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## COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1844.

IN AMERICA.

power to be exercised by a bishop over the laity-of religion."\*

the world and his church at another must make the office very uncomfortable to the bishop, and, in a great Dr. Cutler and Mr. Johnson returned, in the sum- and Boston, the distance of 300 miles, and wherein measure, useless to the people."

a country entirely episcopal, by authority of their long ago.<sup>+</sup>

the power, they have prosecuted and imprisoned sevethe case in New England."\*

ministers of state."‡

The whole correspondence contains proof of the poverty and affliction."§

strengthened by vague apprehensions of some coercive are, in fact, prohibited the exercise of one part of their executed.

The beneve there seater is, or ever was, a bishop of dually more democratic in their habits, and so, more and more jealous of the influence which episcopacy might exert in favour of monarchy and the institutions of the mother country. Proposals were sent home by some of the megland clergy, in 1750, with a view of obvision England clergy, in 1750, with a view of obvision England clergy, in 1750, with a view of obvision England clergy in 1750, with a view of obvision England clergy in 1750, with a view of obvision England clergy in 1750, with a view of obvision entirely dependent upon the zeal and judgment of the solution the books which he carried over in for conntrmation. He said that, on the present solenon occasion legitimately to follow from the solution the books which he carried over with him, he returned to London, and soon afterwards, in our colonies. Archbishop Tenison, who was surely on high-churchman, left, by his will, 10007 towards in proselytizing. As regards success in retaining In the many note of the greatest enhance of God, and he had been and the dest opportunities of learning the many note of the greatest enhance of God, and he had been and the dest opportunities of learning the character which the clergy bore in that is and that the most part to the Church, and in proselytizing. As regards success in retaining the base deemed partial, in proselytizing. As regards success in retaining the base deemed partial, in proselytizing the proposal of the new covenant, vouch after the society for Propagating the proposal of the memorialists, in the hope of disarming hostile to inferior clergymen, partly too of laymen. Now the new covenant who, since 1719 had occupied the mission of Narbut it shared the fate of its many predecessors. The truth is divertised explosion of Nar-truth is divertis

gave themselves no trouble about it. The society nor have the lay part of it ever refused to concur in legislature."\*

London. How he comes to be charged with this care come, in the course of these notices, to the period of Honeyman's correspondence, is dated September, modern literature, and the fine arts contributed to Nelson, Waterland, and Horne. How melancholy I will not now inquire; but sure I am that the care is the revolution, which hastened probably, rather than 1732, and occurs in connexion with an application to adorn and enrich the mind of this accomplished man. that theological forgetfulness-to use no harsher amproperly lodged : for a bishop to live at one end of retarded, the emancipation of the Church. We return, the society for a small increase to his stipend to enable All his contemporaries agreed with the satirist in word-which can denounce as novel, a doctrine of

He then alludes to the great inconvenience arising proceeded to take charge of the missions which had way of the Church of England that can pretend to loving, admiring, and contributing to advance him .-from want of a resident bishop, the hazard and expense been assigned to them. That of Mr. Johnson was his compare with mine, or equal it in any respect; nor The severe sense of Swift endured his visions; the of going to England for ordination, &c.. and adds :- own town of Stratford, in which there were about thirty does my Church consist of members that were of it modest Addison endeavoured to reconcile Clarke to "For these reasons, and others of no less weight, I episcopal families; and the neighbouring towns of when I came here, for I have buried them all; nor is his ambitious speculations. His character converted did apply to the king, as soon as I was Bishop of Lon- Fairfield, Newton, Ripton, &c., in which there were there any one person now alive that did then belong the satire of Pope into fervid praise. Even the disdon, to have two or three bishops appointed for the about forty more. He was at that time the only to it, so that our present appearing is entirely owing cerning, fastidious, and turbulent Atterbury said, after plantations, to reside there. I thought there could clergyman in the province; and, as doubtless he had to the blessing of God upon my endeavours to serve an interview with him, 'So much understanding, so be no reasonable objection to it, not even from the anticipated, was, on his first return there, regarded as Him."<sup>‡</sup> issenters, as the bishops proposed were to have no an apostate. He makes no complaint, however, of In consequence of his urgent representations of the lity, I did not think had been the portion of any but Jurisdiction but over the clergy of their own Church." their treatment of himself, but rather laments the per- want of a missionary at Providence, a place about angels, until I saw this gentleman. But although the proposal, in itself most reasonable, secution, even to imprisonment, of men and women, thirty miles distant from Newport, and where he had "Lord Bathurst told me that the members of the was made in so conciliatory a spirit, and although no which his people suffered for refusing to pay taxes to preached to such numbers that no house could hold Scriblerus Club being met at his house at dinner, they sign was entertained of sending a bishop to New dissenting preachers. In spite, however, of these dis- them, and his hearers were obliged to adjourn to the agreed to rally Berkeley, who was also his guest, on England, where the dissenters predominated, yet it couragements, the Church gradually increased, and open fields, the society sent there, in 1742, the Rev. his scheme at Bermudas. Berkeley having listened

ral members for not paying towards supporting the to visit a considerable number of my people in prison, tation he attended the conference at New-Haven revenues, to quit his accomplished and affectionate dissenting preachers, though no such charge can, by for their rates to the dissenting minister, to comfort College, which ultimately ended, as has been stated friends, and to bury himself in what must have seemed my colour of law, be imposed on them: this has been and encourage them under their sufferings; but verily, already, in their conforming to the Church.

Secker, while Bishop of Oxford, wrote, in 1754, to unreasonable treatment, I fear I must give up the history without referring to one of the noblest instances refusal of government to furnish him with funds for his college, to forego his work of heroic, or rather god-it to be found in the annals of the depths, darkness, and ambiguity of words (which the fitter shall we be, because the more deeply sensible the depths, darkness, and ambiguity of words (which the fitter shall we be, because the more deeply sensible the depths, darkness, and ambiguity of words (which the fitter shall we be, because the more deeply sensible the depths, darkness, and ambiguity of words (which the fitter shall we be, because the more deeply sensible the depths, darkness, and ambiguity of words (which the depths, darkness) and ambiguity of the absolute necessity, and of the interface and ambiguity of the absolute necessity. wait for more favourable times. . . . So long as they them expect what these have suffered; and though I In 1725, Dr. Berkeley, then recently promoted to forethought of the fortune of the country where he had [the dissenters] are uneasy, and remonstrate, regard have endeavoured to gain the compassion and favour the valuable deanery of Derry, published a "Proposal sojourned." will be paid to them and their friends here, by our of the government, yet I can avail nothing, and both for the better supplying of Churches in our foreign I and my people grow weary of our lives under our plantations, and for converting the savage Americans

what they termed "prelacy," as connected with diately after their catechism; and if they are devied two months a great number of pirates, who were college at Bermuda, in 1729. religious intolerance; and this objection was much it, unless they will come over to England for it, they brought into Rhode Island, tried, convicted, and On receiving this answer, the dean had no alterna-

his interference with the authority of the governor, and of taxes which might be levied for his support.— But, besides all this, the people were becoming gra-dually mean down a scheme whereon he had expended in the then refers to the anxiety of successive bishops and of taxes which might be levied for his support.— But, besides all this, the people were becoming gra-dually mean down a scheme whereon he had expended in the then refers to the anxiety of successive bishops for the establishment of episcopacy in the colonies:— But, besides all this, the people were becoming gra-dually mean down a scheme whereon he had expended in the then refers to the anxiety of successive bishops for the establishment of episcopacy in the colonies:— But, besides all this, the people were becoming gra-the Cherther for the scale of the scale of the scale of the scale of the prime of the scale of the scale

him to provide for his family. "Between New York him to provide for his family. "Between New York To Berkeley every virtue under heaven."

mer of 1724, to their own country, and immediately are many missions, there is not a congregation in the Adverse, factious, and hostile wits concurred only in the elucidation of which, the first-named great divine

met with the most determined opposition in that would have done so much more rapidly, but for the George Pigot. The people had already by great to the many lively things they had to say, begged to want of ministers. There was no lack of young men, exertions erected a wooden church, and the congrega- be heard in his turn, and displayed his plan with such "Was this," the bishop asks, "consistent even with willing to enter into the sacred ministry, but they were tion rapidly increased after Mr. Pigot's arrival.- an astonishing and animating force of eloquence and a spirit of toleration? Would they think themselves deterred from their purpose by the hazard and expense Before, however, entering upon this mission, he was enthusiasm, that they were struck dumb; and after colerated, if they were debarred the right of appoint- of a long voyage, so that the members of every sect stationed for a time at Stratford, where he says, "our some pause, rose all up together with earnestness, ing ministers among themselves, and were obliged to were for ever taunting the Churchmen with their help- cause flourishes mightily in this country; indeed so exclaiming, 'Let us set out with him immediately.'send all their candidates to Geneva, or Scotland, for less condition, and telling them that if the Church of much so that our neighbours look on with astonish- It was when thus beloved and celebrated that he conorders? At the same time that they gave this oppo- England were a true Church; and that bishops were ment. The Mathers are diligent in sending circular ceived, at the age of forty-five, the design of devoting sition, they set up a mission of their own for Virginia, necessary to its government, one would have been sent letters to all places, exhorting them to trace the pious his life to reclaim and convert the natives of North steps of their forefathers." It was to Mr. Pigot that America; and he employed as much influence and synod. And in their own country, where they have In 1727, he writes as follows to the secretary:- Mr. Johnson and his friends first communicated their solicitation as common men do for their most prized "I am just come from Fairfield, where I have been leaning to the Church of England, and on their invi- objects, in obtaining leave to resign his dignities and

to Christianity." His plan was to erect a college in

LABOURS OF THE FIRST MISSIONARIES part of that number, with no bishop amongst them, or Quakers, Anabaptists, Independents, Gortonians, and continue in America, expecting the payment of 20,0001. success has been great; the chief objection to it,

much knowledge, so much innocence, and such humi-

an intellectual desert. After four years residence at unless we can have relief, and be delivered from this We cannot pass by this period of American Church Newport, in Rhode Island, he was compelled, by the like, benevolence; though not without some consoling

