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### COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1844.

### Poetry.

SLEEP AND SPRING. Oh! for that sweet, untroubled rest,
That poets oft have sung—
Like babe's upon its mother's breast,
Or bird's upon its young;
The heart asleep without a pain,
When shall I sleep that sleep again?

Upon my mother's breast, Sweet Nature's garb of emerald green, Lone in the meadow field and glen, And in my native wilds again? The sheep within the fallow field,

When shall I be as I have been

The herd upon the green, The larks that in the thistles shield, And pipe from morn to e'en; Oh! for the pasture field and fen! When shall I feel such rest again? I love the weeds along the fen

More sweet than garden flowers, For freedom haunts the humble glen That blest my happy hours;

Here prisons injure health and me—
I love sweet freedom and the free! The crows upon the swelling hills,

The cows upon the lea,
Sheep feeding by the pasture rills,
Are ever dear to me,
Because sweet freedom is their mate—
Whilst I am lorn and desolate. I loved the winds when I was young, When life was dear to me;
I loved the song which Nature sung—

Enduring liberty;
I loved the woods, the gales, the stream, For there my boyhood used to dream. There toil itself was ever play,

"Twas pleasure e'en to weep;
"Twas pleasure e'en to weep;
"Twas joy to think of dreams by day—
The beautiful of sleep.
When shall I see the wood, the plain,
And dream those happy dreams again? THE NIGHTINGALE.

This is the month\* the nightingale, clod-brown,
Is heard among the woodland's shading boughs;
This is the month, when in the vale, grass grown,
The maiden hears, at eve, her lover's vows. What time the blue mist round her patient cows
Dim rises from the grass, and half conceals
Their dappled hides, I hear the nightingale,
That from the little blackthorn, springing steal That from the little blackthorn, springing steals to the old hazel hedge that skirts the vale,

And still unseen, sings sweet. The ploughman feels
The thrilling music as he goes along,
And imitates and listens, while the fields
Lose all their paths in dusk;—to lead him wrong, Still sings the nightingale her sweet melodious song.

JOAB, THE SCOURGE OF DAVID'S SIN. (From the Rev. J. J. Blunt's Hulsean Lectures.)

This I perceive, or think I perceive, that David became thoroughly encumbered by his connoxion with Joah, the captain of his armies; that he was too suspicious to trust him, and too weak to dismiss him; that this officer, by some chance or other, had estaolished a despotic control over the king; and that it s not unreasonable to believe (and here lies the coincidence) that when David made him the partner and secret agent of his guilty purpose touching Uriah, he sold himself into his hands; that in that fatal letter he sealed away his liberty, and surrendered it up to this his unscrupulous accomplice. Certain it is, that during all the latter years of his reign, David was little more than a nominal king.

Joab, no doubt, was by nature a man that could do

and dare—a bold captain in bad times. The faction of Saul was so strong, that David could at first scarcely call the throne his own, or choose his servants according to his pleasure; and Joab, an able warrior, though sometimes avenging his own private quarrels at the expense of his sovereign's honour, and thereby vexing him at the heart, was not to be displaced; he was then too hard for David, as the king himself complains (2 Sam. iii. 39). But as yet, David was not tongue-tied at least. He openly, and without reserve, reprobated the conduct of Joab in slaying Abner, though he had the excuse, such as it was, of taking away the life of a man by whose hand his brother Asahel had fallen. Moreover, he so far asserted his least (young as his authority then was) yielded himcannot. The want of cordiality between them was they seem to laugh and sing.

gesting to David the recall of Absalom after his ban- the righteous is bold as a lion."

more engrossed with the care of his child, than with his sin.

#### THE BIBLE ENGLAND'S PALLADIUM. (By the Rev. R. Taylor.)

the event of his battle. "Deal gently for my sake

with Absalom." Joab heard, indeed, but heeded not;

he had lost all reverence for the king's commands;

The passive king yields to the menace, for what

can he do? And with a cheerful countenance and

charged, and this done, "he returns to Jerusalem,"

all the host of Israel.'

nothing could be more deliberate than his infraction of this one, probably the most imperative which had ever been laid upon him: it was not in the fury of the fight that he forgot the commission of mercy, and cut down the young man with whom he was importuned to deal tenderly, but as he was hanging in a tree, helpless and hopeless; himself directed to the spot by the steps of another; in cold blood; but remembering perhaps his barley, and more of which we know not, had shared, he thrust him through the heart with his England above other nations, consists, were we unthree darts, and then made his way, with countenance of lust and blood had thus sunk him down. The re-Joab imperious, and David, the once high-minded David, abject in spirit and tame to the lash. "Thou hast shamed this day the face of all thy servants. Arise, go forth, and speak comfortably to thy serthee from thy youth up until now." (2 Sam, xix 7).

a broken heart, obeys the commands of his subject, and sits in the gate. But this is not all. David nation, enjoys the divine blessing. now sends a message to Amasa, a kinsman whom Absalom had set over his rebel army; it is a proposal, whether ancient or modern, is now at the most exalted heaven. perhaps a secret proposal, to make him captain over degree of glory; and at this conjuncture it is that his host in the room of Joab. The measure might wickedness comes in like an overwhelming deluge; be dictated at once by policy, Amasa being now the and now, even in England, is the tug of war between leader of a powerful party whom David had to win, that "righteousness which exalteth a nation," and and by disgust at the recent perfidy of Joab, and a that unwillingness to serve God through his church determination to break away from him at whatever cost. Amasa accepts the offer; but in the very first military enterprise on which he is despatched, Joab accosts him with the friendly salutation of the East, and taking advantage of the ungarded moment, draws a sword from under his garment, smites him under the fifth rib, and leaves him a bloody corpse in the highway. Then does he calmly take upon himself to execute the commission with which Amasa had been we read, "unto the king," and once more he is "over It is needless to point out how extreme a helpless-

rank when it was proposed by David as the prize of his head. It is remarkable that this formidable trai-

served, that David's strong parental feelings, of which nevertheless, was greater than he could bear-but rebel, Becket, and the enslaved votaries which crowded never have used. In another, the writer speaks of hands appears to have been ever practised. we have many occasional glimpses, give an identity to rather it was a lesson to him and to us, how dreadful to his shrine, look how the civil wars between the redeeming transgressions by almsgiving: § upon the acknowledged by Dr. Bryce, a leading Presbyterian his character, which, in itself, marks it to be a real one. a thing it is to tempt the Almighty to let loose his houses of York and Lancaster destroyed nearly all death of a bishop, alms are directed to be given out at the present day,—who says, that it was then only The fear of the servants to tell him that his infant was plagues upon us, and how true is he to his word, the nobility, and crushed thousands upon thousands of his property, and his slaves to be set free, "that by introduced to gratify a whim of James the Sixth, and dead (2 Sam. xii. 18); the advice of Jonadab, "a "Vengeance is mine, I will repay," saith the Lord.

which is means he may deserve to receive the fruit of this means he may deserve to receive the fruit of the people beneath the weight of the people beneath the wei to Amnon, to feign himself sick, that "when his father it may have caused some to blaspheme, God may have divine truth as a beamed forth from the bible in the sins." Alwyn, founder of Ramsay, desired the appointed to their parishes, on the invitation of the came to see him," he might prefer to him his request; also provided in his mercy, that many since David reign of that misguided woman who earned, as her monks to pray for him, "and to place their merits people; and, as the arrangements progressed, were, (2 Sam. xiii. 5)—his "weeping so sore" for the death should stand upright; the frailty of one may have pre- memorable distinguishing epithet, the surname Bloody. in balance against his defects;" and a monk prays by the Superintendent,—who, in several instances, was of this son, and then again, his anguish subsided, "his vented the miscarriage of thousands; saints, with his Look at the direful machinations of these enemies of for Edgar, "that his good deeds may overbalance a layman also, —"admitted" to the possession of the soul longing to go forth" to the other son who had example before their eyes, may have learned to walk the bible, when the first Charles allied himself with his evil deeds, and shield his soul at the last day."— benefice. Again, they maintain that ordination is the slain him (2 Sam. xiii. 36); the little trait which es- humbly, and so to walk surely, when they might other- them by his unfortunate marriage with a daughter of More examples of the same sort might be found, if act of a presbytery. But we know for certain, that no capes in the history of Adonijah's rebellion, another wise have presumed and perished; and sinners, even France; and civil war again raged through the land, the Penitential Canons were consulted; but these are presbytery had existence till the year 1580, when a of his children, that "his father had not displeased the men of the darkest and most deadly sins, may and steeped it with the people's blood. And, not to quite sufficient to prove that the fruit of unorthodox commission was appointed by the assembly, to "devise him at any time, in saying, why hast thou done so?" have been saved from utter desperation and self- weary by particularizing all the contentions between doctrines had grown up with the admission of those a plot of the presbyteries, and constitution of the same. (1 Kings, i. 6)—are all evidently features of one and abandonment, by remembering David and all his the will of God and this depravity of man since that opinions; and though we may bring forward the An- as seemeth best in their judgments." This device the same individual. So these last instructions to his trouble; and that, deep as he was in guilt, he was not day to the present, see how long we have lately been, glo-Saxon church as not having admitted all the er- was not made till twenty years after the Reformation officers touching the safety of Absalom, even when he so deep but that his bitter cries for mercy, under the and perhaps still are, upon the very verge of civil rors of Rome, yet when we would defend ourselves settlement, which took place in 1560. The first was in arms against him, are still uttered in the same remorse and anguish of his spirit, could even yet pierce strife, occasioned by the more righteous few having from the attacks of our enemies, we must at once fall presbytery was the following year held in Edinburgh. spirit; a spirit which seems, even at this moment, far the ear of an offended God, and move him to put away wavered in listening to the clamours of the many in back upon the Bible, and profess ourselves ready to and it was not till five or six years afterwards, that finally exalt the will of man above the will of God, possessed the Bible in their native language, yet they which required the country ministers and readers, as made known to us in the bible.

bonds of the ancient integrity, and by so doing they hand, and, on the other, she has discountenanced all for their admission. immediately sap the foundation of the national the Germanic innovations, and new, unscriptural expostrength. Now it might be a difficult matter to say sitions of its sacred truths: and, having done so, the ENGLISH BENEFICES IN THE HANDS OF the Reformation; and yet this is the body which, in in what the excellence of our nation, so as to exalt Almighty has blessed her; and, so long as she con-

certain as to what the will of God is; for it is only I may likewise argue from this, that England conunabashed, into the chamber of his royal master, where in proportion to a nation's greater approach to accord- tains a greater proportion of real Christians than any science smote him (as it doubtless did) with the comscience smote nim (as it doubtless did) with the complicated trouble and humiliation into which his deed that blessed book emphatically called the Bible, or conciliate so large a portion of the divine favour— is turned to strangers, our houses to aliens." Lam. v. 2. the power of ordination, derive it? This is a deeply

#### THE ANGLO-SAXON CHURCH. (From Bishop Short's Church History.)

present condition? Is not the battle at this time sible to return an answer, without inquiring how far more largely doth appear. raging which shall decide whether all these institu- the tenets of the Roman Catholic of that period tions upon which our national exaltation is erected agreed with the decisions of the council of Trent: shall be swept away; and, as the counsels of the one and in all probability it would be found that the difparty or the other prevail, does not the divine blessing ference between the doctrines of the church of Rome abound, or is it not withheld? And who does not at different periods was much greater, than that which see that in late years there have been legislative enact- existed between the Anglo-Saxon church and the simply because he happened to be the man to win that lem was not the one in which he would venture to lay such as never find the strait gate of everlasting life. to which the previous examination has arrived as far still used, is no more than an act of consent to a civil appropriate to the previous examination has arrived as far still used, is no more than an act of consent to a civil appropriate to the previous examination has arrived as far still used, is no more than an act of consent to a civil appropriate to the previous examination has arrived as far still used, is no more than an act of consent to a civil appropriate to the previous examination has arrived as far still used, is no more than an act of consent to a civil appropriate to the previous examination has arrived as far still used, is no more than an act of consent to a civil appropriate to the previous examination has arrived as far still used, is no more than an act of consent to a civil appropriate to the previous examination has arrived as far still used, is no more than an act of consent to a civil appropriate to the previous examination has arrived as far appropriate to the previous examination has a civil appropriate to the civil appropriate to the

ters of the second Book of Samuel, in which are re- the army must have been fresh as ever, before the the necessity of a renewal of the heart, a thorough subject; must be answered as a matter of opinion ra- to be equally holy, and to partake alike of the Christone the necessity of a renewal of the heart, a thorough subject; must be answered as a matter of opinion ra- to be equally holy, and to partake alike of the Christone the necessity of a renewal of the heart, a thorough subject; must be answered as a matter of opinion ra- to be equally holy, and to partake alike of the Christone the necessity of a renewal of the heart, a thorough subject; must be answered as a matter of opinion ra- to be equally holy, and to partake alike of the Christone the necessity of a renewal of the heart, a thorough subject; must be answered as a matter of opinion ra- to be equally holy, and to partake alike of the Christone the necessity of a renewal of the heart, a thorough subject; must be answered as a matter of opinion ra- to be equally holy, and to partake alike of the Christone the necessity of a renewal of the heart, a thorough subject; must be answered as a matter of opinion ra- to be equally holy, and to partake alike of the Christone the necessity of a renewal of the necessity of a rene it throughout all the East, will perceive that he reigned without all the East, will perceive that he reigned without all the East, will perceive that he reigned without all the East, will perceive that he reigned take away," as he said, "the innocent blood which therefore resisteth the power resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance without the faith of the Christian wiving at the faith of the Christian wiving at the come and the respect which he commanded for to "fall upon him and bury him, that he might thus powers that be are ordinance without all the East, will perceive that he reigned the commanded for to "fall upon him and bury him, that he might thus powers that be are ordinance with the reigned take away," as he said, "the innocent blood which the commanded for the without a restraint and without a rival. Now comes Joab shed, from him, and from the house of his father; of God" (Rom. xiii, 1, 2). They tell us that the loss doctrines which perverts the faith of the Christian minister," as they justly call him. It must be continued to the continued of God. (Rom. xiii, 1, 2). They tell us that the loss doctrines which perverts the faith of the Christian minister, as they justly call him. It must be continued to the continued of God. (Rom. xiii, 1, 2). disregarding David's orders, as it suited his own con
32). But Solomon had as yet a clear conscience, change of life proceeding from a renewal of the heart. venience; and finally conspiring against his throne which David had forfeited with respect to Joab; this When such, therefore, either ordain laws, or choose their of purgatory will practically destroy his faith in affirmed, that Christ instituted a Government in His cerely believed and practised, that it gives perfect rest and the rightful succession of his line. Again; I it was that armed the youth with a moral courage legislators, we may be sure that their regulating prinerceive, if I mistake not, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, ciple will not be the will of God as read in the bible. tiation, and still receive the elements with humble which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which his father had once known what it was to have, the hands of David tied; which had been to be the will of the hands of David tied; which had been tied to be the will of the hands of David tied; which had been tied to be the will of the hands of David tied; which had been tied to be the will of the hands of David tied; which had been tied to be the will of the hands of David tied; which had been tied to be the will of the hands of David tied; which had been tied to be the will of the hands of David tied; which had been tied to be the will of the hands of David tied; which had been tied to be the will of the hands of David tied; which had been tied to be the will of the hands of the had been tied to be the will of the had been tied to be the will of the had been tied to be the will of the had been tied to be the will of the had been tied to be the will of the h

their proposing with so much confidence to remodel amend whatever part of our faith or practice does not they received a legal sanction. This novelty in the our laws and institutions in such a manner as would correspond with the lively oracles of God. They Christian Church arose out of a previous arrangement, admitted the traditions of men, and were perverted within a certain district, to meet together "to exercise England has, for the last three centuries-wherein so far as not to place their faith and confidence en- themselves in the interpretations of Scripture." These The first step of a nation downwards from the she has been gradually progressing to the head of the tirely in their Redeemer's blood. They buried their meetings were, from their object, called "exercises;" zenith of glory is the enactment of such laws as give nations—been the stronghold of Protestantism. She faith under a mass of unauthorised observances, and and these exercises were subsequently converted into more liberty to that depraved will of man which is has been "the witness and the keeper of holy writ:" partially lost sight of that which is chiefly valuable in presbyteries. in direct rebellion against God. The first act of the she has kept and defended the bible in its purity: she the Gospel. There were many errors which had not There, then, we have established two points,—1st, wicked, when they are in authority, is to relax the has preserved it from Romish tradition on the one yet been introduced, but the way was fully prepared that the practice of laying on of hands entirely ceased for twenty or thirty years; 2d, that no presbytery

