δὲ ὑπομονὴ δοκιμὴν, ἡ δὲ δοκιμὴ ἐλπίδα. 20. In what consists the force of the Apostle's calling himself an "Israelite," and "of the tribe of Benjamin," in Rom. xi. 1? How is the expression in Rom. v. 20, "that the offence might abound," to be explained? Derive ανεξιχνιαστοι in Rom. xi. 33.

ἐφἀπαξ' ὁ δὲ ζῆ, ζῆ τῷ Θεῷ, and explain the antithesis. Eight o'clock, A.M. reference to the carrying of the vessels of the Ark, as invenit et schismata, quibus subverteret fidem, verita- salutation of Priscilla and Aquila in Rom. xvi. 3; and

25. Translate and explain the following verse:-"Ο εις γάρ δλον τὸν νόμον τηρήσει, πταίσει

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(1.) Why is Abel called "righteous?

(2.) Who was the Zacharias here mentioned? and ow is the name Barachias to be accounted for?

the best style.

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

**Corders from the Country punctually attended to.

36 Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

LOOKING GLASSES. THE Subscriber has just opened a new Show Room at his Cabinet Manufactory, in Division Street, Cobourg, for the sale of Looking Glasses of every size and description, with elegantly Gilt, Mahogany, Walnut, and other frames, consist-ing of Drawing Room, Parlon, 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 hand for sale, or manufactured at the shortest notice. Also, in a few weeks, another supply of PIANO FORTES .-UTHOLSTERY done as usual. Funerals furnished,—Hearse provided for any part of the Province.

Cabinet Warerooms up stairs. Cobourg, June 11, 1844. EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

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

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

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

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY. A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms.

RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes of the Shop.
Toronto, May, 1844. J. H. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable r the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most shionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. P. McCALLUM,

CLOTHIER, COBOURG,

Cobourg, 6th June, 1844.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, MALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSOR DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG, THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. ELMSLEY, CITY OF TORONTO, CAPT. T. DICK, PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COCLEUGH, SAIL AS UNDER.

From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN. Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon.

Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon. From Kingston to Toronto: PRINCESS ROYAL,

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 (1.) What is properly the signification of συμβι 4. Translate the following passages from Lactan "Cum dicimus Deum patrem, et Deum filium, non liversum dicimus, nec utrumque secernimus, quia nec liversum dicimus. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ?

Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

DAILYLINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.

The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat EWERALD, CAPT. VANALLEN, WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Port Robinson at 12 o'clock, noon, and the Rail Road Dock,

Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, p. M.,—except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippewa only, and returning will leave Chippawa at 4 o'clock, p. M.

By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M., will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls, and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queenston in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Rochester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake Eric. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking the Cars at Queenston and the *Emearld* at Chippawa, will reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Cars also leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer that leaves Toronto at 2 P. M.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Hamilton for Oswego, every Tuesday and

Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M., and every Saturday, at 7, P. M. will leave Pont Hore and Cobourg for Oswego, touching at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning.
Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Mon-

day, at 4, P. M. Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M.
Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M.

Toronto, May 30, 1844. DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA,

ng himself an "Israelite," and "of the tribe of Benamin," in Rom. xi. 1? How is the expression in Rom. v. 20, "that the offence might abound," to be explained? Derive ανεξιχνιαστοι in Rom. xi. 33.

21. Translate "O γὰρ ἀπέθανε, τῆ ἀμαρτία ἀπέθανεν φάπαξ δ δὲ ζῆ, ζῆ τῷ Θεῷ, and explain the antithesis.

22. In what consists the propriety of St. Paul's alutation of Priscilla and Aquila in Rom. xvi. 3; and what inference is to be drawn from it?

The steam of the tribe of Benamin," in Rom. xi. 1? How is the expression in CAPT. TWOHY,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports of the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupited in Kingston Marine Railway Company, their company of the Ringston Marine Railway Company of the Ringston Marine Railway Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occupited in Kingston while the Singaton Marine Railway Company, their despetched in the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their despetched in the propriety of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

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

The Table Toronto, 1844.