> "Westward the course of empire takes its way, The first four acts already past; A fifth shall close the drama with the day,

within some thousands of miles from them. But the infidels, with a remnant of true Churchmen. He then I advise him by all means to return home to Europe, attaching, not to its affirmations but to its denials; 

tive but to bear his disappointment as he best might, There is probably not a single mission at the pre-

truth is, that while the dissenters in the colonies and advance ecclesiastical authority. Yet this whole body plaining of the "frowns and discouragements" they the name of New England, sent and supported at the painfully narrow. These, however, are points which generation is a mysterious change of spiritual condi at home were united in opposition to the measure the mass of English Churchmen, ignorant and inducent, mass of English Churchmen, ignorant and ind of useful knowledge, shewn themselves worthy of the somewhat sad to witness many, in mere panic, forget-

It is certain, that, next to the primitive gifts of miracles, the gifts of human learning have stood the Church of Christ in most stead. For ever since the apostles and ministers of Christ, assisted with extra-ordinary endowments of the Spirit, had by the foolish-ness of preaching (as by David's improbable weapons against Goliah's complete armature) vanquished that old idolatrous power of heathenism, which prevailed in the world, and was long upheld by shews of learnin the world, and was long upheld by shews of learn-ing, eloquence, and (in that way) vain philosophy; the Church of Christ hath, ever since the cessation of by a proportionate arm and strength.

of men's souls (which are the noblest and divinest) are more easily and fully instructed; more speedily tion. He will be more and more our Saviour, in proporare more easily and fully instructed; more speedily improved in all the riches of wisdom and knowledge; the more earnest will be our love, the firmer our reliance which are part of the glory and image of God on man's on Him who alone is mighty to save. Therefore it is, nature. By this, which we call good learning, all that in preparing ourselves to appear before him, the less we think of what we may fondly deem our good deeds, and cond available to appear before him, the less we think of what we may fondly deem our good deeds, and theological, useful either for speculation or prac-tice and detect and deplore our manifold sinfulness, are but the shadows of things) by the skill in lan-guages, which are the scabbards and shells, wherein wisdom is shut up. The inscription on Chini'd are the scabbards and God-mothers on your part that you should renonnee the devil wisdom is shut up. The inscription on Christ's cross is in three languages, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin; world, and all the sinful lasts of the flesh, it will be ne-(Luke, xxiii. 38.) intimating as the divulging of the Cosnel to many tongues and notice as that the Now by the devil, you are to understand a certain evil Gospel to many tongues and nations; so that the spirit, who, as the Scripture tells us, is in a state of rebelmystery of Christ crucified is not to be fully and ex- lion and disobedience against God, and makes it his conquisitely understood, without the keys of these three stant business to draw as many of us as he can into the learned and principal languages with which the Church same wickedness. By the works of the devil, you are to The high Anglican, or, as it is designated in com-on parlance, the high Church has but an accidental mon parlance, the high Church, has but an accidental connection with, and is only by a gross error ranged learning applies to polish the mind withal; for much ble means to encourage and promote it. By pomps, is ble means to encourage and promote it. under the Oxford school. We say that it has but an of the true sense even of the Holy Scriptures, as well meant the honours; and by vanities, the riches of the accidental connexion; there being no other reason for as of other records, depends upon the true writing or many wicked things that are done therein. By the sinsurely this was a gross mistake. Taking the doctrines tions, and mistakes of words or letters; many truths every member of the true Church should believe them. The dean had influence enough to get his proposal in question by themselves, they but amount to the are restored and established, by the true meaning of in order that he may truly belong to those who are united Archbishop, therefore, urged the importance of pur-suing their object "in a quiet, private manner," so as the sorieu." could get no permission here to send one. Earnest and continual endeavours have been used with our successive ministers and ministries, but without obtain-ing more than promises to consider and confer about the matter: which matter: which matters which are the admission of dissenters. In 1728, here matters which are the admission of dissenters. In 1728, here matters which are the admission of dissenters. In 1728, here and customs of the nations. This once done, all is also true that the percedular are the admission of dissenters. In 1728, here and customs of the nations. This once done, all is also true that the percedular are the admission of dissenters. In 1728, here and seeing no one can promise dor promoting what the was possible are without and is also true that the percedular are without and historical, in the man-ners and customs of the nations. This once done, all The dean set sail in September, 1728, for Rhode is also true, that the preaching, as well as holding truths are by the methods and reasoning of logic easily standing, first of all, what that is which he promises, it The dean set sail in September, 1728, for Rhode Island, with the intention of purchasing lands on the American continent for the endowment of his college. But he was leaning on a broken reed in trusting to such a minister as Walpole. The greater part of the fund, out of which the purchase money of estates for the sustenance of the college was to be paid, had as a ground of division among us. If a Clergyman as a ground of division among us. If a Clergyman After this they are by the same art handsomely disalready been bestowed as a marriage-portion on the Princess Roval: and when the Bishop of London exclaim against exhibiting the Sacraments in the Princess Royal; and when the Bishop of London exclaim against exhibiting the Sacraments in the and bottoms, according to those various truths which

#### [WHOLE NUMBER, CCCLXXXV.

#### English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

on earth will, in the case of all faithful receivers, be Holdsworth, M.A., Vicar of Brixham, was in attendance had done its part, by frequent addresses to the crown, and the bishops continued to do theirs. Bishop Sherlock thus expressed himself on the subject to Dr. Doddridge, May 11, 1751:— The care of it [the Church of England] as an Episcopal Church is supposed Church is supposed Church is supposed to de in the Bishop of London. How he comes to be charged with this care Hence, when he was incorporated into the Church by baptism, he was considered as a believer, invested with the rights and privileges of a redeemed creature, and with a real interest in the merits of Christ, and the conditional those miraculous gifts (which attended only the first conquests), made use of that very sword of that pros-trated giant, good learning, both to dispatch him, and poor doings, or fancied virtues, those very virtues will be to defend itself; finding that both in human and di-vine encounters, there is none like to that, if managed by a proportionate arm and strength. For, hereby the mind, and all intellectual faculties Christ's most precious offer on the terms on which he offers it; He will be our Saviour only if we know, and

(Gibson) applied to Sir Robert Walpole to redeem his pledge, he, after many previous excuses, at length received this some characteristic answer. "If you not hood; but certainly he is no not so the solution of the solution attend; and in a while the ministry changed. Inces-and while the ministry changed. Inces-and while the minis

Christian world."§

In 1764, he says, writing to Dr. Johnson :---no objection against it. The Duke of Bedford, lordhis first leisure."

In 1766, he spoke more fully on the same subject: stamp act was passed here; but it is certain that we dents, Anabaptists, and Quakers. could get no permission here to send one. Earnest slight hopes were given, but no step taken. Yester-But the greater celebrity of these missionaries must in the papers; but whether any change will happen in less known. Sur concern, and whether for the better or the worse, The Rev. James Honeyman filled the laborious

\* Calamy's Hist. Account of his own Life, vol. ii. p. 335.by the Editor.
Correspondence and Diary of Dr. Doddridge, vol. v. p. 201.
Chandler's Life of Dr. Johnson, p. 177.
Life of Secker, prefixed to his Sermons, p. 52.
Ibid. p. 196.

Nor did he content himself with expressing his opinion dents. In every letter, however, he notices some prepare them as missionaries. But he did not publish in private. In the midst of other occupations, he took accessions to the Church from the native heathen, the this project as the speculation of a benevolent philothe trouble of replying to a pamphlet written by Dr. negroes, or the lapsed Christians. Another satisfac-Mayhew, of Boston, in which the proposal for appoint-tory circumstance which he reports in 1730 was the if they thought good. Although at the height of fame ing bishops in America was vehemently denounced.— growing disposition of the students at the college to and fortune, the most distinguished in a society of In this answer, the Archbishop states very calmly the inquire into the true principles and claims of the distinguished men, he offered to resign his rich and undeniable right of the Church to her own apostolical Church, and a consequent dissatisfaction with the sysgovernment; and speaks of the anomalous position of tem of dissent. Two of these, who had received their his life to the education of the children of the wild

"The affair of American bishops continues in sus- pox in England soon after his ordination, were sent names are deserving of lasting honour, William Thomppense. Lord Willoughby of Parham, the only English home with the highest commendation, and returned to son, Jonathan Rogers, and James King, clergymen and dissenting peer, and Dr. Chandler, have declared, after un of sober learning it is applied to the service of the Oxford movement. Conse-un of sober learning it is applied to the service of the contained in that short

The Duke of Bedford, lord-president, hath given a calm and favourable hearing to it, hath desired it may be reduced to writing, and pro-mised to the provision of 40% a-vear. This d to the new life which would be given the laborious and it has a to the new life which would be given to find the provision of 40% a-vear. This d to the provision of 40% a-vear. The provision of 40% a-vear.

to the American Church by the appointment of a

"It is very probable that a bishop, or bishops, would Church constituted about a sixth or a seventh part.--- panions above mentioned, Fellows. have been quietly received in America before the The remainder consisted of Presbyterians, Indepen-