## FOREIGNERS. (From Fuller's Church History.)

## THE PRESBYTERIAN SUCCESSION.

(From the Edinburgh Observer.) The Presbyterians generally have long adopted the practice of laying on of hands, and claim for their formed by education and custom, but, as Tully says, ments whose tendency is to depreciate reverence for church of Rome of the same date. The progress of preachers a succession from apostolic times. Mr. Que omnes duce natura vehimur, it is that to which we the divine law, that the bible may gradually fall into error can never be very rapid, and the conclusions of Cumming of London, not many years ago, published are all carried by a natural inclination; which is the disrepute, and eventually be either forgotten or be- the council of Trent must have required a growth of a work on the apostolical succession of Presbyterian true reason why some religion or other hath so unicome a thing of no authority? And did not the many years. Fancies are first converted into opinions orders, in which he professed his belief in the neces- versally prevailed in all ages and places of the world. ness on the part of David this whole transaction in- Almighty so signify his displeasure that even the by the authority of those who have entertained them, sity of such a succession; and declared that if he did Religion is the strongest band of human society; Own authority, as to make him rend his clothes, and dicates. Here is the general of his own choice as- inclement seasons bore witness to it, and our fields, and interest adopts opinions which have been once not firmly believe it to be possessed by the l'resbyte- and God so necessary to the welfare and happiness of authority, as to make him rend his clothes, and dicates. Here is the general of his own choice asinclement seasons bore witness to it, and our needs, and interest adopts opinions which have been more, if we could not hav Abner, whom he had thus vindictively laid low; commission usurped by the murderer, and David, no sooner has the nation manifested an inclination to was thus that a belief in purgatory was first received, their communion. The Non-Intrusionists, who lately suppose the being of God himself to have been purdoubtless a bitter and mortifying penance to a man of the size and the size as a s stout heart of Joab, and such as argued David, saying not a word. The dishonour, indeed, he felt arrest itself in its downward progress, than the mer- foundations; it was thus that the priesthood first per- of this subject. This, indeed, is the foundation of vantage of men. who insisted upon it, to be as yet in his own dominions

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who insisted upon it, to be as yet in hi nions supreme. Circumstances might constrain him breath gave utterance to it; (1 Kings ii. 5); but the year with his goodness; the hills rejoice on every converted it into a means of augmenting their own the Church. They look upon themselves as Christ's our Savieur, hath hardly any thing in it that is positive except the two Sacraments, which are not very still to employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employ this famous captain, but he had not at least employee the two Sacraments, which are not very purch for our comfort. nence on those to whom this power of working a per- in His Church. Indeed, if we did not allow that they troublesome neither, but very much for our comfort up to his imperious subject. On the contrary, now manifest enough, however the original cause It is often urged that, since the Allwise Disposer petual miracle was committed. With this view of truly, however vainly, believe that authority has been and advantage, because they convey and confirm to waxing stronger, as he did, every day, and the remmant of the universe is the origin of all government, and the subject, it is probable that we should find the communicated to them from the Divine Head of the universe is the origin of all government, and the subject, it is probable that we should find the communicated to them from the Divine Head of the universe is the origin of all government, and the subject, it is probable that we should find the communicated to them from the Divine Head of the universe is the origin of all government, and the subject, it is probable that we should find the communicated to them from the Divine Head of the universe is the origin of all government. hant of Saul's party dispersed, he became the king of Israel. Saul's party dispersed, he became the king of Adonijah prepares his revolt,—for another enemy the Sovereign Ordainer of "the powers that be," and church of Rome of that day nearer to the present Church, we should be obliged to regard their lofty In other things, christianity hath hardly imposed any Israel in fact, as well as in name, his throne established now sprang up in David's own house,—to Joab he as he wills the good of mankind, he must, it is said, doctrines of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of England than the decrees pretensions as nothing less than a hypocritical assumption of the church of the ch that " " by upon law, but upon public opinion too, so makes his overtures, (1 Kings i. 7); having observed always ordain righteous rulers, since they will act the of the council of Trent are. And as the Anglo-Sax- tion, as little short of a blasphemous presumption. The council of the counci that "whatever the king did," we are told, "pleased all the whatever the king did," we are told, "pleased bim, no doubt, to be a thorn in the king's side; nor laws of it; nothing but what every man's reason eight their helief, we should be least to doubt that in ther dictates to him, no doubt, to be necessary, or approves as all the people" (2 Sam. iii. 36). He was now in a conduct was, from its situation and distance with his will; and since this is not borne out by experience, therefore they, who have propher as the overtures rejected; and amongst other facts highly fit and reasonable. condition to rule for himself, and for h rule (whatever had become of Joab in the mean sea- appears, that the ordinary dwelling-place of Joab was doctrine. But who are they that argue thus? and be nearer our own, not only than those entertained however, adopt the sentiment of the early Reformers, son); for we presently find him appointing that officer to the command of his army by his own act and deed, simple.

Son) to the command of his army by his own act and deed, simple.

Son) to the wilderness; (1 Kings ii. 34); as if suspicible to the command of his army by his own act and deed, simple.

Son) to the wilderness; (1 Kings ii. 34); as if suspicible that a majority of this world's population are simple.

Son) to the wilderness; (1 Kings ii. 34); as if suspicible that a majority of this world's population are simple.

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Son) to the wilderness; (2 Kings ii. 34); as if suspicible that a majority of this world's population are simple.

Son) to the wilderness; (2 Kings ii. 34); as if suspicible that a majority of this world's population are simple.

Son) to the wilderness; (3 Kings ii. 34); as if suspicible that a majority of this world's population are simple.

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Son) to the wilderness; (3 Kings ii. 34); as if suspicible that a majority of this world's population are simple.

Son) to the wilderness; (3 Kings ii. 34); as if suspicible that a majority of this world's population are simple.

Son) to the wilderness in the wildernes battle to any individual of his whole host, who should tor, from whose thraldom David in the flower of his leads to it. And such—and our Saviour But if it be asked, how far these erroneous views the lay patron,—a ceremony, utterly useless in every it is not one jot more our duty, than it is our privilege appointment previously made by the presentation of first get up the gutter and smite the Jebusites at the lage, and the splendour of his military renown, could declares them to be a vast majority—(Matt.vii.13,14) had drawn our forefathers from the vital principles of religious point of view. The sentiment of such personal declares them to be a vast majority—(Matt.vii.13,14) had drawn our forefathers from the vital principles of religious point of view. The sentiment of such personal declares them to be a vast majority—(Matt.vii.13,14) had drawn our forefathers from the vital principles of religious point of view. The sentiment of such personal declares them to be a vast majority—(Matt.vii.13,14) had drawn our forefathers from the vital principles of religious point of view. Taking all things storming of Zion (2 Sam. v. 8. 1 Chron. xi. 6). never, we have seen, disengage himself, fell at once, repudiate the doctrine of their own sinful corrupt. And whoever will peruse the eighth and tenth chapters of corriging and whilst whatever popularity he might have with pendents. They must believe the whole congregation our Bodies and our Souls, of the present and the futers of corriging reters of correct corded the noble achievements of David at this bright arm of Solomon, a stripling, if not a beardless boy; repentance, and a change of life. And such are those the repentance, and a change of life. And such are those the repentance, and a change of life. And such are those the repentance, and a change of life. And such are those the repentance, and a change of life. And such are those the repentance, and a change of life. And such are those the repentance, and a change of life. And such are those the repentance, and a change of life. And such are those the repentance, and a change of life. The repentance is the repentance, and a change of life. The repentance is the rep period of his life, his power abroad and his policy at home of his life, his power abroad and his policy at his life, his power abroad and his policy at home of his life, his power abroad and his policy at his life, his power abroad and his policy at his life, his power abroad and his policy at his life, his power abroad and his policy at his life, his power abroad and his policy at his life, his power abroad and his policy at his life, his power abroad and his policy at his life, his power abroad and his policy at his life, his power abroad and his policy the energy which he threw into the national in this hardened adventurer, fearlessly gave command that "there is no power but of God, and that the us, through the example of others, the dangers to to one of themselves, for the sake of order, that he character, and the respect which he commanded for to "fall upon him and bury him, that he might thus powers that be are ordained of God; that whosoever which we are ourselves exposed. And first it may be may give his attention more entirely to the work of the commanded for the comm the guilty act; the fatal stumbling-block against which he deal, act; the fatal stumbling-block against which when he fell upon two men more righteous and better people, or the will of the people, is the source of all the assential of the people, and this is not in accordance with the assential of the people, and the people of the peopl he dashed his foot, and fell so pernicious a height. than himself, and slew them with the sword, his father power; but, in doing so, they take good care to call the essentials of our religion. He whole age of his life (I may add his whole duration that important the whole age of his life (I may add his whole duration the control of the grand religion by the whole age of his life and the other) without trouble, so that And henceforwards I see, or imagine I see, Joab David not knowing thereof; to wit, Abner, the son of those the people, and in reality they are the majority, the existence of a purgatory, may still seek for salvation, this life and the other) without trouble, so that usurping by degrees an authority which he had not before; to with Abert it is absolutely necessary, both to our present peace of Jether, captain of the host of Judah" (1 Kings ii. for another stage of existence as demands an utter through his Saviour's blood; it is absolutely necessary, both to our present peace of Jether, captain of the host of Judah" (1 Kings ii. for another stage of existence as demands an utter through his Saviour's blood; it is not a state of probation tion, and an escape from every future punishment, minster Divines, and has ever since been the standard of the host of Judah" (1 Kings ii. for another stage of existence as demands an utter through his Saviour's blood; it is not a state of probation to minster Divines, and has ever since been the standard of the host of Judah" (1 Kings ii. for another stage of existence as demands an utter through his Saviour's blood; it is not a state of probation to minster Divines, and has ever since been the standard of the host of Judah" (1 Kings ii. for another stage of existence as demands an utter through his Saviour's blood; it is not a state of probation to minster Divines, and has ever since been the standard of the host of Judah" (1 Kings ii. for another stage of existence as demands an utter through his Saviour's blood; it is not a state of probation to minster Divines, and has ever since been the standard through his absolutely necessary, both to our present peace the minster Divines, and has ever since been the standard through his absolutely necessary.

In the "Form of Church Government," then, it is

§ Turner, iii. 476. || Johnson's Can. 816, 10. || Lingard, 251. || \*\* Ibid. 278.

feeble and ineffectual: his resentment set at nought; and which he afterwards knew what it was to want, and the giving of latitude to this depraved will of when he believes that the providing of masses can be- Church, that no one can take the office of a minister his punishments, though just, resisted by his own sub- when he crouched before Joab, as a king. So true it man, which runs counter to the divine will. The nefit his own soul, or that of others, he begins to lose upon himself, unless he is lawfully called and ordained. JOHN CLARE, THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE POET. ject, and successfully resisted. For I find him sugis, that the "wicked flee when no man pursueth, but bible, which condemns this, will be looked upon as an sight of the atonement, and to seek for a new means is, that the "wicked flee when no man pursueth, but bible, which condemns this, will be looked upon as an sight of the atonement, and to seek for a new means is, that the "wicked flee when no man pursueth, but bible, which condemns this, will be looked upon as an only of the atonement, and to seek for a new means is, that the "wicked flee when no man pursueth, but bible, which condemns this, will be looked upon as an only of the atonement, and to seek for a new means is, that the "wicked flee when no man pursueth, but bible, which condemns this, will be looked upon as an only of the atonement, and to seek for a new means is, that the "wicked flee when no man pursueth, but bible, which condemns this, will be looked upon as an only of the atonement, and to seek for a new means is, the second of the atonement is the second of JOHN CLARE, THE NOTHERMOTONSHIBE FORT.

Chere-there appeared—there is a position to be producted from the many personal personal control for the many person enemy: their aim will be to malign it as a human of reconciliation. There is perhaps no reason why pense the Sacraments,—and that ordination is an act

> had existence till the year 1581, twenty years after the "Form of Church Government," is said to possess the power of ordination. But the question will naturally occur to every candid inquirer after the truth :-In the next parliament called at Westminster, Where, and from whom, did they obtain this "powhe was weeping and mourning for Absalom. The ance with this divine will, or its departure from it, other nation; because, from their being chiefly instrubitterness of death must have been nothing to David, that it is happy or miserable. But, by the blessing mental in preserving the bible being land was redressed,—namely, foreigners holding of years after the Reformation, and no laying on of hands compared with the feelings of that hour when his con-Many Italians, who knew no more English than the important question, and one to which it greatly conbellion itself, the fruit of it (as I hold); the auda- which sets forth the divine will; and so long as we But, to make each individual take good heed to difference between a teston and a shilling, a golden cerus Presbyterians to find a satisfactory answer. cious disobedience of Joab to the moving intreaties of the parent, that his favourite son's life might be of the parent, that his favourite son's life might be spared, rebel as he was, felt to be the fruit of that sin too; for by that sin it was that he had delivered himself and his character bound hand and foot, to the self and his character bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of Joab, who had no touch of pity in him. The sequel is of a piece with the opening; Loab imperious, and David, the once high-minded load imperious, and David, the once high-minded load in the dark, we have comparatively the light of the noon-load in the dark with the dar day. To establish this point I need only remark that falls infinitely short of a real christian's reward. Nor said that "he leaveth the sheep and fleeth," John x.12. interposition, or mediately, by succession. For the England, as a nation, not only values her bible more would mere morality-whether national righteousness who, though taking the title of "shepherd" upon former, few but enthusiasts will contend, and the than any other nation, but that more than any other or individual virtue-long maintain its ground, were them, never saw their flock, nor set foot upon English latter cannot avail, in any case, where the connecting vants; for, I swear by the Lord, if thou go not forth, there will not tarry one with thee this night, and that the divine blessing upon the nation for their sakes.
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> In the divine blessing upon the nation for their sakes. there will not tarry one with thee this night, and that will be worse unto thee than all the evil that befel am bold enough to say,—and I challenge and defy the moral man may be said to worship the on the hard names of their pastors, which they could there comes a blank; the chain is broken, the sucany one to gainsay it,—that England is the happiest world; the real Christian worships God. The one not pronounce,—lord cardinal of Agrifolio, lord car- cession is lost, and by a new chain is comnation on the face of the earth. She, more than any aims at national and worldly prosperity; the other dinal of St. Angelo, lord cardinal Veverino, &c. Yea, menced, which has no connexion with the first; and other nation, fashions her laws by the divine laws, and aspires to eternal glory. The hope of the one is the Italians generally farmed out their places to proc- which cannot, therefore, reach up unto the Great Head administers justice by the rule of divine righteous- transient and fleeting as that upon which it is founded; tors, their own countrymen, who, instead of filling the whence the first was derived. And now, that which ness; and hence it is that she, more than any other that which is the basis of the other's hopes is as last- bellies, grinded the faces, of poor people; so that, once conveyed the grace of ordination, is no more ing as the Almighty Jehovah himself, perfect as God what betwixt the Italian hospitality, which none could than a vain and unmeaning ceremony; and will con-But England, as compared to all other nations, is perfect, and infinite as the eternal Majesty of ever see, and the latin service, which none could untinue so till the unbroken succession is regained, by derstand, the poor English were ill fed, and worse application for it in the way of divine appointment. taught. Thirdly: the wealth of the land leaked out It serves, however, one important purpose, -it serves into foreign countries, to the much impoverishing of to lead many excellent and well disposed, but not very the commonwealth. It was high time, therefore, for inquiring Presbyterians, into the belief that the imthe king and parliament to take notice thereof, who position of the hands of the presbytery does that which If it be asked, whether the doctrines of the Anglo- now enacted, that no aliens should hereafter hold any it professes to do-conveys the ministerial character; which causes nations and kingdoms to perish and be Saxon church corresponded more nearly to those of such preferments, nor any send over unto them the and hence that they may with safety and confidence utterly wasted (Isaiah lx. 12.) And is not this our the church of Rome or of England, it will be imposof hands for the means of grace.