The Translate Toronto is a very worker and will leave Rochester and expension on the opening of the Navigation.

The Table Toronto is a very worker and the superior o

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844. 349

CAPT. KERR.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A.M., CAPT. JOHN GORDON, and leave Toronto for Hamilton, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

Toronto, April 11th, 1844. MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS CHARLOTTE,

BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA, WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz: DOWNWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

"French Creek " 5 " "

French Creek
Prescott
Ogdensburgh
St Regis
Tuesday, 1 "
1½ "
6 " Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque Thursday, Ogdensburgh Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque Saturday, Ogdensburgh St. Regis Coteau du Lac

UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.
Lachine Thursday, 4 "A.M. Carillon P.M. Grenville Friday, " A.M. Kemptville Merrickville 11 Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Saturday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE BYTOWN Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Saturday, Carillon Sunday, Bytown A.M. Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Monday, Isthmus

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

And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Tuesday, Lachine Grenville Wednesday, 8 A.M. Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4 And arrives in Kingston the same day.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Navigation 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 and Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to

Kingston, May, 1844.

MACPHERSON & CRANE.

ONE MILLION AND A HALF ACRES OF LAND. TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST, (LATE UPPER CANADA.)

NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN.

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

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

No Money Being Required Down,

The Rents payable 1st February, in each year, being less than the Interest upon the Price. Thus, for example, suppose the Purchase foncy for 100 Acres to be 12s. 6d. per Acre, which is £62 10s., the Rent required thereon is £3; full power being secured to the Settler to urchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a iberal 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 want, on Deposit—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settlers, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

REMITTANCE OF MONIES.

behalf of the Company.

Toronto, July 1, 1841.

John McMurrich,

James Beaty, John Eastwood.

Capt. J. Elmsley,

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

J. RAINS, Secretary.

factories, &c.

Cobourg, 3rd June, 1844.

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

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

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

annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Shiety Days,—the modey, however, being anways at the Emigrant's disposary without notice.

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

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

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

By Settlers and others, to their Friends.

THE CANADA COMPANY, WITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of

no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company 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 A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. parties for whom they are intended. During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom 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 & Wales. 1075 12 2 in 85 441 14 5 in 58 35 3 2 in 1 to Germany. £2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. FORWARDING, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully prepared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as 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 duced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in

or require comment.

At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the

MURRAY & SANDERSON, SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville.

consigned to them from Great Britain.

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

FOR SALE,

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

January, 1844.

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

Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE. (Late of Newmarket, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

S U R G E O N D E N T CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. C. F. KNOWER, DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON.

July 14, 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE.

Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

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

282-1y

GENERAL AGENT. No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

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

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid Building Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

357 Toronto, October 27, 1842.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDO CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be nost-paid.

July 5, 1843.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Authorized by Act of Parliament to grant

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE.

A S AGENT for this Institution, the Subscriber gives notice that he is authorised to grant ASSURANCE either in the Fire or Marine department, in the name and on

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON.

Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

John Doel,

Charles Thompson,

Benjamin Thorne,

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President.

J. B. Warren,

B. W. Smith.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS. THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coon it, or never try it. Remember this always.

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, it d or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Elixir and Nerve And Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it. PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY's LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All Sore and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Gails, &c. are cured by Roof's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely cured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen.

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

A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All should wear them regularly. LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health...

HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy.

Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, or the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; eeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a etermination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the ones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know its by trying. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

SARSAPARILLA. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin-

A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all interpolarizations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant, will prevent or cure all incipiont CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstoci & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be ad free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these acts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and setal only of us.

out our names to most retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggisls, New-York, and of our Agents Agent for Colborne, C.W. J. M. GROVER,

S published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURG, every Friday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

Shillings and yearly, in awance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

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

ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment

TH