The king [George the Third] hath expressed himself recounts the case of Samuel Freeman, who had been repeatedly in favour of the scheme; and hath promised, born and brought up a dissenter, but had, notwiththat, if objections are imagined to lie against other standing, "on sober conviction, without any temporal places a Protestant bishop should be sent to Quebec, views, and in a most inoffensive manner, come into our  $M_t$ . Grenville's ministry, a plan of an ecclesiastical by his will 1000*l*. of New England money, one-half establishment for Canada was formed, on which a for the Church, the other for the education of episcoshop might easily have been grafted, and was laid pal scholars at Harvard College.¶ Many from that before a committee of council. But opinions differed institution were in the habit of joining Dr. Cutler's there, and proper persons could not be persuaded to congregation, expressing "great affection to the Church

day, the ministry was changed again, as you may see not make us overlook others as useful perhaps, though

I cannot so much as guess. Of late, indeed, it hath office of missionary at Newport, in Rhode Island, from hot been prudent to do anything, unless at Quebec; 1704 to 1749, and throughout shewed himself a faithand therefore the address from the clergy of Connec- ful and diligent servant of the Church. Besides the ticut, which arrived here in December last, and that care of his own particular district, he made frequent

ty which Secker felt for the full settlement of the The course of his duties, though laborious, was of Bermuda, for the education of the children of the Church in America, after his elevation to the primacy. too uniform a character to offer any very striking inci-Rovernment; and speaks of the anomalous position of the children of these, who had received their the education of the children of the wild education of education education of education education of education educa education at Yale College, Connecticut, — namery, John Pierson, and Isaac Brown, brother of the very promising candidate who had been carried off by small home with the highest commendation, and returned to and conscientiously conformed. Dr. Cutler's course of duty was very similar to that the freely consented to exchange the dignified posi-tion, and secure prospects of a Dublin fellowship, for duty of teaching savage duty

Here during the during the during the during to the haddress from the clergy of Context and that higher matrixed here in the strices from the during to the matrixed here in the strices from the during to the matrix of here in the strices from the during to the matrix of here in the strices from the during to more in the strices from the strices from the expresses in the strices from the strices from the expresses in the strices from the expresses in the strice of such a number of churches to have the expression as will keen one of the matrix of the strices from the expression as will keen one of the form high a strice of such a number of churches to have the expression as will keen one of the form high a strice of such a number of churches to have the expression as the strice of such a number of churches to have the expression as will keen one of the form high a strice of such a number of churches to have the expression and the strice form the strices from the logic area will keen one of the form high as there strices for the pression de landing the expression and the strices of the pression de landing the expression and the strices from the strices form the strices for the pression de landing the expression and the strices form the strices for the pression de landing the expression and the strices form the strices for the pression de landing the expression and the strices form the strices for the pression de landing the expression and the strices form the strices for the pression de landing the expression and the strices form the stri

e's noblest offspring is its last

THE ANGLO-CATHOLIC SCHOOL. (From "The Theologian," July, 1844.)

an edge and lustre set on them, do most adorn them, paid as soon as suits with public convenience; but if you ask me as a find whether Down Backder should be the church in an external and who would not chiest to the church in an external and and enforce to the quickest prevalences on men's miraculous way, seeing the Canon of Scripture was comyou ask me as a friend, whether Dean Berkeley should \* MS. Letters vol. xvi n. 417. \* MS. Le which some of them probably derived their High out to men's actions; and extend to the ethics or mo-\* MS. Letters, vol. xxi, p. 417. \* Father of the first hishop of Connecticut. ‡ MS. Letters, vol. xxiv, p. 137. § Ibid. xvii, p. 346. || Dean Swift gave him a letter of introduction to Lord Car teret, in which he says, September 3, 1724, "There is a gentle-man of this kingdom first gone for England; it is Dr. George Berkeley, Dean of Derry, the best preferment among us, being

Governor Nicholson on the religious condition of Rubue Island.<sup>++</sup> The people, he says, were divided among \* Letter to Horace Walpole. Works, vol. xi. p. 342. † Ibid. p. 348. <sup>+</sup> Letters vol. xix. p. 226. § Ibid. p. 466. # Ibid. vol. xx. p. 260. ¶ MS. Letters, vol. xix. p. 416. \*\* Ibid. p. 465. <sup>++</sup> Ibid. vol. xx. p. 387. <sup>++</sup> Ibid vol. ix. p. 387. <sup>++</sup> Ibid vol. i

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fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by fro, and carried about with every wind of doctrine, by the sleight of men and cunning craftiness, whereby they lay in wait to deceive; as that which is the property of children, and not of perfect men; as that which hinders the growing up in Him in all things, which is the head, even Christ. They would see by this, how necessary it was that proper attention should be paid to those, who were over them in the Lord, "seeing that ministers had to mere a control of the proper attention of the property of the p to watch as those who must give an account for their

His lordship now left the desk and advanced to the altar, for the puipose of laying hands on those who were about to be confirmed. The eeremony occupied about an hour, after which his lordship returned to the desk, and proceeded to address the confirmed, on the neccssity and propriety of their attendance at the Lord's table. and propriety of their attendance at the Lord's table. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was ordained for a continual remembrance, that is, that we might be con-tinually put in mind of the sacrifice of the death of Christ, and of the benefits which we receive thereby, that is, by that sacrifice. The outward and visible Sign in this Sacrament, is bread and wine, which we therefore eat and drink, because the Lord Jesus Christ hath commanded COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1844. them to be received, that is to be eaten and drunk, in re-membrance of Him. The inward thing, or that which is signified or represented by this Sacrament, is the body and blood of Christ, which, as to the fruits or effects thereof, are verily, and indeed, taken and received in the

Lord's Supper. The body and blood of Christ, are received in the Lord's suppor, only as the fruit or effects thereof. For you must not suppose that we do with our mouths eat the real flesh, and drink the real blood, of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. No, what we eat is bread, and what we drink is wine, and by doing this according to Christ's commandments, in remembrance of his death and sufferings, all the benefits which he thereby purchased, are made sure, and conveyed to us.

For instance, we obtain pardon and forgiveness of all our past offences: we likewise obtain the grace or assistance of God's spirit, by which our souls are strengthened and refreshed, in like manner as our bodies are by the bread and wine. When the Son of God declared to those of his own day, that except they ate his flesh and drank his blood they had no life in them, "They strove among themselves, saying, "how can this man give us his flesh And many of his disciples when they heard bis, said, "this is a hard saying; who can bear it?" But Christ told them that they should understand it, and at the proper time it should be made plain to them vious therefore to his crucifixion he took them with him into a large apper room, and there showed them by the bread and wine, how they were to eat his flesh and drink his blood. "And he took bread and gave thanks, and brake it, and gave unto them saying, this is my body which was given for you: this do in rememberance of me. Likewise also the cup after supper saying, this cup is the New Testament in my blood which was shed for you." It was by faith that all the blessing of the sacrifice were to be appropriated-by believing on Christ; and this belief was to be demonstrated by taking the bread and wine in his name, and thus spiritually did they eat his flesh and drink his blood. But whilst it was their high which it was plain that its benefits are not bestowed upon all who may chance to receive it, but only upon the fathful, that is, upon those who receive it worthily. Now God's mercy to mankind, through the merits and sancti-fication of Jesus Christ, together with a thankful remembrance of his death. Thirdly, whether they be in charity with all men; that is, whether they do not wish or design hurt to any man, but are disposed or ready to do good to all men, enemies as well as friends. And that all who were truly and devoutly disposed might participate the hlessings procured for them, by the goodness of God, it was his especial wish, that the Sacrament should be administered in all the Churches in his Diocese at least once a-month. And he now informed his Clergy that such steps as were necessary for its monthly celebration. His Lordship, after imploring the divine favour on the day's service, delivered the benediction in a most solemn and impressive manner, and immediatly left the desk the organ playing the 106th Psalm, (by Ratcliffe,) "Oh Give Thanks!" After which the congregation schiab Thanks!" After which the congregation, which was very numerous, dispersed. His, Lordship after retiring to the Vicarage for a few minutes, returned with Sir J. Y. Buller to Lupton-House, where it was his intention to remain a day or two, previous to his return to Bishop-

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, DOVER .- On Tuesday last this church was re-consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury-the restoration (or re-building) and extension of the sacred edifice having rendered the ceremony of. necessary. The Archuis op was attended by his chaplain, and about forty of the Clergy. The Rev. Mr. Puckle read the morning service, and the Rev. B. Harrisoo, Chaplain to the Archbishop, preached the sermon. The collection amounted to £201 is. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. His Grace left Dover a few minutes after, and, with the Rev. Mr. Puckle, proceeded to Waldershare, to dine with the Earl of Guil-DILTON'S MARSH, WESTBURY, WILTS .- The consecration of the new church here took place yesterday week. It is craciform, and the style of architecture is purely Norman. It is seated with open benches instead of the close pews of former days; and thus there is much of that a tholy distinction done away which once tended so much to engender pride even in the house of God. The chancel and transept windows are of painted glass, and have cloth, presented by Mrs. Phipps, of Leighton-house. unnecessary decorations have been made, while at the same time, everything has been done which limited means of the Clergy were present, wearing their surplices, at the Bishop's request, also caps, hoods, and scarfs. very impressive sermon was preached by the Bishop from Rom. xii, 18. After the sermon, a collection was made, HORNINGSHAM CHURCH, WILTS.—This church was consecrated on the 1st inst. by the Lord Bishop of Salis-bury. About fifty Clergymen were present in their surplices. The sermon was preached by the Bishop, from Psalm exxvii. 1; and during the reading of the Offertory upwards of £40 were collected. The church is of pure gothic architecture, and richly embellished. THE CHURCH OF COD ORD ST. MARY, WILTS .- On the 2nd inst. this church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. About twenty-four Clergymen, besides the Bishop and Chaplains, were present. The sermon was preached by the Bishop from Eccl. ix. 10. During the reading of the Offertory sentences, a collection was made of between £30 and £40.

consists of eighteen scholarships of from £25 to £30 each, which are open to boys under fifteen, and are bestowed, after examination by the Dean and Chapter, according to merit. The classical instruction is such as is given at other public schools, and there are, besides, masters for mathematics and modern languages. The terms are  $\pounds 60$ a-year for boarders in the Head-Master's house, and  $\pounds 50$ for those in the Second Master's; besides  $\pounds 8$  8s. for the classical, and £3 3s. for the mathematical instruction.--Boys are also boarded in a suitable house, situated near

the school, at a lower rate. The Head Master is the Rev. Edward Elder, of Balliol College, Oxford. There are two scholarships in the University of Durham appropriated to boys elected by examination from this school, besides some small exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge.