# (From a Sermon by Archbishop Tillotson.)

Religion is a thing to which men are not only

The pure Christian religion, as it was delivered by

A Religious and virtuous life is not only upon all course that any man can take; and however inconsiderate men may complain of the restraints of religion,

Taking all things into consideration, the interest of reasonable and wise, the most comfortable and compendious course that any man can take in order to his own happiness.

If safety, or pleasure, or liberty, or wisdom, or virtue, or even happiness itself have any temptation in them, religion hath all these baits and allurements.-Whoever lives according to the rules of it may pass

This is the advantage of the christian religion sinand tranquillity to the mind of man: It frees us from the guilt of an evil conscience, and from the power of our lusts, and from the slavish fear of death, and of

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Comstock w-York. ers may be y for these

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asters, Ten t least, half hillings and agent of the VORK

IALS,

main unshaken in every condition, and will last and or force,—a word of sound which may be foisted into medium of our journal, some antidote to those tasteless documents which are required for rendering that acmain unshaken in every condition, and will last and or lorce,—a word of sound which may be instead in the hold out for ever: He that heareth these sayings of hold out for ever: He that heareth these sayings of the orator's declaration, but which is not intended to hold out for ever: He that heareth these sayings of the orator's declaration, but which is not intended to interested in the services, and how much obliged they all our next. mine and doth them (saith our Lord) I will liken him have any practical bearing or moral efficacy. to a wise man, who built his House upon a Rock.

and fluttering, and inconsistent thing, without any random, and acts by chance: For he that walks by soever." In another we find it affirmed as follows:— in such a tale there may be sentiments and expressions no rule, can carry on no settled and steady design. happiness is then fixed; and we can have but one support." reasonable design, and that is, by endeavouring to and at whose right hand are pleasures for evermore.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1844.

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The Bible England's Palladium.
The Anglo-Saxon Church.

English Benefices in the Hands of Foreigners.
The Presbyterian Succession.
Religion.
Fourth Page.
Henry Howard.—Chap. ix.

Quebec and Toronto." In order to insure an expression of the opinion of the members of the Society at large throughout the must be well aware, -if he knows any thing about the a Sacrament, as it hath been duly used by the Church Diocese, it is requested that Delegates from each Dis- charter and administration of King's College, as it now and writers allowed by the Church, extendeth to all comforts of the emigrants, there has been a total neglect trict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and the strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and the strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and the strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and the strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and the strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and the strict Branch Association be appointed as the representation of the duty of providing for them the means of reliable and the strict Branch Association because the strict Branch Branch

ciety's House, at 10 o'clock A. M., preparatory to the struction; because its efficiency,—at this moment and Sacraments," it is thus said,—"In a general ac-

at the General Meeting of the Church Society on Wed- sonant and discordant materials, against which the have given this name not only to the other five comnext, and that the proceeds of the same be forwarded | character of a Conservative? to the Treasurer of the Church Society, T. W. Birchall Esq., at Toronto:-

"Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman, and se-

Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to present themselves to his Lordship's Examining Chappens the Pers H. I. Gracett M. A. not letter than lain, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., not later than Wednesday the 16th October, at 9 o'clock A. M., because others are capricious? Is principle to be made by the same individual at a memorable feast in furnished with Si Quis and the usual Testimonials.

We announced in our last that, according to general anticipation, a dissolution of the Provincial Parliament utter worthlessness of such instances of compromise, must have been by a full discussion of the topics which had taken place; and as the writs for a new one are as far as respects any practical benefit to the parties provoked the eating and the eloquence of the occasion, returnable on the 12th November next, we are imme- who unfortunately make it. In few cases will the -might be thought to excuse the introduction of matdiately to be thrown into the bustle and excitement of individual, who is felt to be a genuine Conservative, ter so irrelevant at the time as his remarks upon oura new Election. How far this will terminate to the gain a vote from the avowed and irreclaimable Destruc- selves; but as he chooses, in a moment we must precredit and advantage of the country, and,-what may tive: the abandonment of some principle which the sume of inferior excitement, to renew the folly of such be considered as involved in that,—to the support of latter has looked upon as austere or exclusive may an accusation, we must just remind him that neither his Excellency the Governor General in his efforts to acquire for him a hearing, or extort perhaps a promise; the hollowness of his own cause nor the laxity of his maintain a fragment at least of the power and preroga- but, an object of suspicion always, he will be only the own principles can justify him, in quoting the alleged tive of the Crown in this Colony, it is impossible with more distrusted and suspected when he unscrupulously opinions of a contemporary, to suppress more than any exactness to calculate. The general impression, flings away what was believed to be once his guide of half the facts of the case. We certainly did say, what however, is that, in the particulars we have adverted action. If faithless to his own principles, it is reason- we have no hesitation in repeating, that it would have to, we shall be much benefited by the approaching able for them to argue, he will be faithless too to the been a happy thing for this and all the Colonies, if change; and as there is, confessedly, great room for modification of them which, in a political emergency they had never been favoured with the boon and disimprovement, we sincerely trust that neither her or rather for a selfish end, he professes to concede. | tinction of a Representative Assembly. It would have Majesty's loyal subjects, nor her Majesty's faithful In politics, as well as in the common business of saved us thousands in taxation; and, better result Representative, in this Province, will be disappointed life, we are firmly of opinion that honesty is the best than all, it would have spoiled completely the trade of in this anticipated issue of the approaching Election policy. A firm adherence to principle, -whether it political speculators, with all the heart-burnings and

ranks of those who compose it; for it is painfully The more enlightened and the better instructed, by we said we should be glad, if it were practicable, that, notorious that, in various constituencies, two or three undeceiving the less informed and thus removing their as a substitution for local parliaments, there could be individuals of professedly Conservative politics are errors and prejudices instead of bending to and foster- an introduction of Representatives from the Colonies found combating a solitary one of those candidates ing them, would elevate the tone of public feeling and into the Imperial Legislature, -making us, in short, who frankly avow their opposition to what is considered improve the public morals; but if clamour and preju- integral parts of the Mother Country. These and the constitutional and the only safe view of the great | dice are continually to extort their measure of conpublic questions at issue. Admitting the Conserva- descension and compromise, we shall soon be left local affairs by local councils, sufficiently shew that we tive strength, as contrasted with the Radical, in any without any public principle at all, given constituency, to be as three to two, -if the former is to be equally, or nearly equally, divided by two, the latter, by a very obvious arithmetical result, must tolerable edritorial livelihood by the late Charge of had done. have the majority. So that it would appear that, in the Bishop of Toronto. It is well that he has some defiance of every public and private remonstrance, - theme to ring upon besides the never-ending Free and absurdities of the Banner than it may appear to despite too of the dictates of conscience, which must Church disruption: of that even his own peculiar claim; but the torch of sedition and strife, reckless as plainly enough suggest the folly and wickedness of supporters must begin to tire; and it is a relief to is the hand that whirls it, may, if it kindle up no new waggon: upon inquiry, she was found to be a widow, an such a course, -individual interest, personal vanity, or them, and perhaps to himself, to extend his prying fire, resuscitate some smouldering elements of comsectional partiality is to outweigh the general good; glance to the affairs of his neighbours, and cast them, motion and discord which were excited before. The that the local and limited advantages of a township, if he can, into the same agreeable confusion, -vary- Scottish communion was comparatively a peaceful one or a road, or a bridge, are to be preferred to the wel- ing thus the noise of strife and the tumult of insub- before he came; and bitterly, we believe, do its genufare of the Province at large; and that the maintenance ordination. Peace,—religious or political peace,—is ine members rue the day when they lured him from a of British supremacy in this Colony is of inferior im- excluded from his practice, if its obligation has a more kindred atmosphere to stir up envyings and conportance to the conservation,—the only thing conser- place in his belief; for it is useless to affirm a devotion tention amongst their once united people in this Prodizement and their projects of ambition. But we can neglect or do violence to its practical requirements. say no more. If people, in defiance of public honour and public principle, will, from the mean stimulant of in spirit, of which the Banner is not in the weekly bound, from any comment upon late transactions in selfishness, persist in being infatuated, we can but re- habit of accusing us, and those of similar principles the Diocese of Pennsylvania, -a plain, unvarnished

which is the precursor of ruin. of the Governor General, and the enemies of sound doubt that all rational people will be satisfied with the exact merits of the case, and the public journals on Constitutional Government, we are prepared for every rational and natural explanation that we gave. The the spot, in the interest of the Church, evince a bespecies of eccentricity and extravagance. It is a part Banner, to be sure, reiterates his accusations since, coming delicacy in withholding any detail of the cirof their system to mutilate and destroy the existing but more stealthily and lamely: he appears to feel cumstances which have given rise to the recent proorder of things,-to prune to the quick, and so to ruin that he has been speaking against common sense and ceedings. These proceedings may, as the New York the vitality of long-established institutions,-to hurl common honesty, and that the world has detected him Churchman ably argues, be canonically wrong, and yet the axe at the root of Charters and Constitutions, in the unrighteous effort. A little examination into they may be morally right. Perhaps, too, the error and, in the wildness of their democratic frenzy, to level his other attacks upon the "Church" and "High- on the one side and the correctness, in a conscientious to the dust the venerable political fabric under which | Churchmen," would prove that they are just about as view, on the other, may not be found to be irreconour father-land has prospered and been honoured, and well sustained as is the charge of inculcating persecu- cileable. As it is, we agree with the Banner of the to erect in its room some Babel temple, the work of a tion attempted to be fastened upon the Bishop of Cross, that "refraining from all discussion of the subthousand conflicting architects. But we confess we Toronto. are not prepared for the spirit of the Destructive in Amongst other insinuations of our heresy and friend of the Church should "be content to abide sithe professions of the Conservative: we can make puseyism and popery,-words from which scarcely a lently and patiently the calm and unprejudiced examiallowance for human infirmity in the blindness and paragraph of his paper is free,—he attempts to fix nation of the whole matter by the General Convention, heat of these unfortunate contests; but we could upon us the charge of irreclaimable error for publish- to whose review and final decision it must necessarily scarcely anticipate in any pure-minded or intelligent ing a series of Dialogues (written expressly for this be submitted." Conservative an open and unblushing violation of what journal) upon "Private Judgment," and a tale entitled constitutes the meaning of his political profession .- "Henry Howard," for which we are indebted to a late Conservatism surely signifies the maintenance of the English publication. Of the merits of the former, our consecrated the new Church of the Mohawk Mission existing order of things, for it will hardly be pleaded readers are as competent to judge as the Editor of the in the Bay of Quinte, and laid the foundation-stone that these demand any immediate application of reform | Banner; and we have little doubt that should he of a new Church on Lot No. 24 contiguous to Kingunless it may be in the practical working of the system attempt a refutation of the principles and truths it ston, besides holding a Confirmation in the township

certain scope and design. The vicious man lives at of King's College to all classes of what denomination these light and dissipating publications; and although

"I am aware that there has been just cause for com- occasionally introduced with which we cannot cordially So that take away God and religion, and men live to plaint against the charter and administration of the coincide, the general vein is that of religious truth, and no purpose; without proposing any worthy and con- affairs of King's College. But having every reason to the prevailing temper that of Christian love. In the siderable end of life to themselves. Whereas the believe that a more liberal charter and mode of remarks on Confirmation, if there be a little unguardfear of God, and the care of our immortal Souls, fix- management will be substituted for the present system, edness in the use of terms, which, in these suspicious eth us upon one great design, to which our whole life, by the Governor General, and his NEW Council, of and uncharitable times, it might be as prudent to and all the actions of it are ultimately referred.— which fact we have an additional guarantee by the avoid, there is certainly no approximation to the error When we acknowledge God as the author of our be- composition of the same, I can assure you, gentlemen, which the Banner is so forward to impute: Confirmaing, as our Sovereign, and our judge, our end and our that I shall be most happy to give them my hearty tion is no where designated as a Sacrament, but of 34 miles.—This township is one of the most fertile and

please God, to gain his favour and protection in this direct and literal meaning, it will prove to be one very rence of terms, the party of the Bunner are not indisworld, and to arrive at the blissful enjoyment of him needlessly introduced; because the doors of King's posed to ascribe to the ordinance of preaching itself. in the other; in whose presence is fullness of joy; College are already open to all classes of what denomination soever. No religious test is exacted from any that is no argument that they are incorrect. A little entirely Dissenters, and that there were few or no people student who desires admission within its walls; and theological knowledge, -a slight acquaintance with the even from the Professors, according to the amended Charter, it is only required that they shall subscribe many of our modern divines of the Reformed Church, wisit the different parts of the township, and ascertain their belief in the Trinity and in the Divine inspiration —would evince at once the groundlessness of the imof the Scriptures. But as this liberal and generous putation which from the use of such terms, is attempted of the Scriptures. But as this liberal and generous putation which, from the use of such terms, is attempted of the Scriptures. But as this liberal and generous announcement must of course be understood as promising more than the concessions already yielded, regard to the Fathers, nothing is more usual with them denied that, taking the whole Diocese of Toronto together, unless we are to presuppose in the individual making than this way of speaking,—to call every sacred rite the prevailing religion is that of the Church of England it an utter ignorance of the provisions of the actual and ceremony used in the Church by the name of a charter of the University,-we must understand it to sacrament or mystery; Tertullian, for instance, termmean a pledged acquiescence in some such scheme as was last year proposed for the remodelling of this University;—a scheme so palpably absurd as well as unjust that its supporters were afraid to press it on; a scheme to it will be removed which one of the characteristics. The supporters were afraid to press it on; a scheme to it will be removed which one of the characteristics. The supporters were afraid to press it on; the characteristics are the consisting of nearly equal numbers of Presbyterians and Roman of the Christian religion. Thus, too, speaks the venerable and judicious Hooker,—"As oft as we mention a sacrament properly understood for, in the writing of the characteristics are the consisting of nearly equal numbers of Presbyterians and Roman of the Christian religion." Thus, too, speaks the venerable and judicious Hooker,—"As oft as we mention a sacrament properly understood for, in the writing of the characteristics are the constant of the characteristics and Roman of the characteristics. It must, indeed, naturally follow that as the Province has been peopled chiefly by emigration from Great Britain and Irelayd, three-fourths of the Protestant population of which belong to the Church of England, and the characteristics are the characteristics and the characteristics are the characteristics. A Special General Meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held on Wedunjust that its supporters were afraid to press it on;

University;—a scheme so palpably absurd as well as erable and judicious Hooker,—"As oft as we mention a sacrament properly understood (for, in the writing the City of Toronto). nesday the 23d October next, in the City of Toronto, a scheme, too, it will be remembered, which one of his tings of the ancient fathers, all articles which are peat 3 o'clock P. M., to re-organize the Society, under Excellency's present Executive Council, and not the culiar to the Christian faith, -all duties of religion the provisions of an Act of Parliament intituled, "An least able man in it, so effectually exposed in all its containing that which sense or natural reason cannot Act to incorporate the Church Societies of the United folly and all its iniquity, that it was generally supposed of itself discern, are most commonly named Sacra-Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of it had received its death-blow, never more to be ments,) our restraint of the word is to some few prin-

sentatives thereof, to attend the said General Meeting.

A Special Meeting of the Central Board and Lay

Committee, will be held on the same day at the Soowing to a uniformity of sentiment, and therefore to a ceptation, the name of a Sacrament may be attributed owing to a uniformity of sentiment, and therefore to a comparative concord amongst its directors,—is liable to any thing, whereby an holy thing is signified; in which understanding of the word our ancient writers to be impaired at any time by the introduction of disuesday the 5th June last, the Lord Bishop of Toronto | Charter offers no safeguard. If any thing more be monly of late years taken and used for supplying the requests that the General Collection therein specified desired by the writer of the last quoted paragraph, we number of the seven sacraments, but also to divers and shall take place in the several Churches, chapels, and stations of this Diocese, on Sunday the 27th October to those principles which make up the political such like, but not meaning thereby to repute them as the several Churches, chapels, and to the Bishop of the Diocese, that there is ample work for thrice the present number of his Clergy, could suitable such like, but not meaning thereby to repute them as the several Churches, chapels, and to the Bishop of the Diocese, that there is ample work for thrice the present number of his Clergy, could suitable such like, but not meaning thereby to repute them as the several Churches, chapels, and to the Bishop of the Diocese, that there is ample work for thrice the present number of his Clergy, could suitable such like, but not meaning thereby to repute them as

this dereliction of public duty. Private considerations of a modern writer, "we shall understand from all this, land's a little before 10 A.M. The church at this place is cannot always be proof against it: images of individual that when we speak of the number of sacraments, we very small, and on this occasion was crowded to conded by A. Shade Esq.;—That the proceeds of the next appropriated towards the Lord Bishop's Circular Letter, be appropriated towards the formation of a fund for the supappropriated towards the formation of a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this benefit to be achieved, by a little compiler and ceremonies in religion must be in a certain promise, of excluding the positive destructive from our way indefinite; but if we speak of them in the higher legislative assembly; and how without that compro- sense, in that strict sense of the definition which we The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the mise, it is argued, are we to win upon and gain to our have already laid down, then we are prepared to shew Divine permission, hold his next general Ordination side the thousand conflicting opinions in politics and that the number must be confined to "Two only." in the Cathedral Church of St. James at Toronto, on in religion with which the aspirant for parliamentary So much for the theology of the Banner; and be-

moral obligation? Is conscience to be sacrificed, Constitution." We remember a similar accusation because others are capricious? Is principle to be made by the same individual at a memorable feast in cession of these mud-holes, separated by roots of trees and knolls, by which the wheels on one side being at times are blind to its force and indifferent to its duties?—
the present year. The lateness of the hour at which much elevated threatened to overturn the waggon. The poor horses became so exhausted from the conjoined bad-those sentiments were expressed,—preceded as they

be popular and advantageous, or the reverse,-by animosities and even rebellions which they have pro-It is feared that the Conservative cause will, in public men, would serve more than any thing else to voked. But we did not, in the suggestions we threw many cases, be much damaged by divisions in the bring about a healthy condition of public opinion. out, recommend the abolition of such representation:

The Banner of Toronto appears to be making a then, or his ravings now, would make it appear that we vative about such parties, -of their dreams of aggran- to the cause of truth, as he continually does, and yet vince.

There is nothing monstrous in belief or atrocious

or Charter, and a manful and uncompromising resis- nothing to say.

flooding the land, -which are for the most part pirated our next. we any practical bearing or moral efficacy.

The Lord Bishop, we understand, will consecrate in the services, and now interested in the services in the services. of some of the electioneering-addresses of the day. other countries, and transfused at a cheap rate through the new Cemetery at Toronto in the course of next all our resolutions and actions in one great end:— self a Conservative, we find it declared,—"Should I principles developed in the tale of "Henry Howard" and of other particulars in connection with this cere-Whereas without religion, the life of a man is a wild, be the object of your choice, I unhesitatingly pledge would countervail, we hoped, the depravity of taste monial. myself to use my utmost endeavours to open the doors and the moral poison diffused through the means of declared to be "sacramental in its nature, and con-If we are to take the passage first quoted in its veying grace,"—an efficacy which, with a little diffe-

> cipal divine ceremonies." To the same effect is it In regard to the second passage quoted, its writer said by Thorndike, "In fine the name and notion of

sacraments in the same signification that the two fore-We are well aware of the manifold temptations to named sacraments are."-"So that," to use the words

> need not have shocked the democratic prejudices of our contemporary as much as his after-dinner eloquence

We have said more in reference to the obliquities

We have abstained, as we felt ourselves in duty affirm the melancholy truth, that it is the infatuation with ourselves. The "stereotyped" paragraph which record of which, taken from the Banner of the Cross, is pressed into his service from the Bishop's Charge, was given in a late number of this journal. It is im-In the professions and affirmations of the opponents we have already disposed of; and we cannot feel a possible, at this distance, to be acquainted with the ject, and withholding any expression of opinion," every

During the past week the Lord Bishop of Toronto established,—it means, as we understand it, the retention of all that is solemnly guaranteed by Constitution
or Chapter and a manuful and precumpting region of the principles and truths it
ston, besides holding a Confirmation in the township
of Camden. The pre-occupation of our space would
be inculcates, he would find himself in the predicament
of Camden. The pre-occupation of our space would
be prevent us from furnishing a detailed account this
or Chapter and a manuful and precumpting region. week of these very gratifying and interesting proceed- ber following. ED

to a wise man, who built his House upon a Rock.

In short, religion makes the life of man a wise design regular and constant to itself; because it unites sign regular and constant to itself; because it unites and transfused at a cheap rate through the new Cemetery at Toronto in the course of next when the next when the next when the next w

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

PASTORAL VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1843.

Tuesday, August 29 .- The Bishop of Toronto, in prose cution of his fourth journey for the present summer, left pronto on this day in a strong farmer's waggon, at 9 o'clock. The day was exceedingly hot, and the dust very sagreeable, so that it was 5 o'clock P. M., before he ached Oshawa in the township of Whitby, a distance of prosperous in the Province, and contains several rising a few years, is already a place of much enterprise and considerable commerce. Until lately there was no Misof our communion within its bounds. The Bishop being very distrustful of the accuracy of public opinion upon in every part its members take the lead, except perhaps in the County of Glangary which was, from the first, almost entirely peopled by settlers from Scotland, consisting this Colony should be found to adhere to the National faith. It is true that many of these become estranged from, and lost to the Church, from the absence of her ministrations; because, with the best exertions of her friends in the Mother Country and upon the spot, these cannot be provided to the people in any adequate degree. to all the British plans of emigration,—that while, in some and fanaticism; of which religious discord is the necessary result, and not less the unsettling of every correct printhat the Church is only to be known, to be revered, and dopted. The experience of every day is affording pro

It was consecrated by the name of St. Panl, and at the were confirmed,—eight others having been prevented from attending by sickness and other causes. This being the first Confirmation ever held in the township of Whitby, and the first visit of a Bishop to that quarter, the people were attracted from all directions, and seemed deeply in-terested in the solemn services of the day. These occupied three hours; and the Bishop, after partaking of re-freshment at Mr. Pentland's, proceeded at 2 o'clock on his journey towards the township of Brock. The first nt miles of the twenty four were tolerable, but a worse fing and pawing, and showing extreme reluctance to proceed. The road for several miles was a constant sucwe were obliged to stop frequently to give them time to breathe. So much delay was caused by these obstructions that it became dark when we were yet several miles from he termination of our day's journey, and getting into a hick wood, we could see nothing of the track and were n danger every moment of getting off the road, or rather Fortunately we were overtaken by a gentleman riding the same way, who very obligingly proffered his assistance. This he did by lighting a large torch of resinous pine, and riding before us: following him cauously, we safely threaded the dark wood, and arrived at

miserable tavern; but although this could furnish no ort of comfort, the Bishop appeared content.

Thursday, August 31.—Notwithstanding the indifferent ecommodation of the preceding night, his lordship was up and ready to renew his journey by 6 o'clock. nd through which we passed was every where excellent of this indeed the very badness of the roads is an indica-tion, for it attests the richness of the soil,—the mud holes in a rich and fertile mould being much deceper than they would be in a stony, gravelly, or sandy ground. This road requires to be opened to a proper width to admit the sun and wind; in its present condition it can scarcely be said to be passable. We may, however, reasonably look for some improvement at no distant period, as the inhabitants are fast increasing, and with the progress of popuation and the general advancement of the country, we may expect a correspondent benefit to the roads. The Bishop this morning had not proceeded far towards Brock when he encountered a causeway of no ordinary roughness full three-fourths of a mile long, over whi by far the most comfortable to walk. Here his Lordship was met by Mr. Thompson and Mr. Cowan, two gentl men from Brock, who escorted him to the residence of Major Thompson near what is called the Eastern Church; for there are two churches already built in this township, new and thinly settled as it is. The eastern Church is placed on a rising ground, and when the country becomes cleared, will present a beautiful object to the whole surthe woods are close upon it. The Bishop meeting on the appeared to be overcome with the heat, took her into the years before with her two sons. They had been able to at home chopping down the trees, the other wrought at his trade as a tailor, and with his earnings supplied his mother and brother with provisions until a good clearing was effected and a crop put into the ground. They are now living comfortably on the produce of their farm, and, as the good old woman said, were gradually acquiring stock, and she hoped "the boys" would in a short time have a waggon of their own and be able to drive their mother to Church. This, she added, was one of their cherished hopes, and it would go hard with them if it was

ot gratified. We arrived at Major Thompson's a little before the hour of service, and there the Bishop met the Rev. Andrew Jameison, the Missionary in charge of the Township. persons were confirmed; and the people appeared much rejoiced at this the first Episcopal visit to their township. The Church has, in a great measure, been built at the expence, and through the spirited exertions, of Major Thompson and his family. This gentleman is on half-pay, and was a distinguished officer in the revolutionary with the Colonies, now the United States. He is very old.\* and was so much overcome by the heat (94 in the shade) that he was unable to leave his room. He has a very fine family of three sons and four daughters, united among themselves, and though far separated from such society as that in which they had been accustomed to not become in the least degree rusticated by living in the The Bishop regretted much that his time only allowed him, as it were, to see this interesting and accomplished family. The garden and flowers, the house, and every thing about them bore the marks of comfort

After partaking of Mrs. Thompson's kind hospitality, the Bishop proceeded to the second Church, nine miles distant, which his Lordship reached a quarter of an hour before the time appointed. This Church is likewise situated on high ground on the edge of the forest, and, like the other, will be seen at a great distance when the country becomes open. It is rather larger than the first, though not as yet quite finished: on this occasion it was quite full of people, chiefly Irish, and all recent emigrants; and forty-two persons were confirmed.

Mr. Plack's, in the township of Uxbridge; and here he took leave of Mr. Jameison, with whose exertions, as Missionary of Brock, his Lordship expressed himself

much pleased.

Friday, September 1.—The Bishop, having an appointment at Darlington, thirty-nine miles distant and much of it a bad road, at 3 o'clock this day, was in his waggon by six in the morning. He breakfasted at the Rev. Mr. Pentland's, and reached Darlington a little after two.—Here the Rev. Dr. Bethune, from Cobourg, and the Rev. J. Shortt, of Port Hope, met the Bishop,—the former fulling this office of Chynlain on the exercising and the latter. filling his office of Chaplain on the occasion, and the latter reading prayers,—and after the sermon which, as usual was preached by the Bishop, thirty-nine persons were confirmed,—a very considerable number for this parish, and a pleasing proof of the zeal and activity of Mr. Kennedy, the Rector. Though late before the services were finished,—for the Church and Burial-ground were also consecrated,—the Bishop deemed it expedient to proceed sixteen miles further in the evening, because his next appointment at 2 o'clock on the following day in the township of Cavan was distant nearly forty miles. His Lordship therefore, accompanied by Dr. Bethune, continued his journey to McMurtry's Inn in the township of

Hope, which they reached at 10 o'clock at night.

Saturday, Sept. 2.—Dr. Bethune, after an early breakfast, proceeded to Cobourg, and the Bishop continued his

The Rev. Henry Burgess acting for the occasion as his journey to Cavan; the appointment in which at the second Church was kept without difficulty, from the advance by the late drive on the preceding evening. The Rev. Samuel Armour, Rector of the township of Cavan, though very unwell and suffering from fever, met the Bishop at this Church: the congregation was very large, and after the sermon thirty-six persons were confirmed. His Lordship then proceeded to Mr. Armour's residence, eight

fallen, but there was no abatement of the extreme heat.—
Mr. Armour's house commands from the brow of the hill on which it is placed a most extensive view: standing on tops of the trees which fill the vast valleys on which you look down, are exceedingly curious. This morning they were particularly so: the fog from the recent rain was seen giving way to the increasing heat of the sun as he rose in the heavens, and looked something like the rolling of the sea, but with a quietness and extent of movement which was truly sublime. As the fog became thinner, it seemed to break into transparent clouds, and moved with greater rapidity, presenting a great variety of shades, rom its first darkness till it disappeared in the bright

The service commenced in the first Church, near Mr. Armour's residence, at 10 o'clock; the congregation very large, and sufficient to fill two churches of that size. The people were crowding in and literally sitting upon each other: this, from the extreme heat, was plainly very uncomfortable to all,—the perspiration in streams pouring from every countenance. Forty-three persons were confirmed; and the heat became so oppressive,—it being probably the hottest day during the whole summer,—that he Bishop was obliged to shorten his address.

After service, the Bishop proceeded to the township of Emily, to fulfil another appointment ten miles distant.— Here a very pretty village on the banks of a fine stream of water is rapidly growing up: the surrounding country is beautiful; and the parsonage, recently purchased and completed by the Rev. W. M. Shaw, the resident Missionary, is tastefully situated on a rising ground over-looking the Church and village. On reaching the Church, which, though not finished, is large and commodious, the Rev. Thos. Fidler from Fenelon Falls, and the Rev. R. Taylor, Rector of Peterboro', were found in waiting .-The congregation was very large, the Church being crowded in every part. Mr. Taylor read the Prayers, and Mr. Fidler the Lessons, and the Bishop, as usual, preached. Mr. Shaw brought forward ninety candidates

for Confirmation,—fifteen additional ones who were on his list having been kept back from various causes. This was a very large number for so new a place, and speaks highly in favour of Mr. Shaw's diligence and zeal. After service, the Bishop dined at Mr. Shaw's with the Clergy and Churchwardens. Being somewhat overcome with heat, as well as with the effect of two sermons and two addresses in addition to ten miles travelling beneath the broiling sun, his Lordship retired soon after family prayers to try to sleep,—of which, from the continued heat, there was not much prospect.