# THE CHURCH.

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now commencing, probably that of public Education will be amongst the earliest and most prominent.

It may with many be a cause for surprise, that when the public voice had been so loudly and clamorously expressed for the abolition of every enactment which might secure to present and future generations in this Colony the priceless blessings of a religious education, -the abolition of all fixed and permanent provision for the maintenance of that spiritual instruction which is to be valued above all earthly considerations,-it should, at the same time, be so earnest and clamorous for the means of supplying to the people of this country a common and merely utilitarian education. We ought, however, to make the passing explanation, that this has not been the expression of the "public voice:" the public, as such, have never troubled themselves about the matter; but political speculators have made a trade of this amongst other themes, and thrust upon the world their own feelings and aspirings as the honest and legitimate expression of public opinion. It has, in other words, been argued, and the argument has, to our cost, been reduced to practice,-that the State is bound to afford instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic; but that it has no concern of privilege to enjoy this spiritual feast, they should not for get that it was a duty incumbent on them, to partake of it —that it has nothing to do with the inculcation of the in a manner conformable to the directions of its divine founder. They must approach it as those who were sen-sible of the benefits which it conferred, for the Apostle of the Gentiles had declared that those who are and drank unworthily, ate and drank their own damnation. By the world,-is too important a thing to be neglected by the State, and that, even if direct and compulsory to qualify men to receive it worthily, it is required that they examine themselves, first whether they repent them have the means of obtaining it placed at his door; but of their former sins, and steadfastly promise to lead a new life. Secondly, whether they have a lively faith in kind orderly and virtuous and holy in this world, and kind orderly and virtuous and holy in this world, and of securing their everlasting welfare in the next, is a matter comparatively of so little importance, that the State may safely and justly repudiate all concern or interference with it, and coolly and remorselessly leave it to shift for itself!

This is the argument which has been practically acted upon by the Legislature of this Province. We see it developed, in the clearest and most intelligible manner, in the abolition on the one hand of the Statute if there were any Church or Churches in which it was manner, in the abolition on the one hand of the Statute not so administered, it was his wish that they should take for the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves, and the lamentable mangling of the existing provision which it law by which a provision for a common and merely secular education became a compulsory thing. How far this contrast,-this preference of temporal over depression of religion,-redounds to our credit as a

In short, we have no public allottment for religious been awarded to the Church of England in the Province, out of the spoils of her legitimate property: she has, by unrighteous legislation, been stripped of nearly all her inheritance, and the residue has been conceded to the clamour of her jealous foes; while the little remnant that is left to her is likely to be wholly swallowed up in the payment of Crown Land Commissioners and Agents, and a motley host of Township Inspectors. And while such is the manner of public dealing with the Church,-while every method seems a very solemnising effect. The communion table is of massive oak, and covered with a splendidly worked altar-resources,—we have, actually and literally, a very resources,-we have, actually and literally, a very large provision made for the maintenance and diffusion of common education; in a way, too, most burdensome would allow, to make it in some measure fitting for the to the people, and most repugnant to the principles holy purpose to which it has now been set apart. About and scruples of a very large portion of the community. We have the means provided of supplying to each Township of the Province half a score, or more, of common Schoolmasters; who may teach Christianity, during the reading of the Offertory, which amounted to or not, at their discretion, and teach it at all events in every contradictory form; who may inculcate loyalty, if it please them, or infuse,-what is often very likely, -the utmost extreme of democratic and infidel principles. And we have, counected with the existing system, a host of County and Township Superintendents,-all salaried men,-who consume, in the emoluments of their most needless offices, more than would support ten first-rate Grammar Schools in the Province, or even a University on a small but respectable

# The Church.

practicable cuses.

chain of roses.

Head Master's honse from forty to fifty. The foundation own taste; but such writings, unless they include a consists of eighteen scholarships of from £25 to £30 each. positive development, and direct defence, of some great | Church of England ;--- a number of adherents of our principle, can answer no purpose of edification.

The Editor of the Guardian is undeniably deserving remember their covenant engagements, and be true of all the severity of rebuke which our correspondent to the best of causes. can bestow upon him, for the miserable calumnies he has strung together against the Church in a recent article headed "Puseyism,"-a designation which he, laid before the monthly meeting of the Church Society n common with many others, employs in mockery; but of the purport of which, as well as of the real doc- to state that the Society will be glad to receive from but of the purport of which, as well as of the real doc-trines of the Church, he is in a most satisfactory state of unconsciousness. With such palpable manifesta-tions of his *ignorance* of the subject upon which he therance of the object under consideration. The state that the Society will be given be given by the clargy or Laity such hints on this impor-tant subject as they may think conducive to the fur-therance of the object under consideration. The state that the society will be given by the same effect. To Paine and others advocated infidelity and the Rights of Man, and treats, we need not wonder at, or be concerned about, nis uncharitableness.

But perhaps, as our correspondent intimates, this gnorance is not so excusable as his assumed position of schism might lead him to fancy. If he was really born in the bosom of the Church, and admitted to Baptism at her altars, he is under a covenant engagement of fealty to her cause; he cannot escape the responsibility to cling to her standard, and contend for her weal; he cannot absolve himself from the vow of allegiance by which he is solemnly bound to her. He cannot, without a great and grievous sin, break the unity of that Church of which by baptism he became a member; for conscience will but feebly echo the hollow plea that fellowship with the Church was not found to be profitable for godliness. Upon the members of the Church, and not upon the Church herself, be the responsibility, if the lessons of her pure creed, and the teaching of her admirable ritual, be disregarded or set at nought : upon them be the sin and the peril, and not upon her who is the spouse of Christ, and the appointed refuge of his faithful people. Christ's Church, like the ark which typified it, contains the unclean as well as the clean; but the latter, not less than the former, have their refuge only there : they cannot, without peril, seek their spiritual safety elsewhere. Good and bad, the just and the unjust, we are forewarned, are to be blended in the great company of believers,---of those who are to be gathered into the visible kingdom of the Lord; but because the bad are there, and that by divine permission, the good, so far from deserting that kingdom, and seeking out rules of government of their own, are the more constrained to "let their light so shine before men, that others seeing their good works may glorify their Father which is in heaven."

The Editor of the Guardian admits the fact of a larger attendance than formerly on the Episcopalian inistry"; but is pleased, in the strength of his charity, to ascribe it to their teaching that men may be "saved by works." If we have any amongst us who

are affected by this spirit of Pelagius, they must, we apprehend, have derived their bias from those who a time, and then passed away. A long indulgence in such abstractions was not suited to the frame of the hea ave so mangled and marred the ninth Article of our Church, in carving out a system of doctrine for themselves, as to leave it open to a Pelagian interpretation ; nay, if any such should exist among us, we are persuaded that the palpable contradiction between the prayers they utter in the desk, and the teaching they proclaim in the pulpit, would so expose their ignorance or dishonesty, that they would soon be left without any hearers at all. And here we would call upon the advocates of unpremeditated effusions in prayer, to ponder upon the celebrated declaration of Dr. Claudius Buchanan,-"" The Bible and a Scriptural Liturgy will save a Church in the worst of times."

For the triumph of monarchical principles, as attested in the Elections which have recently been concluded, we owe, undeniably, great thankfulness to supplied, and the enactment, on the other hand, of a a superintending Providence; but we do not think that our contemporary of the Statesman has adopted the most correct method of celebrating this victory, in depicting the overthrow of the late Executive Council spiritual knowledge,-this elevation of science and and their partizans under all the pomp and circumstance of a funeral procession. This is, manifestly, Christian land, Christians who rightly estimate their too grave and solemn a subject to be thus sported privileges and understand their responsibilities, will be with; and terms of mockery and jest are ill applied at uo loss to decide: how far, too, such a contrariety to the saddest ceremonial in which it is our lot, as must exclude the blessing of heaven, or provoke its mortals, to share. Religion, too, has been enlisted consolation, to give solemnity to that last mournful give way to each conclusion which can be drawn from the main, to the Constitution and Rules of the Society, occasion when we consign to kindred earth the "dust this pure abstraction. In short, we have no public allottment for religious instruction,—no public provision for the support of the Gospel amongst us. It is true that a remnant has been awarded to the Church of England in the Pro-the sen awarded to the church of England in the Pro-the sen awarded to the church of Eng contemplation of that melancholy hour when we are gathered to do honour to the departed, and to testify our own unshaken hope in Him who gained the victory over death. The shroud and the pall, the coffin and the hearse, the funeral gathering,-are so often presented to us in the fearfulness of their reality, that it ill becomes us to mingle them with the ebullitions of a fictitious sorrow, or render them subservient to the light and mere worldly fancies which are so often engendered by party or political triumph. There is only the stern reality of death to which they are appropriate: let themes, as only throwing a mockery upon seriousness, and casting a ribald scorn upon what is sanctified and holy.

Son of God, which he opposeth to the being tossed to and school-room will accommodate about 200 boys, and the enough to decline, because they are repugnant to our . From this it will be perceived that out of 84 mem-

We lately published some excellent suggestions,

Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.)