Monday, Sept. 4.—The Rev. Mr. Fidler had come from the township of Fenelon in a boat for the accommodation of the Bishop, as there was no practicable road from ean time, proceeded round to the landing-place on Mud Lake, near Peterboro', there to await his return from Fenelon. The party embarked at 7, A.M. The river leading from Emily to Pigeon Lake is extremely winding, the journey by land, were the road opened and completed, would occupy. We were, for instance, two hours in passing a point of land after we had in one bend of the river been nearly abreast of it. About half-past 1 o'clock we entered Pigeon Lake, -a fine sheet of water, and not so large but that the eye can embrace the whole. with the exception of one or two small spots, and although this imparts to it an air of tranquillity, it is too lifeless t be agreeable. At 4 o'clock we reached the mill and residence of Mr. Need, who received us with a hearty welcome and gave us an excellent breakfast. This gentleman emigrated from England to this country many years ago, when very young, and after travelling about for some time settled at this place, which, wild and romantic still. must have been particularly so ten years ago and before the slightest sign of civilization was apparent. Mr. Need Sturgeon Lake; and as the fall between the two lakes is very considerable, and the stream good, he has erected a ist and saw-mill. A lock has been built at the expence of Government, in order to continue the navigation tween the two lakes, and consequently no difficulty was experienced in passing our boat from one to the other .his lock, however, has unfortunately been constructed of wood, and is already falling into decay;—a great oversight, as there is an abundance of excellent stone upon spot, which at the time might have been quarried and ioned at very little more expence than the wood. Mr. Need is one of the few young gentlemen of good family, who from time to time have emigrated from the Mother Country, that has been successful as a settler.— He is a person of great activity and intelligence, and of sober habits; and by his industry has secured to himself a good property, which is increasing in value every day. We left Mr. Need's establishment at half-past 5, for Fencion Falls, sixteen miles distant: the wind was much against us the greater part of the way, so that it was 10 o'clock before the Bishop got fairly settled in Mr. Fidler's parsonage. Sturgeon Lake differs little in its general outline from Pigeon Lake, except that it appears to have nore settlers on its banks, and has therefore a more lively appearance. The approach to Fenelon Falls assumes the haracter of a deep narrow ravine, and is very fine: the banks are high, and approach very near each other, feathered with trees to the water's edge. The noise of the Falls, the deep obscurity of the narrow passage, and the stars now and then peeping through the tops of the trees, which almost over-arched the passage, rendered the whole scene one of peculiar sublimity, and served to awaken emotions of a solemn and pleasing nature.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.—The fall on the River which connects the Sturgeon and Cameron's Lake, may be about

thirty feet high, and is a clear and not a shelving fall .-The volume of water at this season of the year is not very great, but in the spring and autumn it is so large as to give to it the character of the sublime rather than the beautiful: at present, the latter would have been entirely its character, had it not been injured by the application of utilitarianism. Not only are all the trees cut away round the Fall to make room for a mill, but a large wooden mediate wants of the country—having a residence attachmediate wants of the country—having attachmediate wants of the country—having attachmediate want oridge is building so near the edge of the rock over which ed for the Principal; the elevations are of the plain Gothic the water is precipitated, that, in looking up from the river below, the first thing that strikes the eye are unsightly beams of timbour and the sightly beams of tim

roads almost impassable. Fifteen persons were confirmed, amongst whom was Mrs. Admiral Vansittart, who had

morning on the route to Peterboro', and proceeded slowly with a head wind through Sturgeon, Pigeon, and Mud Lakes. The banks present here and there a solitary with crops, and studded with comfortable farm-houses and orchards. And if a little taste should be observed in the location of the houses. and orchards. And if a little taste should be observed in the location of the houses,—leaving clumps of trees in proper places,—the sceney will read at him to the location of the houses,—leaving clumps of trees in the beneficent purposes for the same object. proper places, - the scenery will rather be improved than siminished in natural simplicity and beauty; for on all sides you behold points and eminences overlooking the Lordship, at present a member of the University of

the vengeance of another world. It builds our comthe vengeance of another world. It builds our comfort upon a rock, which will abide all storms and remain unshaken in every condition, and will last and

In the publication of the Tale to which he adverts, ings, in which we had ourselves the privilege and satthe vengeance of another world. It builds our comthe vengeance of another world. It builds our comthe services, seemed particular the landingthe services, seemed particular the bring agreeable. One old man, who had been very attentive to
ings, in which he adverts,
we were guided by the desire to offer, through the
either. If it mean not this, it is a term without sense
the came forward and took his Lordship's hand, and in his
which place his Lordship arrived at dark, and took up his
or force,—a word of sound which may be foisted into

BISHOP'S COLLEGE. (From the Sherbrooke Gazette.)

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, we had the pleasure of witnessing the interesting ceremony of the laying of the Corner Stone of the new Episcopal College, established at Lennoxville.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, we understand, arrived at Lennoxville on the previous day, attended by the Rev. Henry Burgess, of Nicolet, when the Local Committee met his Lordship, according to appointment. The folmet his Lordship, according to appointment. The following day, a few minutes before 2 o'clock, P. M., the hour appointed for the ceremony, the Bishop and such of the Clergy as had come together for the occasion, met to robe at the house in the village, lately the property of Thos. Austin, Esq., which has been purchased, with land adjoining, and an excellent farm, a short distance from the village, with a view to its forming a part of the endowment for the College. Here the procession was formed and moved down to the site of the College (distant about one-eight of a mile) in the following order:— The Lav Members of the Committee, who were present

Hon. Edward Hale, M. P. P., Hellis Smith, Esq., Col. Wm. Morris, Treasurer, Lieut. Lloyd, R. N. The Clergy of the District in their robes, following two and two-the Juniors preceding:

Rev. W. Jones,

"J. Lonsdale,

"C. B. Fleming,

"E. M. Ross, Rev. J. Butler, " C. P. Reid,

Lordship's Chaplain, bearing the box and inscription to be deposited in the stone. THE VERGER BEARING THE MACE. THE BISHOP.

followed by a considerable number of persons who had

On arriving at the ground, a spot beautifully adapted miles distant: the day was hot and oppressive, but all was forgotten in Mrs. Armour's kind and hospitable reception.

Sunday, Sept. 3.—During the previous night there had been much thunder and lightning, and some rain had been much thunder and lightning, and some rain had for such a purpose, we found a large concourse of persons awaiting the arrival of the procession, many of the

little, the Missionary of Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, who has been one of the chief promoters, in every way, of the undertaking; he first proceeded to read the Lord's Prayer, after which the Collect, "Prevent us O Lord with thy most gracious favor," &c., and the Collects for the 5th, 7th, and 25th Sundays after Trinity, the Prayer for the Church Militant, and that for the Governor-General; after which the Rev. H. Burgess, read the Prayer prepared for the occasion, which we give below; this was followed by a portion of the 127th Psalm, with the Gloria Patri, sung in a superior manner by the Lennox-ville Choir. At the conclusion of these services the Bishop delivered an Address to the Committee, Clergy,

and company assembled.

In the course of his address, His Lordship adverted to the many difficulties and delays, which had hitherto been permitted to obstruct the enterprize, and the haras-sing discouragements experienced by the Committee, and those interested in the prosperity of the infant Institution; he paid just tribute to the patience, perseverance, assiduity, and watchfulness, of the Local Committee, using many words of encouragement to proceed in faith and hope, and exhorting them to regard all such obstructions, as the trials and exercises of that faith.—His Lordship all held to the weak histograms which the histograms. alluded to the many hindrances which the builders of the Sacred Temple encountered, and to the high honour, nevertheless, put upon the building by the Almighty; he further enlarged upon the benefits, both temporal and spiritual, to be fairly anticipated from the establishment of such an institution, comparing the country, destitute of such spiritual and moral means of education, to Israel under the Judges, in the days of Deborah and Barak: his Lordship dwelt particularly upon the close and indissoluble connexion of the Institution with the Church of the Empire; and upon the measure of efficient help, which it might be expected to render in affording a supply, within ourselves, to the spiritual wants of the members of the Church in this Diocese, towards which it was con-templated that it should become, by the blessing of God also extend the blessings of general learning and science, to all who desire to place themselves within its reach-holding out the kindly hand of help to all, in these respects, though in such manner as not to compromise those

inciples, on which it was established.

After many most christian and edifying exhortations, to the various parties interested in the prosperity of the College, the Bishop concluded a most beautiful address, (of which the above is a very meagre outline) by directing his Chaplain, the Rev. H. Burgess, to read the last control of the did, with a translation of it in English His Lordship then with the west formula.

scription, which he did, with a translation of it in Engine His Lordship then with the usual formalities of striking the stone with a hammer, and applying the trowel, de-clared that he laid the Corner Stone of Bishop's College, Emily to that place; his Lordship's carriage having, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; stating sembly was dismissed by the solemn Episcopal Ben

> The above-mentioned prayer was as follows:—
> "O Eternal Lord God, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy; increase and multiply upon us thy mercy in all things, and prosper this our undertaking. Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us, O prosper Thou our handy-work. Bless, we beseech thee, the founders and all the benefactors of this College: remember them for good concerning this, and for thy mercy's sake in Jesus Christ, wipe not out this kindness which they have Jesus Christ, wipe not out this kindness which they have shown for the furtherance of thy heavenly truth, learning and holy discipline among men. Put it into the hearts of others, O Lord, to follow their example, and to aid, according as thou blessest them, in this and other like faithful endeavours. Grant to all who are, or shall be, engaged in this work, faith in thy promises, and grace to go forth in thy strength, and to make mention of thy righteousness only. Grant to them patience, perseverance, and singleness of heart in all that they do. Grant that this Institution for the establishment of which this material edition is common and this Institution for the establishment of which this mar-rial edifice is commenced, may not only promote all good learning, but contribute to order, peace, and righteous-ness, and adorn the cause of sound religion in the land. Grant that in the generations to come, it may be, with Grant that in the generations to come, it may be still enlarged success, and visible blessing from on High, a support of thy pure, and apostolic Church, and a nur sery of faithful ministers of Jesus Christ, who shall sow good seed, and see happy fruit, and magnify thy great and blessed name, through the name of thy Son Jesus Christ, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honour and glory, world without end. Amen."
>
> The day was clear and cloudless the honour street and str

The day was clear and cloudless, the beautiful scenery around the spot selected for the site, was set off to the best advantage by the deepening glow of the approaching autumnal tints, and the river flowed past, clear and sparkling, over its gravelly bottom, just rippled by a gentle breeze, which bore along the well matched harmony of pleasing to the senses, as it must have been solemn an teresting to every reflecting mind.

The following is the inscription, written on parchment, which was enclosed, together with some coins of the present with a new corns of the day in a sold ared tin sent reign and some papers of the day, in a soldered box, and deposited in a cavity made for the purpose,

the foundation stone:
HUJUS ÆDIFICH Ad veram Religionem bonasque artes Promovendas inchoati Favente D. O. M.

Lapidem angularem posuit

Dominus admodum Rev. Georgius Jehoshaphat Mountain
S. T. P.

Episcopus Montrealensis

Presbyteris populoque fideli assistentibus
XIV. Calendas Octobres Anno Salutis MDCCCXLIV. Victoriæ feliciter regnantis Carolo Theophile Metcalfe Baroneto, G. C. B. apud Canadenses pro-Anno Octavo

vinciam procurante. The buildings, we understand, are to be on a moderate

sightly beams of timber overhanging you, and it is not fore his arrival. The Charter of incorporation is, we are without an effort that the eye descends to the fall itself; told, couched in the same terms with other like institutions without an effort that the eye descends to the fall itself; which, if it could be viewed apart from this incongruous obstruction, is, in its effect, very pleasing. The bridge and mill might, to all appearance, have been more advantageously placed than they are, and the whole natural beauty of the scene have still been preserved.

The congregation at Fenelon Falls was on this occasion very small, the settlement being as yet very thin and the roads almost impassable. Fifteen persons were confirmed. been diminished by death, misfortune, &c.: the buildings, however, are to be completed from this scource. however, are to be completed from this scource. donations in land amounting to upwards of 2,000 acres, the sea local metals of the season metals. come twelve miles for that purpose. Since the death of her husband, the late Admiral, this lady has resided on the bank of the Balsam Lake, which almost joins and empties itself into Cameron's Lake by a short outlet or Wednesday, Sept. 6.—The Bishop embarked early this morning on the route to Peterboro, and proceeded slowly properties. There are also 50 acres of very good land

attached to the site of the buildings.

The house in the village and the land attached, we

An address was presented to the Bishop by Rev. C. Seventy-two personation in the name of the Clergy of the District—a mation at Stratford. Communicated

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE REV. D. E. BLAKE.

Adelaide, London District, C. W. 26th August 1844. Rev. and Dear Sir,—We view with deep regret your approaching removal from the spiritual charge of this Township, to that of Thornhill, and beg leave most respectfully to convey to you the assurance of our esteem and reach

Your residence amongst us from the earliest settlement of our Township, combined with your able and unwearying exertions to promote our spiritual and temporal welfare, your urbanity to all, and generous relief of the

afflicted and distressed, have deservedly won our admiration and respect.

Inhabiting the Southern Concessions of your Rectorial

Providence, we cannot but limits, so remote from your residence, we cannot but feel grateful for your very regular and zealous perform.

D. Daly, for the same purpose. ance of Divine Service amongst us (travelling on each occasion a distance of twenty-four miles), for so long a period, regardless of bad roads and weather.

Under your fostering ministration, and by your truly generous aid, four Churches have been erected for the worship of God, where you had found only a wilderness, and, we indulge the hope that the grateful remembrance of your indulge the hope that the grateful remembrance of your indulges the hope that the grateful remembrance of your indulges the hope that the grateful remembrance of your indulges the hope that the grateful remembrance of your indulges the hope that the grateful remembrance of your indulges the hope that the grateful remembrance is not a fine of the properties of t

your grateful friends and Parishoners. (Signed by 42 persons.)

To the Rev. D. E. BLAKE, A.B., Rector of Adelaide.

Adelaide, London District, C. W. My dear Friends,-I receive with sincere gratitude the kind expression of your esteem and regard on the eve of

my departure from amongst you.

During the period of my residence in Adelaide, (now nearly twelve years) you have had ample opportunity of judging of my motives and actions, it, therefore, affords me much gratification to learn that my humble efforts to promote your spiritual and temporal welfare have met with your approbation and have been deemed worthy of the very flattering testimony conveyed in your affectionvery flattering testimony conveyed in your affection-

The southern part of the Township of Adelaide, where you reside, lies very remote indeed from the Clergyman's residence and the roads have been in general very bad, but your regular attendance on Divine Worship and your cordial and steady co-operation in carrying out all arrangements that seemed to be practicable and beneficial, rendered the performance of my arduous duties pleasing

With the blessing of God upon our efforts, four churches have been erected within the bounds of this Rectory; and it will always be to me a source of the most exalted pleasure that, during the time I exercised my ministry amongst you, so many Churches were erected for the worship of Almighty God in a Township we so lately found a wilderness. I view with thankfulness this permanent results of the local region in harmony tracks. manent result of my labours, and shall ever rejoce in having been permitted to contribute my feeble aid towards the furtherance of this spored ship.

the furtherance of this sacred object.

It is needless for me to assure you, my dear friends, who have looked with so partial an eye upon my weak endeavours to promote your present and future welfare, that no motives of mere personal convenience could induce me to accept of promotion, and thereby to sever the connexion which has so long and so happily subsisted between new the converges my deep grief at parting tween us. Allow me to express my deep grief at parting with you, and believe me, length of time shall never obliters. the recollection of the many years of happy in-

I remain, my dear frie ever your most attached in Christ Jesus.