Such, and innumerable other systems of philosophy arose in heathen times; but they each flourished only for

then mind, for the whole of their religion, though false and horrible, was distinctive. With how different a spirit did Christianity arise! How pure, how holy, how glow-ing! How noble in every doctrine, and how absolutely

distinctive by the due arrangement and combination

them all! Yet not, by the abolition of all ceremonie

rusting for distinctiveness to doctrine alone, for our Sa

viour submitted to one ceremony as introductory to his teaching, and the last act of his ministerial career was to

nstitute another, to command its observance, and to pro

mise mystical gifts on its due celebration and reception. The progress of so pure and perfect a system soon put every other to flight, and yet the vanity and pride of man

speedily introduced sectarian division even here. Pride,

or a passage, or a chapter; raised an argument and framed a theory upon it; then reasoned from that theory, and made every part of Christian doctrine bend to the deduc-tions which this argument arrived at. Or, in the full

conceit of logical subtlety, brought a sublime mystery of our faith to the bar of its syllogisms; explained by these

according to its fancies what man cannot explain, and then tortured both the mystery and the faith according

o the conclusions of its own vain reasoning. Such is precisely the train of thought and habit of so-

bscuring the intellect, caught hold of a particular text,

communion most powerful for good, if they will but Each and every man and woman in the world is a man Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto."

I have not overstated its consequences. I do not think that I have mis-stated the process by which it blinded the by the Lord Bishop of Toronto; and we are requested human mind.

found but too many adherents among them. Coming in this shape and preaching as truth such awful doctrines, it was, however, soon expelled, for the natural good sense So Our Travelling Agent will, in the course of the ensuing month of December,—leaving this about the 10th prox.,—call upon our Subscribers Eastward of this office, as far as Kingston inclusive. We trust that we shall be fully indemnified for the expense thus incur-tion of the state of the principle of the reasoning came to be adopted in politics to an astonishing extent. Utterly false in logic, its course of argument yet became a habit of mind in public men. red, by the payment to our Agent of all arrears, and the advance of the amount of the current volume in all

I have not room in this letter to describe the various shapes in which we are now tormented by the political shapes in which we are now tormented by the pointeal and moral influence of this philosophy, and shall there-fore conclude with a few words regarding some of its ef-fects upon religion. It entered upon this field long before the close of the last century. The ideal and the material philosophers were busy generalizing, and by contagion the same principles must be applied to religion. The favourite abstraction would undoubtedly have

Sir,-I cannot help thinking that the economical phibeen that religion is religion; simply religion. This would, however, be going a little too far at first for the sophy in its different varieties would not have spread widely or existed so long, if it had not been for the revalence of that one-sided mode of thinking and reacommon sense of mankind, and was never thoroughly brought out till Lord Melbourne presented Mr. Owen to the Queen. But a lower doctrine found greater favour. soning which produces and perpetuates dissent. In every age sects have arisen who, by the well known sophism of The argument ran thus :- All Christian sects believe in rguing from a part to the whole, or by the equally well known error of giving undue power to one term of the syllogism, flourished for a time in all the pomp of false philosophy. But their fame existed only for a while, and Christianity; Christianity is Christianity; therefore all sectarians are Christians. Then, as all sectarians are Christians, and as all Churchmen are Christians also, hey were either quickly pushed aside by rival theories, r, when it was discovered that their foundation was on where is the obligation upon the State to support one more than another, any farther than expediency may require; and, they fell to pieces by their own weight. Epicurus or why should any individual prefer one sect of Church more than another,-seeing that all are Chris-tians, and Christians are Christians and nothing more? ound that pain was uncomfortable, and that the pursuit of the agreeable was pleasant. He therefore constructed a theory, that the one was always to be sought, and the other always to be avoided. He overlooked the neces-sary limitations, that pain should be avoided only when is a denewith a safe conscience; and that man being tians, and Christians are Constant of the philosophy proceed. Let us by age of In such a manner did this philosophical statesman; fuse them all together, said the philosophical statesman; Clergy. Secon made for society with all its sympathies and obligations, pleasure could be enjoyed with satisfaction only when it into the Church, not by convincing them of error, but by paring down our faith to suit theirs! terfered with no duty, and did no injury to the feelings

Allow me to continue in my next this attempt to ex-plain the workings of this dangerous philosophy in its various manifestations. However widely it has spread, and how much soever it has vitiated the most common of another. The Stoic, seeing the weakness of a system ounded upon so lame an abstraction, and feeling besides that the joy of a mind at peace with itself was superior aodes of thought, yet it was never thoroughly relished y the mass of British Conservatives. They are now to all the pleasures of sense, and could smile even amid bodily pain, went to the other extreme. He declared that pain was no evil, that pleasures and comforts and even fully awake to the danger with which it threatens them, necessaries, all were to be despised; while, wrapt up in a self-satisfied contemplation of his own unsullied spirit, he neglected all the charities of society, and scoffed at the and their anxiety for the formation of a Barrier-party increases rapidly. Can it be that in "Young England" we see an embryo of this party struggling to gain strength? indly duties by which it is bound together as with a I am, Sir,

Your faithful servant, RIVIGNUS. Toronto, Nov., 1844.

## Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

## DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CHURCH SOCIETY. On Tuesday, the 22d October, a Meeting of the Church

Society of the Diocese of Quebec was held in the National School House, in Quebec, at which the Lord Bishop of Montreal presided, for the purpose of adopting such measoriet a were considered requisite, in consequence of the Society having become Incorporated by Act of Parlia-ment. In addition to the Lord Bishop, there were present ment. the Reverends Official Mackie, Dr. Bethune, C. L. F. Haensel, Wm. Chaderton, D. Falloon, J. Torrance, Wm. Thompson, R. R. Burrage, W. Dawes, F. Broome, N. Guerout, E. C. Parkin, and M. Willoughby; the Honbls. A. W. Cochran, W. Walker, A. Sheppard, and Major

Spencer; J. Leayeraft, R. Symes, L. Yarwood, E. Monti-zambert, G. Irvine, H. Jessopp, H. Le Mesurier, J. New-ton, A. Campbell, J. Cary, H. S. Scott, T. Trigge, J. Hallowell, and J. B. Forsyth, Esqrs. The attendance of Delegates from the several District According with the Society had been

everal Secretaries of the Associations.

After the usual prayer had been offered by the Rev. phistical reasoning, upon which the whole system of ecophases during the last hundred years, and is perhaps des-tined to undergo many more before it be extirpated. Its distinguishing rule and principle is to reason upwards till tary, his Lordship, the President, proceeded to state briefly the objects of the Meeting. The Act of Incorporation was then read by the Secretary, after which a Report of t forms a pure abstraction,—an abstraction as complete, naked, and isolated, as any axiom in mathematics; and certain Members of the Committee, appointed at a Special General Meeting of the Society in May last, was read by must exclude the blessing of heaven, or provoke its curse upon any land, Christians must tremble to think mortals, to share. Religion, too, has been enlisted with its voice of warning as well as with its powers of bline to relation which can be drawn from as formerly existing, set forth in a lucid manner the

l government, of all society. And yet farther.—A man is man, so woman is woman. Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to incorporate the Church Societies of the United Church of England and Ireland in the

 

 Each and every man and woman, in the world is a man bound by no ties. All their feelings, all their passions are nature, and nothing more. The unchecked exercise of them is nature, and nothing more. And so did this economical philosophy proceed step by step, till it pro-duced the accumulated horrors of the French Revolution.
 At which meeting were present.—

 At which meeting were present.
 At which meeting were present.

 At which meeting were present.
 At which meeting were present.

 At which meeting were present.
 Hon. A. Sheppard,

 Base of the french Revolution.
 J. Leaycraft. Esq.

 Wm. Chaderton,
 L. Yarwood, Esq.

 " D. Falloon, D. D. E. Montizambert, Esq. G. Irvine, Esq. J. Torrance, H. Jessopp, E-q. H. LeMesurier, Esq. Wm. Thompson, R. R. Burrage, W. Dawes, J. Newton, Esq. A. Campbell, Esq. J. Carey, Esq. H. S. Scott, Esq. F. Broome, N. Guerout, E. C. Parkin, T. Trigge, Esq. J Hallowell, Esq. M. Willoughby. Hon. Major Spencer, A. W. Cochran, J. B. Forsyth, Esq. " W. Walker.

> It is ordered and ordained by the said Corporation as follows: PRELIMINARY AND DECLARATORY BY-LAWS.

First.—The proceedings had, and the appointments of the Vice-Presidents and Central Board of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, made at the general annual meeting of the said Society, held at Montreal on the fifth day of July last, after the Act incorporating the said Society came into operation, are hereby recognized and declared to be and to have been good and reliable and the said end to have been good. and valid, and the said appointments shall be and remain in force during the year now current, and ending at the anniver-

saty period in July next. Secondly.-The said Central Board, and the officers of the Society then appointed as aforesaid, or before that time in office, shall continue in the discharge of their respective duties and functions under and according to the By-laws of the Church Society passed before its incorporation, until By-laws shall be passed under the Act of Incorporation, making different provision in that respect.

GENERAL BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I. The objects of the Society shall be comprehended in the folwing distinct departments of Christian exertion, viz.:-

First-Missionary labour, including the creation of a fund towards the augmentation of the stipends of poor Clergymen-towards making a provision for those who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity, and for the Widows and Orphans of the

and-Education, Day and Sunday Schools. Third-Assistance, where it may be necessary, to those who

may be under preparation for the Ministry of the Gospel. Fourth-Circulation of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and such other Books and Tracts as shall be approved by the Central Board, hereinafter to be provided for-Fifth-Aid towards the erection of Churches, &c. Parsonage Houses, and the management of all matters relating to the endowment of the same.

ARTICLE II.

His Excellency the Governor General, if a member of the Church of England, shall be requested to become the Patron of the Society.

ARTICLE III.

The President of the Society shall be the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, or Bishop administering the Diocese ; and the Vice-Presidents shall consist of the Chairmen of the different District Associations, hereinafter provided for, and such other persons as shall be nominated at the General Annual Meetings of the Society.

#### ARTICLE IV.

The Treasurer or Joint-Treasurers, the Secretary, Auditors, and other necessary Officers of the Society, shall be appointed by the Central Board. The Secretary shall be allowed a salary and travelling expenses, under the direction of the Central Board, and may appoint an Assistant Secretary, subject to the approval of the Central Board, provided that such appointment shall entail no additional burden upon the Society. The appointments of Treasurer and Secretary shall not be for any specified period, but they may be removed at the pleasure of the Central Board.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Treasurer or Joint-Treasurers shall collect all subscriptions, donations, rents, issues and profits, payable to the Society for which purpose a paid Collector, or Collectors, may be employed. Such monies shall be deposited in the Bank of Quebec, and Bank of Montreal, and an account shall be opened

zambert, G. Irvine, H. Jessopp, H. Le Mesurier, J. New-ton, A. Campbell, J. Cary, H. S. Scott, T. Trigge, J. Hallowell, and J. B. Forsyth, Esqrs. The attendance of Delegates from the several District Associations in connexion with the Society had been invited, by a circular letter from the Secretary to the pose for which, the money is to be paid. The Treasurer or Treasurers shall also have the custody of

Official Mackie, and the advertisement convening the Meeting had been read by the Rev. W. Dawes, the Secre-tary his Lordship the Beere-tary his content to be advertisement convening the submit his or their accounts at the stated periodical meetings

ARTICLE VI.

The Secretary shall keep the minutes of all the proceedings of the Society, as well as of the Central Board, and shall have the custody of, and be accountable for, the safe keeping of the the custody of and be accountable for, the safe keeping of the same, and he shall be subject to the direction and control of the

## ARTICLE VII.

The Society shall meet annually on the first Wednesday in

A CONVERT TO THE CHURCH .- The Rev. J. Kelly who ways had a large congregation, has just been ordained by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, and licensed to the Curacy of Wakefield,

THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY has presented £100 towards endowment of St. Paul's new church, Cambridge, which is to be consecrated on the 17th instant by the Right

LIVERPOOL,- Thursday was kept by the congregation of St. Bride's Church as a day of thanksgiving for the late abundant harvest, and after an address by the Rev. J. H. Stuart, £53 were collected for the Female Orphan Asylum.-Liverpool Mail.

SJUND SCHOOL BOOKS .- We are glad to learn that Mr. Walters, of Rugeley, who has published such a number of excellent works, has in preparation a series of sound school books, adapted for our National and Sunday Schools, as well as for private families. They will be published at a low price, and embrace the principal subjects neces-sary to the sound education of the children of our Church. Such a series of books has been long wanted.

GREAT ILFORD, ESSEX .- The Chapel of St. Mary's Hospital, of which the Rev. Mr. Reynolds is the highly esteemed Incumbent, has lately been presented with handsome chalice and paten of silver, for the service of the Holy Communion, the kind gift of a lady who intimated her intention without giving her name, through the Rev. W. J. Blew, Minister of St. John's, Gravesend, The vessels were presented at the altar, on behalf of the donor, by a gentleman during the offertory, and were afterwards employed in the celebration of the Holy Sacrament. It appears, that this lady, having been on one occasion a comicant in the above Chapel, observed that the sacred vessels were made of plated copper, and generously resolved to supply others of a more becoming material.

GREEK CHURCH IN MANCHESTER .- The number of Greeks now in Manchester is very considerable, and as to the circumstances of a young and poor country. their numbers appear daily to increase, some of the most wealthy of that sect are making the necessary arrangements (including a handsome sum of cash) for the purpose of erecting a public place of worship.

ham, were opened on the 14th inst. (October). The or less of personality, it would not perhaps be reason

scale; who are, in many instances, utterly unqualified but from family, local, religious, or political predilec-

vailed in the Province. can adopt, is to repeal this law,-to cancel it from the Statute-book .--- not to patch or mend what is defective

away of the whole machinery,-with all the republicanism of its foundation and its working,-and let us

neighbouring States of America. Let us be relieved find the list to stand as follows :-at once and for ever of the useless and expensive appendages of paid Superintendents, from the least to the greatest, and let some system of public education be adopted which is cheap and practicable, and suited

We have received a communication, signed CHES-TER, addressed to the Editor of the Christian Guar-DURHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL .- The new buildings dian, which, on many grounds, we consider it advisawhich have lately been constructed by the Dean and ble to withhold from publication. Writings of a purely Chapter of Durham, on an extensive scale, and in a healthy situation near the Prebendaries'-bridge, at Dur-

We very readily give insertion to the following notification, and shall be glad to hear that its object meets with general sympathy and support. We inderstand the estimated cost of the intended publication as at least £1500, and that for this sum the charity of individuals is alone appealed to :---

"PROPOSALS for publishing the Book of Common Prayer on

#### "'I was eyes to the blind.'-JOB.

scale; who are, in many instances, utterly unqualified for the duties allotted to them, and who are often the Chapel of the Institution for the Blind, that a publication times selected, not from any conviction of their fitness, but from family, local, religious, or political predilec-attended with beneficial effects. Many are pleased with the tions; and we have, to crown all, general Superinten-bestitute of sight, its audible responses, its varied prayers, its has been for a number of years a dissenting preacher at an Independent meeting-house. Wakefield, where he al-dents, or Deputy Superintendents of Education,—an office, the only convenience or advantage of which, as larity of its observances, appear affectingly to another sense, ascertained thus far, is to create perplexing questions, and thus this interesting class of the community enjoy many or afford the means of calming the turbulence of poli-tical agitators by the valuable bribe which it furnishes! We have, in fact, from the agency of the present in this country or Great Britain, and when it is remembered Common School Bill, more real discontent, and a more that it will not only relieve the sorrows of humanity, afford positive grievance, than any that has heretofore pre-miled in the Province. of social life, but aid their devotions and guide their faith, as The first and most philanthropic step, then, which, rational and immortal creatures, he cannot but believe it will under the circumstances of the case, the Legislature meet the approbation of an enlightened Christian community "According to the census of 1840, the number of blind in the United States is 6,932.

"All communications in reference to this object, and any in itself,—not to attempt to graft a rational and soundly moral system upon that which is absurd and Revr. Mr. THAYER, at 25, John-street, New-York City."

impracticable; but to have a clear starting-point, un- This project, we perceive, is warmly recommended clogged and unincumbered, from which to originate by several Bishops and Clergymen in the United something that will be salutary in its effects and States, and by several distinguished laymen. We endurable in its operation. Let there be a sweeping hope sincerely it may be carried into effect.

#### We are indebted to the Brockville Statesman for a have something monarchical and British in its stead. classification of the Members of the new Provincial Let us have a system framed upon the models of our Parliament according to their respective religious perfather-land, and not culled from the neology of the suasions. Adding one to the list of the Church of German schools, or the withering democracy of the England,-viz. the Member for South Lincoln,-we

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Church of Rome	2
Presbyterians	10
Methodists	]
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Not known	5
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Ohund of Fasland	1

Church of England !
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Presbyterians
Not known

assault was made by this school upon sober and holy tone of thought which alone befits the space, without knowledge of any thing but the idea; it was an idea, and it was nothing more. Then they reasoned backwards from this abstraction, and found that though some faint proof could be brought of the existence of that individual mind in which the idea was—yet they could find no proof of the connection of the idea with any bject, even with the one which evidently caused it, or with any thing external to the individual mind itself. -all the trappings and accompaniments, in short, of the funeral gathering —are so often presented to us nature; no proof even of the body which was a temporary prison to that mind in which the idea was; no proof of the food which we eat, or the raiment which we pro-As there was no proof of external nature, far less was there any proof of a great and glorious Creator of all the wondrous beauties of the world in which we live There was no proof of the act of reading, and less still that the fact of our reading a book was any thing more reality of death to which they are appropriate: let them, then, be kept far away from laughter-moving as the Bible was, more than a mere idea, —no proof that the prophecies of our Saviour's coming, and the details of his life, doctrines and passion, were any better,—no proof of a God or a Redeemer!

Yet though this philosophy was proceeding regularly step by step, and marching with a steady pace towards these tremendous results, it is a singular instance of the self-deception of the human mind, that it was urged on by Locke and Bishop Berkeley, and several other good and pious men, and was at last brought to its full conclusion by the acute Hume, himself moral and well-meaning, but so bewildered by his philosophy that he submitted to all its horrors rather than dare to doubt its correctness The premises once admitted, there was no possibility of denying the conclusion; but that conclusion was so con raised letters, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THF BLIND. By the Rev. Foster Thayer. By the garded it as a complete reductio ad absurdum. It was attacked with ridicule by Dr. Beattie, and, the passions of men not being interested in its preservance, the whole structure, ideas, arguments, and all, fell to the ground. Just about the time that this economical philosophy was expelled from the science of the mind, it began to pay attention to Man as a material being, and to the won-ders of nature as material objects. Acting upon its regular principle of abstraction, it discovered that Man was Man, and that Man was nothing more than Man; that a stone was a stone, and nothing more; a flower, from a dirty weed to the magnificent rose or most delicate lily, was a flower and nothing more. The flowers grew and bloomed and decayed; the stones decayed, but they never

grew; the sun rose and set; the moon raised her pale crescent, circled it into an orb, then pared it again into crescent, and into a smaller and a thinner crescent, till faded away in its beauty. All these wonders took place regularly, and we were accustomed to think that this regularity was caused by a law of nature enacted by nature's God. But, by this economical philosophy, these regularities were part of nature herself. All these beauwere nature and nothing more. Man was man, a lion was a lion, a dog was a dog. Their wonderful powers of volition, of self-preservation, of attachment, were constant and unvarying, and therefore they were nature and nothing more. Plant a seed; the stem grows, the flower buds, and expands its beauties and displays them to the glorious sun with exactly the same tints and shades as did the flowers from whose decaying stalk the seed was taken. Yet such a miracle occurred regularly, and therefore it was nature, and nature was nature and nothing

more And yet all this abstraction resulted in one still more abstracted. The operations of the external world, with the wonderful powers and volitions of man, being but nature and nothing more; and man's body and the whole visible scene without him being but matter; then it fol-lowed that there was nothing but matter in the world. There was no spirit, either individual or pervading. Man was clay, and when his head was cut off, or he stept out of this sphere in some other way, he was but clay still, and nothing more. There was no Creator, no preserver, no avenger, no beneficent God!