[We have already mentioned that, in consequence of vices of Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District Mr. Bl

(To the Editor of the Monarch.) to brave the intense heat of the day. Service having been gone through by the Rev. John Hickie, missionary delivered by his Lordship, the gentlemen comprising the

To the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of

thoughtless or lax in our endeavours to raise funds for erecting a church, but have hitherto failed not from want of inclination. ders have to contend, their means being small; and which your lordship is aware of from a long residence in Canada, and therefore your lordship will the more readily take our excuse. We are, however, about to make another bold effort, and, with your lordship's countenance, we hope it will be crowned with success. We feel grateful to your lordship that we have enjoyed the occasional and devoted ministrations of the Rev. John Hickie, amongst we and we havely hope to enjoy the

Hickie, amongst us, and we humbly hope to enjoy the same continuously, till the circumstances of the church shall enable. enable your lordship to allow us a resident Pastor. Before taking leave of your lordship we would assure you, that our earnest prayers and wishes are, that you may long live to culture high and holy station in the may long live to fill your high and holy station in the

ROBERT MOORE, M. D.

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

ford; who, on remitting it to this country, expressed his desire that it might be applied as a small contribution "towards the advancement of Lennoxville College."

The Bishop met the gentlemen of the local Committee twice during his stay, in deliberation upon the affairs of the College; during which they laid before him their reasons for suspending the operations of building for the present season, to be resumed early in the spring, after the collection and preparation of materials in the time intervening.

In the expense, was never contemplated than that put forth by promise you at present any assistance in the erection of your church. Our friends at home, consider that the time has arrived, when we should do something for our selves; and as I am satisfied there are forty thousand families belonging to the church in this Diocese: so a dollar, or two bushels of wheat, from each of those, present season, to be resumed early in the spring, after the collection and preparation of materials in the time intervening.

The Bishop met the gentlemen of the local Committee to the sacrived, when we should do something for our selves; and as I am satisfied there are forty thousand families belonging to the church in this Diocese: so a dollar, or two bushels of wheat, from each of those, would enow propose, as unsuited to the present circumstances of the Province, doing away with the time has arrived, when we should do something for our selves; and as I am satisfied there are forty thousand families belonging to the church in this Diocese: so a dollar, or two bushels of wheat, from each of those, would enow propose, as unsuited to the present circumstances of the Province, doing away with the time having received his expected Supplies of a ship canal between Lakes Simcoe and Huron. \* \* \*

We perfectly coincide with our contemporary in the very great advantages to be derived from connecting the two Lakes, and so a period of a ship canal between Lakes Simcoe and Huron. \* \* \*

We perfectly coincide than that put forth by pour which, as things are, to not expect to and preparation of materials in the time which, as things are, to not expect to several multions has lately been expended in cluding myself, when I first came to this country, now little, of whose hospitalities the gentlemen of the Clergy also partook, left Lennoxville the same day on his way to Quebec.

Which, as things are, to not expect to several multions has lately been expended in connecting—what?—why Rotherhithe and Shadwell, by means of the Thames Tunnel!!—British Canadian.

Union Suspension Bridge.—Tuesday was quite a gala day in Bytown. In addition to our own population, a large

Seventy-two persons presented themselves for confir-

ADDRESS TO THE REV. W. BRETHOUR.

UNITED STATES. PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

of your pious example, and sound precepts, will be productive of increasing good results.

Much as we shall feel the loss of your kind and untiring efforts in our behalf, we trust that the change from this comparatively new settlement, to Thornhill, may be conductive to the work of the whole of the work o conducive to the restoration of your health, and benefi- the Wabash had been good for some few days, though And believe us Rev. and dear Sir,
your grateful friends and Parishoners.

The Wabash had been good for some lew days, though
rather deep; it was so even as late as ten on the night
previous. But in the night came a sudden rise of six feet
water. There had been no rain in the neighbourhood to
excite suspicion. Confidently, therefore, did my parishioner drive into the stream. In a few moments they waggon soon filled, and the water was up to their necks. The effort to turn was unsuccessful; and now nothing remained but to swim for life. The Bishop, though he had not for many years practised such exercise, struck out resolutely for the shore, and though encumbered with a heavy overcoat, swam between 30 and 40 feet, and found himself safe on land amid the anxious congratulations of the Rev. Mr. Manney, and Mr. Gist, of Delphi, and Mr. Barber, of Michigan City, two of our delegates to Convention, who were in company and following behind.—Mr. Mason, who held the reins, after vain efforts to rescue his horse, soon followed in like manner. The horse, a ble animal, was drowned. The water was so deep that the waggon, though a covered one, sunk entirely out of sight. Happily they had not reached the main current

> But God in his gracious providence ordered it otherwise, giving him, I trust, for many years to the Church he loves so well, and sparing the hearts of mourning thousands an agonizing pang, such as no similar event had called forth since the day when the sainted Heber, the Missionary Bishop of Hindoostan, perished in the bath in the far Carnatic.

I am happy to assure you that the Bishop is well; his system soon recovered from the shock, and as yet he has suffered no inconvenience from the exposure and fatigue, though he was so unfortunate afterwards as to be over-

## Colonial.

MEETING OF GOVERNORS .- The New Brunswick papers state that Lieutenant Governor Colebrooke proceeds to Canada by command of the Governor General—that Lord Falkland has also received orders to be present—and that Sir John Harvey has left Newfoundland for Canada,—Halifax Times. University of King's College.-We understand that

University of King's College.—We understand that foreget to offer my fervent prayer for your eternal happiness and welfare.

Accept my warmest thanks for the hope you express, that the change may be conducive to the restoration of my health, and beneficial and agreeable to myself and my health, and beneficial and agreeable to myself and the change may deer friends.

University of King's College.—We understand that the vacancy in the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the change is held at  $9\frac{3}{4}$  @  $10\frac{1}{4}$  premitted, at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE.—Private Exchange is held at  $9\frac{3}{4}$  @  $10\frac{1}{4}$  premitted, at previous quotations.

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EXCHANGE.—Private Exchange is held at  $9\frac{3}{4}$  @  $10\frac{1}{4}$  premitted, at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE.—Private Exchange is held at  $9\frac{$ are well known and appreciated .- Montreal Gazette.

vices of Mr. Blake have been transferred to Thornhill in the Home District. Mr. Blake was appointed to Adelaide,—duly constituted a Rectory,—we believe about the close of the year 1832, and how faithfully he has discharged his duties in that laborious sphere of Missionary service, the above address is in some degree an earnest.

ED.]

—Montreal Clean Control of Life on the St. Law-Storm AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE ON THE ST. LAW-STORM AND MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE ON THE ST. took place, and there was a general expectation of a heavy thunder storm. Suddenly, however, a gust of wind arose with such Stra—The cordial reception which our Diocesan has met with in Woodstock and Princeton, has caused a very agreeable sensation in this part of the country, and I hope many such happy scenes may be enjoyed by our brethren in the Lord, in and around your locality. But it is not in your District alone that his Lordship has been strengthening the stakes and lengthening the cords of our Zion, but, also, by his presence and exhortations has cheered the settlers in Wilmot and the Huron Tract.

After having confirmed nineteen in Wilmot, and received and some trifling damage was done in the harbour by vessels After having confirmed nineteen in Wilmot, and received a congratulatory address from the principal persons of that township on the 5th inst.; he reached Stratford, on the evening of the same day. Long before the appointed hour of 11 A. M. on the following day, were to be seen on every road leading into Stratford in their Sunday vesture, with joy and happiness denicted on their counter. of every road leading into Stratford in their Sunday vesture, with joy and happiness depicted on their countenances, the hardy woodsmen with their wives and little
ones in waggons, on horseback, and afoot. The large
Presbyterian school-house was arranged in the best way
to accommodate the assembly, yet so great was the concourse on this solemn occasion, that many of those outside the doors had reluctably to go away, being unable Point au Tremble they were overtaken by the full fury of the squall, their canoe was upset and, melancholy to record, all the place, and a lucid practical discourse having been elivered by his Lordship, the gentlemen comprising the ommittee, came forward and presented the following dates: My Lord — We, the members of the United Church of a this to tender our expressions of the deep interest we feel low your Lordship's first visit, and have to express in this tender our expressions of the deep interest we feel how derogative we feel it to be to your Lordship as well as to ourselves, that we have not a suitable edifice for to administer.

Witnessed the accident from the shore but could render no assistance. On subsequent examination, the part of the river where they had gone down proves to be not more than from 4 to 5 feet deep; it is therefore surmised that they became entangled in the weeds, which are there in great abundance, and, owing to the fury of the storm, were not able to extricate them the shore but could render no assistance. On subsequent examination, the part of the river where they had gone down proves to be not more than from 4 to 5 feet deep; it is therefore surmised that they became entangled in the weeds, which are there in great abundance, and, owing to the fury of the storm, were not able to extrict them. Yet we assure your lordship we have neither been eyening for the bodies, and last night 4 canoes, with lights, &c. were despatched to the scene of accident with the intention of continuing the search all night.—Montreal Gazette, 23d Sept. [The bodies of the four unfortunate men, who were drowned during the gale of Saturday last, were found yesterday. They were those of the two brothers, Whitmore and Clare Dear (arrived in this country only two months ago.) John Cooke, Professor in the High School of this city, and Charles Wilkin-

Communication between Lake Simcoe and Lake Hu-RON.—In answer to a communication in the Patriot on this important and interesting subject, signed "Barrie," a correspondent furnishing useful information and suggestions has come forward, under the signature of "¡Nottawasaga." The mode of communication recommended by the former is a ship canal while the latter is of opinion that the object in view would be were estably and more effectually obtained by laying would be more easily and more effectually obtained by laying down a plank road from Kempenfeldt Bay to the Nottawasaga. The following are the remarks of "Nottawasaga" on the subject: "I am of opinion, however, that the experience of the Des Jardin's Canal is sufficient to prevent any attempt being now made to form a canal in the channel of a swamp, where you could Gentlemen,—I most heartily thank you, for the address now presented to me, and for the sentiments of cordiality to true religion and the church which it breathes. It is true, that in Canada there is a great deficiency in clergymen, and the few that are here have to labour hard. Your worthy Pastor has established himself in my esteem and opinion by incessant exertions, the stations, and especially this day; but he has too much made to form a canal in the channel of a swamp, where you could made to form a canal in the channel of a swamp, where you could made to form a canal in the channel of a swamp, where you could made to form a canal in the channel of a swamp, where you could made to form a canal in the channel of a swamp, where you could if a push a pole 20 feet through the water and the soil. But if a plank road were made near the edge of the great swamp—and this I believe to be perfectly practicable—the summit of the isthmus between the swamp and the Nottawasaga could be casily gained, and the plank road continued across the isthmus, termining at Richey's Bridge or the Town Plot is only 3 or 4 stations, and especially this day; but he has too much work on his shoulders and cannot be in more than one ermission of his presence with you, that you will be of the Lord. And though in this remote corner of the Lord. Lord's vineyard you may not appear very numerous, yet how trimers of that church, a large part of which is how trimers of that church, a large part of which is Huron. Starting from Toronto, on a macadamized road, you reach the Holland River, already tracked by the steamer which tions. The Societies at home have done a great deal for us, but as the complexion of their funds is not progres-

son, formerly of England, lately of Bay of Quinté. - Morning

day in Bytown. In addition to our own population, a large number of visitors from different parts of the country, honoured our town with their presence, attracted by the opening of the "Union Suspension Bridge," which took place in all due form We learn from Thursday's Times, that an address has been presented to the Rev. W. Brethour, Minister of the Church of England, for Durham, by the congregation of that church at the Beauharnois Canal. The address is expressive of gratitude for spiritual assistance, rendered by the Reverend gentleman, at very great personal expense and inconvenience, and with no remuneration, save that of an appropriate reply, and expressed his great regret at being compelled by the distance, and badness of the roads, to resign his mission in that quarter.—Montreal Transcript. By previous arrangement, the steamer Vulcan had been charmost appropriately addressed by his Lordship the Chief Justice. Briefly adverting to the time when this place was first settled by the Patriarch of the Ottawa, the late Philemon The Rev. J. Flanagan, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £10 currency, from his Excellency the Governor General, towards the finishing of the Parish Church, at Leeds, County Megantic; and also, £5 from the Hon. this bridge, the link of union between the Canadas, should be completed." After reminding us of the fostering munificence of the mother country, which placed within our reach the means of carrying out our public improvements, His Lordship sed some well deserved encomiums on the able management of the Board of Works, in carrying out this magnificent undertaking, and concluded by proposing—three cheers for the Board of Works—three cheers for Samuel Keefer, Esquire, the Architect—and three cheers for the Contractors and Artizans employed, by whom the work was completed. After three cheers the Governor General, "three times three" were given for the Queen, and the procession returned. The number of peo-ple present was certainly the largest ever yet congregated in this place. Every thing bore witness to the lively interest with which the inhabitants of Bytown regard the completion of this off exceedingly well. The arrangement of the public ball at the Dalhousie Hotel, reflected great credit on the managers. and the dancing was kept up with spirit till a late hour in the

morning .- Bytown Gazette. PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The commissioners, says the Herald, held their first meeting on Tuesday, the 17th instant, Hon. R. S. Jameson, Henry Sherwood, Dr. Widmer, Dr. King, John Ewart and J. G. Chewett, Esquires, were present, when his Worship the Mayor was appointed chairman, and it was resolved to proceed with all possible despatch in carrying out the intention of the legislature in erecting a suitable building. Mr. Daly was appointed secretary to the commission; and after some other preliminary business, the commission adjourned to an early day.—British Colonist.

QUEBEC .- The Port of Quebec for some days past, has presented a pleasing prospect of commercial activity. Yesterday 30 or 40 vessels were seen coming in under sail at the same time, and about 100 were anchored in the harbour, exclusively

which set strongly downward, and there was an eddy which by a circuitous course set in towards the shore, or humanly speaking, considering that it was yet dark, the event would have been fatal.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY To FARMERS.—As there is a general complaint of black rot in the potatoe crop, farmers should be cautioned not to feed their cattle on them, as a respectable minister has stated that To Farmers.—As there is a general complaint of black rot in the potatoe crop, farmers should be cautioned not to feed their cattle on them, as a respectable minister has stated that the farmers of Western New York lost all their cows and hogs who had been fed on potatoes infected with the black rot, last year. We further remark that it has been mentioned to us that Mr. Warren of Whitby, has lost a number of hogs, which he turned into a potatoe field to feed,—the potatoes being infected with the prevailing disease.—British Colonist. fected with the prevailing disease.—British Colonist.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Friday, Sept. 27. Asues .- It is almost impossible to name a price for either description; holders and buyers seem not disposed to meet each other; as a proof of this, holders demand 26s. for Potts, but 25s. @ 25s. 6d. is all that is offered by shippers. Some few Pearls have been sold at 26s. 6d. p cwt.

Mills" from Ohio Wheat, at 23s. 6d. We have also heard of another brand, "Milton," having been placed at 24s. Sales have likewise been effected at 23s. 9d.; and of sour at 23s. United States is taken at 24s. @ 24s. 3d.

the only transaction we have heard of is a sale of some United GROCERIES.—The transactions in Sugars and Teas have been rather limited, at previous quotations.

EXCHANGE.—Private Exchange is held at  $9\frac{3}{4} @ 10\frac{1}{4}$  premium on London. Banks draw at  $10\frac{3}{4} @ \text{cent}$ . Drafts on Sermons &c.; by the late Rev. William Howels with

at 40s, for the former and £6 for the latter .- Montreal Cou-

EDUCATION.

M ISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, and such persons as may please to favour her establishment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F. will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Pupils at her residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W. TERMS:

Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and The English Church and Roman Heresy; by Walter French Languages, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Giobes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (Piano Forte), Drawing and Calisthenies, Plain and Fancy Needle Works, per annum ...... £61 0 0

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED: Guitar, per annum ...... 10 0 0

Every Pupil to furnish her own Books, Stationery, Bed, Bedding, &c. &c. a Silver Tea and Table Spoon and Fork; to be returned upon the Pupils leaving the School. Payments, Quarterly in Advance: Letters, post-paid.

Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844. THEOLOGICAL AND OTHER WORKS, Continued.

EUCHARISTICA—Meditations and Prayers on the most Holy Eucharist, from old English divines, with a Com-panion to the Altar, and an introduction by Archdeacon do. do. Roan ... 0 4 do. Morocco. 0 6 Ioræ Sacræ—Prayers and Meditations for Private Use, from the Writings of the Divines of the

Anglican Church, with an introduction by Rev. worth—each page with illustrated border......
The Churchman's Guide .......
Lathbury's History of the Convocation...... Howarth on the Liturgy ...... Scripture History ..... 0
Jones', of Nayland, Letters to his Pupils ..... 0 Hugh White's Meditations ...... 0
Do. Profession and Practice ...... 0 Second Advent ..... 0 7 Twenty Sermons ..... 0 10 (To be continued.)

Orders from the country, with a remittance, punctually atended to.

J. WALTON, tended to.

J. WALTON,
195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Montreal, October, 1844.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON. THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. BENJAMIN CLARK.

Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. N.B.—Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corp, and Pork taken on account, or in exchange for Goods.

B. C.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

HE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

Additional Supplies have been shipped, and are expected to arrive during this and the following month.

Country orders punctually attended to.

HUGH SCOBIE. Toronto, 1st October, 1844, ?

137, King Street. FINE ARTS.

much under the regular advance. HUGH SCOBIE. Toronto, 137, King Street, ( 1st October, 1844.

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS,

163, King Street, Toronto, BEG to inform their customers and friends and the Inhabitants of Toronto generally, that they have just received their SPRING IMPORTATIONS from England, compri-

Account-books and Stationery the time would so soon arrive, when such a noble structure as of every description, and also a great variety of Works by late Cyclopædia, (which is now completed,) as also works of General

Their Stock of SCHOOL BOOKS is very extensive, and

Ledgers, Journals, Day-books, Bill-books, &c., ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Writing papers (plain and ruled), of every size, of the best and cheapest qualities. Drawing papers and Boards (coloured and plain), Colour Boxes, Drawing Pencils, Quills, and Steel Pens in great variety of price and quality, and every description of Plain and Fancy Stationery, which they feel confident that for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING Neatly executed, and on the most reasonable terms. BOOK-BINDING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Copper-plate Printing & Engraving, &c. Orders for ACCOUNT BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired

pattern, promptly and carefully attended to. Orders for Printed Books &c., or any article connected with their business, to be imported from England or the United States, promptly and faithfully executed.

John Hamilton, Kingston; The Hon. James Gordon, Amherstburgh; Samuel Street, Esq., Niagara Falls; Thomas McCor-

N. B .- A liberal discount allowed to Schools and Teachers. NEW WORKS,

MEMOIR of the Life of the Right Honourable Lord Sydenham G.C.R. with N.

in Canada; edited by his Brother, G. Poulett Scrope Esq., M.P. 14s. 6d
Early Discipline illustrated; or the Infant System
progressing and successful, by Sam'l Wilderspin... 7 6
Illustrations of the practical power of Faith, in a
series of practical discourses, by T. Binney..... 16 0 

of the Church of Rome for the maintenance of Popery, by Thos. James; revised and corrected by the Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., All Souls FLOUR.—Canada Fine finds buyers at 23s. 6d. @ 24s.—at the former price we have heard of sales of 15,000 " Maitland Lectures on the last four Books of the Pentateuch,

by Rev. Richard Graves, D.D., Dean of Ardagh,
Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin... 21
Sermons for the use of Families, by Rev. Edward rolliced States is taken at 24s. @ 24s. 3d.

Prootsions.—We cannot learn that much is doing in Pork; the only transaction we have heard of is a sale of some United tates Prime, in bond, at 40s.

Groceries.—The transactions in Sugars and Teas have the rather limited, at previous quotations.

Exchange.—Private Exchange is held at 9\frac{3}{4} \textit{@ 10\frac{1}{4}} \text{ pre-construction} to the use of Families, by Kev. Edward Thompson, M. A.

Lecture Sermons for the use of Families, by Kev. Edward Thompson, M. A.

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Lecture Sermons for thicken in A.

Lecture S

> a Memoir by Charles Bowdler. 2 vols .......... 36 A Day in the Sanctuary with an Introductory Treatise on Hymnology; by the Rev. R. W. Evans, B.D. 9
> Bernard Leslie; a tale of the last ten years; by the

Blunt, M.A.

A Companion to the Services of the Church of England for every Sunday in the year. 2 parts.

The Family Altar or a Series of Prayers suited to

Domestic Worship for every day in the Month with occasional Prayers and Meditations; by the Rev. 

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 Double Entry, by W. SCOTT BURN. Price 3s.

Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; Graveley & Jackson, Cobourg; W. Green, Dun-Hamilton; Graverey
das; and by the publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street.

Toronto, August 1, 1844.

THE UPPER CANADA JURIST VILL be published on the first of each month, and the terms of subscription are £3 per annum.
Subscribers are requested to remit to the Publishers, H. & W. Rowsell, 163 King Street, Toronto, the sum of £1 los. on the receipt of the first number, and the same amount half yearly. It is necessary that these terms be strictly ad-Toronto, 27th June, 1844.

THE LANCET, A Journal of British and Foreign Medical and Chemical Science, Criticism, Literature and News; EDITED BY MR. WAKLEY, M.P. Is received regularly from England twice a Month by the Subscribers. Subscription, £1 12s. 6d. a year. H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE&LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete for FIRE ASSURANCE, are prepared to grant Assurance on the most advantageous terms.

The Tariff of Rates for the Fall Season, on INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE, \* \*\* Office, new building west side of George Street.

By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 9th September, 1844.

Agent for Newcastle District, R. HENRY, Cobourg. General Agency Office.

WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at to Lease on Moderate Terms.

No. 7, Rue St. Laurent, Montreal, where every description

HOUSE AND OUT OFFICES, conveniently and business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency,

ship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal nstrument, drawn.

N. B.—All letters must be post-paid.

Montreal, 1st June, 1844.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: "UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. Italian ..... Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

JUST RECEIVED, Ex Warrior, from London, a large
Assortment of SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, many
Towels; all of which will be returned.
A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil. sual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust heir children to her care, as she has had much experience the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. 35, Newgate Street, Toronto,

August 12, 1844. N.B.—School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

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

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

(late Newgate) Street, and formerly occupied by Mrs. Colonel MRS. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties

comprises all such as are in use in Upper Canada College, and by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her the various District Schools in the Province. H. & W. R. respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be Merchants, Forwarders and others, to their large and varied spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the PATENT RIGHT for Eastern and Western Canada, manches appertaining to a polite and finished Education.

Masters will attend for the French, Italian, and German

languages.
It will be Mas, Gilkison's particular duty, personally, to nstruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with long experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these accomplishments in their children.

In all O II IN A O II IN 18.5, known as "GRIME'S PATENT," as may be seen by reference to the office of the Registrar of the Province, where his Title is duly recorded. All persons who have infringed, or may infringe the said Patent Right, will be proceeded against unless they make immediate satisfactory arrangement; and the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, using or vendance of the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, using or vendance of the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, using or vendance of the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing, using or vendance of the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing accomplishments in their children.

The following persons have kindly allowed their names to be used as references: --The Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; The Rev. Henry Scadding, Toronto; The Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton; The Rev. Arthur Palmer, Cloths, Pate Guelph; The Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington; The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Toronto; The Hon. William Allan, Toronto; Clarke Gamble, Esq., Toronto; The Hon.

mick, Esq., Niagara. Toronto, 13th August, 1844.

WANTED,

I N an Establishment for Young Ladies, a Lady capable of giving instruction in the usual branches of a good education, and who is willing to make herself useful in the general routine of School duties.

Application to be made by letter (post-paid), mentioning

the individual's qualifications and terms, to D. H., Post Office, selected stock of EDUCATION.

Toronto, 5th February, 1844. WANTED, A S an Assistant in a School, a Person of Lady-like manners, and good English Education. She must be competent to instruct in History, Geography, &c. A Lady possessing greater acquirements would be more desirable, but the abovementioned attainments are indispensable. She must belong to the Establish of Charles and Charles are indispensable.

belong to the Established Church. Apply to Thos. Champion Esq., 144 King St., Toronto.

September 5th, 1844. BANK STOCK, DEBENTURES, OR LAND SCRIP,

WANTED. A SMALL quantity of U. Canada, Commercial, or Gore Bank Stock wanted. Also Land Scrip, Government, or City of Toronto Debentures (old dates). Apply to HENRY E. NICOLLS, Land Agent, No. 4 Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto, C. W.

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY Arso, -A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of he is prepared to make up to order in the most fash ESTABLISHMENT, No. 2, Throop's Buildings, Division Street, (Next Mr. Calcutt's and opposite Cobourg Hotel.)

FRANCIS LOGAN BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding Country, that he has just opened a large and well orted Stock of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,) Which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for

CASH, he therefore respectfully solicits an inspection of his Stock from intending purchasers. He also begs to inform the TRADE, that he will have at all times on hand a constant and full supply of Teus, Coffees, and Tobaccos, at the lowest Wholesale Prices.

Cobourg, August 26, 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 any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize, Produce and Passengers on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as AND SHIPPING AGENTS. Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in

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

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment,

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

ame extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied.

Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.
MURRAY & SANDERSON,

SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville. February, 1844.

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

TERMS:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the E. I. C. S. remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE.

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 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.

A HOUSE AND OUT OFFICES, conveniently and comfortably arranged, in the vicinity of Cobourg, with and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to.

Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Parliament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartner-whole can be laid out in Building Lots, and must increase in the Deed, Charter Parliament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartner-whole can be laid out in Building Lots, and must increase in the Deed, Charter Parliament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartner-whole can be laid out in Building Lots, and must increase in T. G. Anderson February 1.

Apply to Mr. HARGRAFT, Post Office, Cobourg; if by R. is received; but the publication of his Communication would be premature. Moreover, he should have furnished us letter, postage paid.
August 1, 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-room, Parlour, Kitchen, Pantry, and Closets, &c. &c. The Yard and Garden occupy half 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 Shore, and on the West side of the Harbour, possessing one of the most beautiful prospects to be found in Canada.

For further particulars apply to Mr. M. JELLETT, on the Port Hope, 12th August, 1844.

FOR SALE,

A NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of good land, beautifully situated in the romantic and thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore. The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair.

Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel family. The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of the best in the Province.

Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or

LEWIS MOFFATT.

Toronto, June 22, 1844. Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers.

DLAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS. Magdalene.....do. St. Mary's.....do.

Which they offer at reduced prices.

H. NORRIS & Co. 157 King-st. Toronto.

NOTICE.

SMUT MACHINES,

Mrs. G. has accommodation for two Young Ladies as Parlour subscriber or his authorized agents.

Machines of the above Patent are manufactured at the

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co., DUNDAS, who have always on hand French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, Patent Packing Presses, Threshing Machines, Ploughs, &c. Steam Engines and Boilers made to order, as well as every description of Mill Machinery. They are also prepared to contract for the erection of Mills in any part of the Province.

JAMES B. EWART. Dundas, Canada West. / 2d September, 1844.

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

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c.
WITH
VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY, A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruction to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. Champion, Church Depository, King Street.

Toronto, 5th February, 1844.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in

> Toronto, May 30, 1844. THOMAS BILTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has

purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him. T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

376.4 Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, -A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which

P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord, &c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c.

Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style. Toronto, May 13, 1844.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, No. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, In returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, ment of Goods, anapted 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

by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. J. H. JONES,

making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. BIRTHS.

Esq., Advocate, of a daughter. MARRIED. At St. George's Church, Halifax, on the 17th instant, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Ralph Shuttleworth Allen, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, to Ann Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Hon. Samuel Cunard.

At Toronto, at the Cathedral, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Edwin S. Alport, to Miss Isabella Musson, second daughter of Mr. William Musson, all of this city. DIED.
On Sunday, the 22nd ult. at his father's residence, in South
Easthope, Mr. William Thomson, late 2nd English Master in
Upper Canada College.
At Toronto, on Wednesday, the 25th ult., after a severe and

At Poronto, on Wednesday, the 25th dit, after a severe and lingering illness, Frances Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. J. E. Small, M. P. P., and third daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Ridout, formerly Surveyer-General of U. Canada.

At Port Burwell, on Saturday, the 21st Sept., Sarah Elizabeth, infant daughter of John Burwell, Esq., aged 13 months

and 12 days.

At Goderich, C. W., on the 19th ultimo, after a short illness, aged 42, Henry Hyudman, Esq., Sheriff of the Huron District, only surviving son of the late Colonel Hyndman. H.

We regret exceedingly to announce the death of Colonel Carmichael, who was stationed for so long a period at Coteau-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 had retired from active life and gone on half-pay-in all human probability, he had many years of quiet enjoyment in store among his old friends and acquaintances; but it was otherwise ordered—and all that is left to us is the grateful recollection of his sterling qualities—his unflinching courage and his never tiring benevolence. We are sure that the event we now communicate will give much pair to the other cells of collection of the collection of t municate will give much pain to the noble fellows in Glengary, among whom he spent so much time, and for whom he manifested so great a regard.—Montreal Gazette.

T. G. Anderson, Esq.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 4:

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HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER IX.

WESTON HALL.

Tradition tells. That, in Eliza's golden days, a knight Came on a war-horse sumptuously attired, And fixed his home in this sequestered vale.

Weston Hall, the house to which the party, consisting of the Vicar, Bradwell, and young Henry, were going, was an old-fashioned stone house, beautifully situated at the distance of little more than a mile from the town of Preston, upon the banks of the Ribble; which flowed through the grounds, and for many miles was visible as it came down the rich valley, on whose side to the north the town was built. The house was | tage to the poor in that neighbourhood, although not now very different in size and appearance from what so requisite as in the other spot he had mentioned." it had been in former days. It was built in the reign of Edward III. by a Sir David Zouch, and at first had been erected in the form of a square. In this state it remained until the time of the great rebellion, when one of the Lord Zouch's, who then held the property, and was a stanch adherent of Charles, refusing to admit the forces of Fairfax, suffered a siege of six days, brothers or sisters. during which the whole of one side was battered down, commencement of the eighteenth century the property | church. passed into a younger branch of the Zouch family, whose descendants resided there until within a few it in the 14th century." years of the date of our tale, when the present possessor, taking disgust at the factories springing up on all house, and residing in a southern county. In consequence of this, Weston was to be let; and a retired manufacturer, of the name of Ford, became its tenant. The house was still very large, three sides of the original square remaining; and at the time when taken by or more." Mr. Ford, was well filled with the old-fashioned oak mansions in the north of England. The tradesman's friends passed many and different remarks upon his going to Weston Hall, which, from the associations connected with it, appeared to them to have a claim upon the aristocracy for a tenant. Some said, that it at his own expense." Master Ford would soon find what it was to ape his betters; that pride must have a fall; and that it would house in the Market-Place, where he was within a short walk of his factory. Others said, they thought he had as much right to a good house as the Zouch's tenantry on the estate to have a man who would spend | nave ?"\* his income among them, than one who took the greater part to London and spent it there. Among these what was upon it." latter were the old and young ladies of Preston, and such other persons of the male gender as regarded an with some ancient documents connected with the entrance into Weston Hall a matter of gratulation in itself; and flattered themselves that Mr. Ford's dinnerparties would not only prove pleasant for their own intrinsic merit,—a good cook being in their idea indispensable in a house as large and important as Weston, -but that the host thereof would be a very useful stepping-stone to their introduction to the Werdens, Stanleys, and other neighbouring families, who, rejoicing in the name of county people, kept themselves aloof from the plebian folk of Preston. In these feelings and expectations Ford and his wife partook; he fearing that he might have stepped out of his position in life by taking a place whose possessors had always been regarded as superior to the class to which he considered himself to belong, -she indulging dreams of the future advancement of the family, when the Fords would take their place in the county with the aforesaid Werdens and Stanleys, and when her former acquaintances would look up to her as the ruling spirit this place, on returning from the Scottish wars, Sir in all the gaieties of Preston.