So far this was horrible, though it was merely drawing the same conclusion from the operations of matter as this same philosophy had formerly done from those of mind. Against the latter no charge could be brought except its folly, and the awful termination to which it came. Here, however, having to deal with matter, they went farther. They had found out that man was man and nothing more: a mere man could therefore owe no respect, no obedience to a mere man. Laws were nothing more than the regulations of mere man; every man had therefore a right to make such; and having an equal right to make such, he School-house in the City of Quebec, on the twenty-second day

several alterations which it was proposed to make in some of the articles of the old Constitution. After the Report had been received, the Meeting proceeded to take up the several By-Laws seriatim, as they stood in the Report, and finally disposed of them, acquiescing in all the sug gested alterations, and adding thereto a few others pro posed by members then present. The result of their leliberations is shewn in the series of By-Laws of the Incorporated Society, which follows; by comparing which with the old Constitution of the voluntary Society, the alterations that have been made will be at once apparent, and it is trusted will meet with the cordial approval of the great body of Members throughout the Diocese, and will great body of Members throughout the Diocese, and will conduce much to the growth and prosperity of this impor-tant Society. The Meeting, which was characterized by much unanimity, continued to sit till a late hour in the afternoon, when, having accomplished the purpose for which it assembled, it was dismissed by the Bishop, with

the usual benediction. On the day following, the 23rd, the first Meeting of the Central Board under the Act of Incorporation took place, as provided in the 9th Article of the general By-Laws. adopted on the day previous. The Lord Bishop again

Several interesting and important Resolutions were passed. It was provided, by the third Resolutions were passed. It was provided, by the third Resolution, "That, in consequence of the adoption of a By-Law, whereby the Montreal (proper) District Association and the City of Quebec District Association cease to exist, the Missions heretofore connected with those Associations shall severally be disposed of as follows:--The Mission of Abbottsford, to be united to the Missisquoi District Association; the Missions in the County Beaubarnois, excepting Huntingdon and Ormstown, with the Richelieu District Association; the Missions of Huntingdon, Orms-town, Coteau du Lac, St. Martin, Mascouche, Rawdon and Lachine, to constitute a new Association; and the Missions of Port Neuf and Val Cartier to be united with the Megantic District Association; and the Mission of Vandreuil, with the Ottawa District Association."

A former By-Law of the Central Board was re-enacted, naving been found to work beneficially. It is as follows: That a Standing Finance Committee be appointed, to whom shall be submitted by the Secretary all applications r grants of money, and who shall report upon the cases referred to them, and shall recommend to the Central Board only such applications as shall appear to them deserving of attention. The Committee to consist of ight members; four to be resident in Quebec and four in

As the duty of collecting the subscriptions to the Society now devolves upon the Treasurer, according to the 5th Article of the general By Laws, it was thought desirable, in order to spare the former esteemed Treasurer, to unite with him a gentleman resident in Quebec, as Joint-Trea-surer. T. B. Anderson, Esq., of Montreal, and T. Trigge, Esq., of Quebec, are now therefore the Joint-Treasurers of the Incorporated Society. The Rev. Wm. Dawes, Rector of St. John's, was re

appointed Secretary; and having named the Rev. D. B. Parnther Assistant Secretary, the nomination was ap-proved by the Central Board. The former gentleman ceives no emolument for his services.

founded on the Report, to the Provincial Government and Legislature. The Report strongly recommended that efforts should be made to obtain for the Church the con-troul and management of that portion of the reserved lands allotted to the Church of England, by the Act of the Imperial Legislature. One other Resolution may be stated, being of the character of a permanent By-Law:-"That the accounts

haracter of a permanent By-Law :-- " That the accounts of the Society be closed on the first day of July in each of year, and that the same be audited within one month from hat time; and that the Auditors for the current year be, that time; and that the Auditors for the current year be, Hy. Jessopp and J. B. Forsyth, Esqrs., Quebec; C. H. Castle and Thos. Molson, Esqrs., Montreal." After minutes of that day's proceedings had been read and signed by the President, the meeting separated, as

usual, with the benediction.

#### BY-LAWS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE

#### CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. ADOPTED AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY Duly convened at Quebec, on the 22nd day of October, 1844.

At a meeting of the Corporation of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, duly called and holden at the National

July, alternately at Montreal and Quebec, whereof not less than fifteen days notice shall be given by the Secretary, in at least one of the leading newspapers in Quebec and Montreal. A Special Meeting of the Society may be called at any time by the President, or, in his absence from the Diocese, by two of the Vice-Presidents and four other Members of the Society, by written order to the Secretary, who shall notify the same in the manner hereinbefore provided, in respect of the Annual Meetings. Such Special Meetings shall be held at such places as the President shall fix, if called by his order; or otherwise at the place where the next stated Meeting of the Central Board is to be held.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

Persons subscribing 25s. per annum, or a given contribution once for all of  $\pm 12$  10s, shall be capable of being elected mean bers of the Corporation, (in the latter case for life,) at any meeting of the Society or of the Central Board :

meeting of the Society or of the Central Board : Contributors may limit and direct any portion not exceeding one half of their contributions to be applied to special objects within the designs and purposes of the Society. Lists of the persons so subscribing or contributing shall be furnished by the Treasurers of the District Associations, or by the Treasurers of the District Associations, or by

the Treasurer or Treasurers of the Society where there sha no District Association, to the Secretary of the Society, laid before the next meeting of the Society or of the Central Board at which an election may take place.

#### ARTICLE IX. Of the Central Board.

There shall be a Central Boord for the management of the general business of the Society, consisting of the President, the Vice Presidents and other officers of the Society, and a Committee of not less than twelve Clergymen, and not less than twelve Laymen, who shall be chosen annually at the general Meeting of the Society, from among the members of the Corr

The Board shall meet four times a year, alternately at Que the Board shall meet four times a year, alternately at Jan-bec and Montreal, on the Wednesday nearest to the 21st Jan-uary, 15th May, and 10th October; and on the Friday next after the Annual Meeting. The first meeting thereof shall be held on the 23d day of October in the present year, at Quebec Special meetings may be called by the President, or in his a sence from the Diocese, by two of the Vice Presidents, and four members of the Board; and not less than seven members present at any meeting shall form a quoram. When a suffici-ent number of members to form a quoram shall not assemble on the regular day of meeting, the members present shall have power to adjourn to another day, and so on toties quoties, until a quorum shall be found; and business shall and may then be eded in.

At all meetings of the Central Board the Chairman, in est of an equality of votes, shall have a double or casting vote. The Central Board shall have authority to make such rules as may be deemed necessary for the Government of its own affairs, provided that none of them be contrary to, or inconsistent with, the spirit of the Constitution or By-Laws of she Society.

#### ARTICLE X. Of District Associations.

In connection and correspondence with the Central Board, there shall be formed District Associations (except in the ci-ties of Quebec and Montreal, and the Banlieues thereof); to be composed of the Cleaner and all the Montreal Sothe subject of a Sub-Committee being presented, on the subject of the Clergy Reserves, it was referred to the Lay Committee, with instructions to prepare Petitions ay Committee, with instructions to prepare Petitions, bunded on the Report, to the Provincial Government and of such District Associations. The District Associations (ex-

> meet at such places as they may themselves determine; at one of which meetings the officers shall be appointed and a report of the proceedings for the year read. The District Associations shall have authority to make rules for the government of their own affairs, provided such rules be not contrary to, of inconsistent with, the Constitution or By-Laws of the Society. They shall report annually to the Central Board, at least one month before the Annual General Meeting of the Society, (and the such other times) (and at such other times as the Secretary, on behalf of the Board, shall require), a such as the Secretary, on behalf of the Board, shall require) a statement of their proceedings, and detailed account of all the monies received and expen

> them during the year. It is nevertheless provided that the Chairman of the District Associations of Quebec and Montreal, heretofore existing shall continue to be Vice Presidents of the Society during the current year until the Annual Meeting in July next.

#### ARTICLE XI. Of the Sub-Committees of the Society.

For the more effectually carrying out the designs of this Society, the Clergyman and Church Wardens in every Parish

operation of all the Parishioners, in their deliberations and de-

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signs. They shall collect subscriptions and donations from the members of the Church, in such a manner as they shall leem most effective, and endeavour, by every means in their power, to augment the resources of the Society. One sermon at least shall be preached during the year within the limits of such Parish, Station, or Chapelry, on such Sunday as the Bishop shall appoint, in favour of some one or more of the objects of the Society; and a collection shall then be taken up in aid thereof, the proceeds of which shall forthwith be renitted to the Treasurer or Treasurers of the Society; any Parish. Station, or Chapelry in which such sermon shall not have been preached, shall not be considered entitled to any grant or benefit from the Society, until a sermon shall have been so preached.

All other monies raised by such Sub Committees, shall be remitted to the Treasurer of the District Association, or to the Treasurer or Treasurers of the Society, where such monies shall have been raised within the Cities and Banlieues of Quebec or Montreal.