As soon as they were settled, Mrs. Ford determined upon living in a style commensurate with their new live." position, Mr. Ford slowly acquiescing with each change or addition that was made in the establishment. At any thing very wrong in this; do you, Mr. Milles? first, the dirty boy, who, in one person, and that a very in Mr. Ford's idea, appeared to be a butler. In this, however, that gentleman was mistaken; as in a short | it is. time a new suit of coloured clothes, which his wife had fixed upon for the Ford livery, disclosed him to be a footman; and the lady's demand, which came shortly, for a proper butler, dissipated at once any little doubts that might have lingered in his mind on the subject. Next, an undoubted coachman was added; then came female additions-housekeeper, under-cook, upperhousemaid, &c. &c. After this a new carriage was to G. F., which described the initials of its owner's name, was now painted a large coat of arms, with crest and appendages, all purchased from the herald's office for the trifling sum of 150l. It should be stated, in justice to that lady's taste, that these last were added at Mrs. Ford's suggestion, and the expense paid out of her own private purse. In the first instance, indeed, she had given directions to the coachmaker to have two crests painted on the panels, the second of which she left to his choice; and upon her husband's remonshe answered, that the Werdens had two crests on their carriage, and she was sure they could not afford it better than themselves. This, however, was overruled, and the carriage came home adorned with one crest only: in consideration of the loss of dignity which the vehicle sustained in this instance, the one crest was multiplied to a great extent, appearing not merely on the panels in paint, but on the handles and all round the roof in brass. Additions, also, of different kinds were made in the furniture; large paintings, said to be the works of the best masters of the Flemish and Venetian schools, were hung on the walls, instead of the grim old visages of the Zouch's, who, after many years' residence in the entrance-hall, dining and drawing-rooms, were now handed up to an old lumbercloset, there to remain in ignoble obscurity, till some one of their descendants, out of respect for his ancestors, should bring them forth from their hiding-place. New chairs, and sofas, and other things of the same kind were added to the sitting-rooms; the former being decided by Mrs. Ford to be too unfashionable to remain. In all these alterations Mr. Ford may be said to have been an almost inactive spectator; now and then, as we said, he was a little startled at seeing the way in which his luxuries were increasing around him, and at his growing importance; but his wife, who was a shrewd person, and aware of the man with whom she had to deal, took care that all the innovations should be introduced so gradually, and with so much, tact, that they grew upon him almost imperceptibly. Had the case been otherwise, those who knew him best, asserted that he would not have suffered so much to

be done. The new tenants had been at Weston about a year, and were becoming tolerably well settled, and moderately accustomed to their change of circumstances, when an idea struck Mrs. Ford, of a higher and bolder nature than any which had come across her mind since they left the Market-Place. This was nothing less than building a church. The parish church was a long distance from the Hall, and the Zouch's had built it; urged, therefore, by a desire of convenience, emulation, and fame, Mrs. Ford determined upon building a church also. The subject was at first broken to Mr. Ford in a very delicate and doubtful manner: he heard frequently of the great want of a place of worship for the poor at the Weston end of the town; then his ambition was played upon by allusions to the fair name the Zouch's had purchased to themselves by building the parish church; and soft insinuations were added of the easy and cheap way in which churches were built now. To all these hints Ford turned a deaf ear; in fact, he was not at all aware of the drift of such

remarks. He knew, indeed, that his wife had considerable ambition in the furniture-line, and had gone so far as to carry the arms and the crest; but that she really thought of building a church, such an idea never entered his mind. The hints, however, were left to si work their way; the hard ground, she thought, might be softened, and then it would be easier to break it up and sow the seed.

In pursuance of her object, she called upon Mr. Milles, who appeared much pleased with the plan.

"There was certainly a want of churches in Preston," he said; "so much so, that he was now endeaouring to raise contributions sufficient to defray the expenses of building one at Caton, a district on the outh side of the town, where was a dense population of the very poorest of the people; and if another could be built on the west side, it would be of great advan-

Mrs. Ford did not much like to hear of this church at Caton, for she feared it might interfere with her plans. This, however, she did not venture to disclose; on the contrary, she expressed herself very much pleased at the prospect, and said it would be so delightful to see them growing up together like twin

and the house in other parts so seriously injured, that the Vicar, as though the question had just occurred to for many years it was left untenanted. Towards the her, whether the Zouch's had not built the parish

"Yes," he replied; "one of them built and endowed

"That is," said the lady, "I suppose he undertook the management of it, collected the necessary funds. sides of his property, determined upon letting his I wonder," continued Mrs. Ford, in the same breath, -"I wonder how they collected money for building churches then; I am sure if it was by bazaars or charity-sermons, I am glad that I did not live in those days. Why, it would have taken five hundred bazaars,

"With regard to the parish church," observed Mr. furniture which is so frequently to be seen in ancient Milles, "I am able to tell you, that there were no and SILVER WARE. such means adopted for raising funds." "None?" repeated Mrs. Ford; "then how was the

money obtained?" "One of the Zouch's," replied the Vicar, "built

"What!" said the lady, apparently much shocked at the thought; "then you really believe, Mr. Milles, have been much better for him to have kept in his old that the people in those days did think to purchase heaven by building churches.'

"If they did so," replied the Vicar, "of course they thought very wrong; but in this instance you need be had, for they were sure he had more money, and as he under no such apprehension. You have probably seen was liberal-minded, that it would be far better for the a brass plate in the church, on a pillar in the

"Frequently," replied Mrs. Ford; "but never read

"Well," continued the Vicar, "that plate, together church, tell us who it was that built it, and the motives which urged him to it. A certain Sir David Zouch was returning from the French wars with the Black Prince, when, in a march towards Scotland, he became separated from the main army in this neighbourhood, and lost his way; after wandering for some time, night overtook him; and in the spot where the church stands, he stuck his spear in the ground, with a vow, that if it should please God to restore him to his friends, he would fix his residence near to the place, and on the spot itself erect a church, in remembrance of God's great goodness towards him. Having thus vowed, it appears that he waited there until the morning, when, to his great joy, he discovered some of his companions, and returned to the prince, to whom he mentioned what had happened. The prince, approving of the pious vow of his follower, obtained for him a grant of

"Well, really," replied Mrs. Ford, "I don't see "Far from it," replied the Vicar; "I think it diminutive one, had performed some four or five dis- evinced a pious and grateful heart in Sir David Zouch, tinct offices, was exchanged for a full-grown man, who, and afforded an example which I could wish to see more frequently followed than, alas, in these days

David came; and having first built and endowed the

parish church, erected that mansion in which you

Mrs. Ford did not like exactly the turn the conversation was taking; and apprehensive lest the remarks upon this subject might become personal, she wished the Vicar good morning, saying she would call again, as soon as her plans were a little more matured. On the following morning the subject was broached at breakfast to Mr. Ford, who heard of the project with much surprise, and declined giving an answer until he be purchased, on which, instead of the well-known had weighed the subject. In a few days he replied, that if 50l. would set the thing a-going, he should have no objection to subscribe that; but, what with new furniture, carriage, horses, crests, arms, &c. &c. he had so little money to spend just now, that he must decline giving any more. With this sum in hand, Mrs. Ford commenced her subscription-list; and by hard exertions, bazaars, cards for shilling donations, and such means, contrived at last to raise funds sufficient for her object. A contract was entered into with an architect, in which he agreed to furnish plans whereby strating against what he said was a little too much, a safe and convenient church, with tower and bell, should be built for the sum of 1400l. In due time the church was finished; in all respects such an one as is so well described by Mr. Paget in St. Antholin's, as built by Mr. Compo. The architect declared the style to be composite; whether out of compliment to the aforesaid Mr. Compo, or the class of architecture in which it was built, he did not say,-probably the latter, as it was as complete a jumble as could well be imagined. It was on the subject of this Church, that the Vicar was now on his way with Bradwell towards Weston Hall. He had, on the previous day, received a note from Mrs. Ford, in which he learned, that the Bishop refused to consecrate the new church unless an endowment of 1000l. was provided for the future maintenance of a clergyman. In this dilemma, Mrs. Ford flew for advice and assistance to the Vicar, whom, except in the first instance, she had declined consulting during the whole proceedings. She knew he was anxious that the church to the south of the town should be erected first; and fearing his opposition to her plans, had determined upon an independent course. The consequence was, that the town had been regularly canvassed for the west-end church, and the Vicar obliged to postpone all thoughts of his church at

> \* The following inscription is engraved on a brass plate in Ashley Church, Staffordshire:-

IN PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM MANUBIAS DEO
DAVID KENRICUS, PIETAS EJUS MEMORIÆ, HOC VIRTUTIS PRÆMIOLUM DICAVIT.

MIRA CANO PIETAS SÆVIS REPERITUR IN ARMIS ÆDIFICAT BELLUM STERNERE QUOD SOLEAT: HANC SACRAM STRUXIT MILES MEMORABILIS ÆDEM PRINCIPE SUB NIGRO, QUEM MERUISSE FERUNT DAVID KENRICUS: DAVIDE BEATIOR ILLO TEMPLUM CUI SUPERIS ÆDIFICARE NEFAS.

Fair virtue's deeds transmit a glorious name,

That lives on records of eternal fame. arising from the spoils of a conquered enemy, was dedicated by DAVID KENRICK to the Omnipotent.

Hail, wondrous piety, when seen in arms! Whose balmy breath a hero's bosom warms, To build, and not destroy with impious ire, A solemn temple and a sacred choir Kenrick! to early scenes of slaughter led, By Edward's son in toils of battle bred, This pile erected, by his God approved, His country honour'd, and his prince beloved: Happier than David he, allowed to raise An altar sacred to Jehovah's praise.

Advertisements.

RATES. Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 74d. each subseque insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. ea subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable tin

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOURDER, N

CHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all ne sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

very particular.
"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and elightful to see them growing up together like twin on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien,

Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

> J. G. JOSEPH, Optician, Spectacles & Mathematical Instrument Maker, No. 2, Victoria Buildings, adjoining British North American Bank, KING STREET, TORONTO,

N returning thanks to the public generally for the liberal support he has received since his commencement, would state that he has opened, in addition to his former Stock, an extensive assortment of SPECTACLES, adapted to every sight within the reach of artificial assistance. Compasses, Theodolites, Levels, Thermometers, Barometers, Hydrometers and Sacchrometers, Phantas and Magic Lanterns, Compound and Botanical Microscopes, Prisms, Telescopes and Spy-Glasses, and various other articles in his avocation. In connexion, he has on hand and will make to order WATCHES, JEWELLERY,

All articles in the above line made and repaired to order. Toronto, 17th July, 1844. 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. Cobourg, August 15, 1844.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, NEW SUPPLIES OF

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

WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH. Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, 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.

CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY. that property which the Zouch's now possess. To A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,

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

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

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

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W.H. EDWOODS,

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER. No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, EGS 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 Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children

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

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes

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. POPLEWELL. . . 0. 233, King Street, two-doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of

ablic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

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

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours Toronto, September 26, 1843. Row. A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, NARDDE GRAVE STONE FOROIT.

No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge 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.

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

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

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings,
CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS.
Toronto, February 2, 1843. F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. JAMES MACDONALD'S, MARKET SQUARE.

Cobourg, 20th March, 1844.

DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

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

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

SAIL AS UNDER, From Toronto to Kingston: SOVEREIGN,

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

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

Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston. Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as eived by them or their Agents. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, 16th May, 1844.

DAILYLINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS. The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat

EMERALD,

CAPT. VANALLEN, WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port Robinson at 12 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

leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippawa only, and will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippawa 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 Fortern gare and the Boats going West on Lake time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake Erie. 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 Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M., and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.
Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for Oswego, touching

at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wednesday morning.
Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Monday, 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. 354 Toronto, May 30, 1844.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. TWOHY,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port W Hope and Cobourg, and other intermediate Ports (weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock; and will leave ROCHESTER for COBOURG, &c., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at Toronto, 1844.

THE STEAMER GORE,

TORONTO for ROCHES Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every Tucsday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M. Toronto, March 16th, 1844.

> The Steamer Eclipse, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

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

MONTREAL DIRECT. CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, 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. Prescott Tuesday, 1 St. Regis 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

Gananoque
Prescott
Ogdensburgh
St. Regis

Thursday,
1
"
1½ "
6
" .. .. Coteau du Lac " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque " 5
Prescott Saturday, 1 " A.M. Ogdensburgh Coteau du Lac " 11

And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Thursday, Carillon Friday, Bytown Merrickville Oliver's Ferry Saturday, And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

THE BYTOWN Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Saturday, Grenville Sunday, Bytown Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Monday, Isthmus

And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Tuesday, Lachine Grenville Wednesday, 8 " 7 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 MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844.

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 doney 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 Purchase the Land he occupies, at any time during the Term, upon Payment of the Price stated in Lease. The Company will make a Alberal Allowance upon the Price, according to the period when the Settler pays, by anticipation, the amount, and thereby save himself from further Rent.

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 Settler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforescen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The advantages of this account are confined to the Company's actual Lessee Settlers, during the continuance of their Leases.

REMITTANCE OF MONIES.

Anxious to assist Settlers, and others desirous of sending home Monies to their Friends, the Company will engage to place the amounts in the hands of the parties for whom they are destined, free of all cost and expense, thus saving the Settlers all care and trouble in the business. The Company last year remitted to the United Kingdom and Germany nearly £3.000, in 329 sums, averaging about £9 each: by this means, and during the last four months, they have already sent bome a similar amount. The arrangements of the Company for this purpose are so complete, that the sums are placed in the parties hands in Europe, free from any deduction, within about three days from the arrival of the Mail in England, accompanied by every kind of useful information upon Canada.

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

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per cent. per 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.

without notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants 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.

N. G. HAM, BARRISTER AT LAW. Office over the Post-Office, COBOURG.

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

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, &c. &c.

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket.)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO:

OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
PROFESSOR OF

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

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Toronto, June 24, 1842. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET,

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

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

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

January, 1844. 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

Asthma.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Affections of the Bladder and KidInward Fever. Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

Inward Fever. Inquamics of Appetite.

Logrosy.

Logrosy

ver fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats. Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.
Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprietor of those medicines was cured of CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this disease.

Corrupt Humors.

Dropsies.

DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines immediately.

The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone. Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, ioints, and organ. Eruptions of the Skin.
Erysipelas. FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head. For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL,

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr. WIL-LIAM B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony

Street, New York.

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samarian," 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 "Samaritans' are copy-righted, therefore those who procure them 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,

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive

niums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co-Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Mana-

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, James Beaty, John Eastwood. J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. 63 All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid. July 5, 1843.

post-paid. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LOND CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

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 all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfoils. 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 it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make it grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the bair from any cause.

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Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, the old or young, by the Indian Vegetable Flixir and Neby and Bone Linimert—but never without the name of Compactock & 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 sorts and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are cured by Roor'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 and ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the gen HEADACHE.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billious.

Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sic keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—

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

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed of equal this. If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find it uperior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Baim ;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Baim 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.

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