#### ARTICLE XIL.

One-half of all monies paid into the hands of the Treasurers of the District Associations, respectively, and not especially appropriated by the contributors, shall be transmitted to the Board, and the remaining half of all such collections shall, when required, be expended within the Parish or District in which they have been made, for such objects only as are specified in the Constitution of the Society—the allotment to be made by the District Association. All monies remaining unappropria-ted at the General Annual Meeting of the District Association, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer or Treasurers of the Society, to be at the disposal of the Central Board : it being understood that nothing contained in this article shall in Treasurer of the Society, to be at the disposal of the Central Board, and the remaining half of all such collections shall, when required, he expended within the Parish or District in which

General Meetings of the Committee, and may propose and dis-cuss matters therein, but shall have no vote; and the Committee shall report their proceedings to the Central Board at their stated meetings. The objects of this Committee shall be:

to dimensions, external form, and internal arrangement, sceping in view the probability of its requiring enlargement. *Fourthly*—The building, in a good situation, convenient to the Church, a comfortable Parsonage of brick or stone, upon an uniform plan, which should be carefully considered, with reference to size and internal arrangement, and should admit of additions being made, with the sanction of the Bishop. *Fifthly*—The insuring such Churches or Parsonages against losses by fire.

Sizthy-The procuring an adequate and permanent support for all the Institutions, authorities, and functionaries, suitable and appertaining to the Establishment of the Church of England in this Diocese. Seventhly-The investing all life subscriptions (unless so

Seventily—The investing all life subscriptions (unless so far as the application of these may be otherwise limited by the contributors) in a permanent and accumulating Fund, of which the issues of the Clergy in this Diocese : the interest only shall be applied for the general purposes of the

Society. Eighthly-The encouraging the formation of a local endow-

ARTICLE XIV. All meetings of the Society and of the Committees shall be England, adapted to our situation, under the direction of the N

No alteration or amendment in the Constitution or By-Laws No alteration or amendment in the Constitution or By-Laws of the Society shall be made, unless such alteration or amend-Christ's Church, Bytown-through the Rev. 

## Darlington, Nov. 19, 1844.

Rev. and dear Sir,—When I requested my friends at home to solicit subscriptions for our Darlington Church and Parsonage fund, I promised to acknowledge the receipt of all the monies subscribed, in the *Church* paper, receipt of all the monies subscribed, in the *Church* paper, for the satisfaction of the several donors. When I sent you the account of our receipts and expenditure last July, I had not received the list of subscribers, and therefore merely acknowledged the amount of money we had drawn for, viz., £25. This list, however, has subsequently been sent to me, and has been in my possession some weeks, and I ought to apologize for not sooner performing my promise, by sending it to you for publication; but absence from home, and a multiplicity of engagements, have from home, and a multiplicity of engagements, have

itherto prevented me. I beg now, in behalf of myself and the Churchwardens, to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, and to tender our warmest thanks, and those of all our congregation, to the individuals who have so generously assisted

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auss matters therein, but shall have no vote; and the Commit-ee shall report their proceedings to the Central Board at their tated meetings. The objects of this Committee shall be: First—The placing the Clergymen, now resident and doing We propose building the Parsonage of brick, and we can-not estimate the cost of the house and out-offices at a less sum than £350. We shall be able, I am confident, to pay duty in the Province, upon a just footing as regards the suffi- off the instalments on the land, and raise about £150 in apport of an increased number of Clergymen, so that, with the least possible delay, the members of the Church in every portion of the Diocese, may have the means of access to a Church with in a practicable distance. Thirdly—The building in every place where it may be requi-ted a Church of stone or brick, upon a well-considered plan, as in view the probability of its requiring enlargement. *Fourthly*—The building in a good situation, convenient to the Church, a comfortable Parsonage of briek or stone a norm duty in the Province, upon a just footing as regards the sufficiency and permanency of their incomes. Secondly—The providing for the permanent and adequate support of an increased number of Clergymen, so that, with the least possible delay, the members of the Church in every portion of the Diocese, may have the means of access to a Church with-in a practicable distance. This, and the church is fast gaining ground here, and the Church people tax themselves, I am persuaded, to the utmost of their ability; but yet the income of the living is too small

#### CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels,

Previously announced (in number 36) in am't 258 9  $1\frac{1}{2}$ **Eightly**—The encouraging the formation of a local chuose ment Fund, at every station or place having a Church or Cler-gyman, by special contributions, or by setting apart a portion of the Pew rents, to form an accumulating Fund until the net income shall in each case amount to £50 per annum, for the more structure to the pew rents, the pew rents, the pew rents of the Society will en-The following have since been received, viz:

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and Missionary Station, and the Ministers and Wardens of every Chapelry within the Diocese, shall be a Sub-Committee of the Society, in correspondence with the District Association, within whose bounds such Parish or Missionary Station is sit, with the Cen-tral Board, through the Secretary of the Society. This Com-mittee shall meet as often, and at such periods, as they themselves shall decide to be most convenient, inviting the co-operation of all the Parishioners, in their deliberations and de-mersion of all the Parishioners in their deliberations and de-peration of all the Parishioners in their deliberations and de-mersion of all the Parishion paid one farthing to the revenue. One would have supposed that the Report drawn up by Malcolm Cameron would have led the Government to pay some attention to this enormous evil, but we are not aware that any steps have been taken to adopt measures for putting a stop to it in the only way likely to be effectual; that is, by placing steam revenue cruisers upon the waters of the Lakes. \* \* \* \* By treaty between England and the United States, both of those powers are prevented from and the United States, both of those powers are prevented from keeping upon the Lakes more than a certain number of vessels of war. Now, if on pretext of protecting their revenue, the Americans are permitted by the English Government to fill the Lakes with vessels, carrying but one gun, though pierced for twenty-six, which could be put on board in an hour, the least Government can do, is to provide a similar number of vessels themselves, which may also be termed "Revenue Crui-sers". If it is no infraction of the treaty for the Americans to have revenue vessels, with their guns ready on shore, surely we have revenue vessels, with their guns ready on shore, surely we

may do the same thing. A steamer, armed with twenty-six guns, probably of large A steamer, armed with twenty-six guns, probably of large calibre, is a formidable vessel, and should a war break out, we should be very much puzzled to find a match for such a cus-tomer, and we believe that her visitations on our side of the Lake, to say nothing of the total stoppage of our commerce, and capture of our vessels, would not prove agreeable to the in-habitants of the towns and villages with which the shores of Eric and Ontario are so thickly studded. We ought not to forget that the Americans gave us a most handsome thrashing on the Lakes in the last war; and this enviroit, owing to the needigence of the Government in not f

The proceedings of the Lay Committee shall be subject to the sanction of the Society, at the general meeting. The proceedings of the Lay Committee shall be subject to the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese. The clerical and instalments, with interest. We have deemed it will be subject to the sanction of the Committee, and may propose and discussered for the current instalments, with interest. We have deemed it and proceedings of the Committee, and may propose and discussered for the sum of the current to pay off one-fourth of the purchase money and the subject to the sum over; and the Committee, and may propose and discussered for the current of the purchase to purchase the purchase the purchase the purchase money and the subject to the sum of the current of the purchase to purchase the purchase the purchase money and the subject to the sum of the current of the purchase the sum of the purchase the sum of the purchase the purchase the purchase the purchase the sum of the purchase the sum of the purchase the purcha

#### United States.

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New Hampshire,		6
Maryland,		
New York,		36
Virginia,		17
New Jersey,		
North Carolina,		
Michigan,		5
Georgia,		10
Massachnsetts,		
Kentucky,		
Indiana,		12
Maine,		9
Delaware,		
A SH WE WANTED AND A SHORE AND AND A SHORE AND AND A SHORE AND AND A SHORE AND A SHORE AND		
	86	121
States not ascertained, b	ut concede	1
		States States
Vermont,		9
The second s		9
Alabama,		9
Illinois,		57
Missouri,		3
Arkansas,	""" S. S. S.	•
	00	158
A THE STATE OF THE	92	and a literation
States not ascertained, n	or concede	d.
Mississippi,		6
Louisiana,		6
Tennessee,		13
Total number of Electoral votes, 27		
POSTSCR	IPT.	and the second second

#### WINTER GOODS.

T. HARVEY begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has now com-pleted his selection of Goods suited for the Winter Season. Intelly occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete His long experience as a buyer in the different Markets enables him to sell as low as any other House in the Trade. His Store is as usual supplied with GROCERIES, of Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

The Church.

All DEBTS remaining unpaid after the 1st January next, will be handed over for collection.

Cobourg, 27th Nov. 1844. THE REV. ARTHUR MORTIMER having removed from Warwick, in the Western, to Adelaide, in the Lon-don District, requests that all letters and papers may be ad-dressed to him in future at the latter place.

384-3in Rectory, Adelaide, 15th Nov., 1844.

MR. GRANT,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. 1 HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION, HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange,

WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock. 384-3m

Toronto, November, 1844.

# THE subscriber has opened a Gentleman's Boarding House in that delightfully situated house at the corner of Bay und Wellington Streets.

Nov. 7, 1844.

low prices.

Oct. 10, 1844.

Just Published,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1845.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

STATIONERY, &c.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

NEW BOOKS.

D'Oyley and Mant's) Prayer Books, Church Services, Books

King Street, Toronto.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Yonge Street, Toronte, 1st Oct., 1844.

consists of

382-tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain,

flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock

his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS,

## J. HOLMAN,

Tailor and Draper. BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of SOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE.

Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c. Also, a superior assortment of Vestings.

CONTAINING in addition to much other valuable infor-mation, a great variety of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, including correct lists of the Bishops of the Protestant Episco-pal Church in all parts of the world, Lists of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses of All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844. 379-tf

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR.

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

#### [LATE T. J. PRESTON,]

WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his

predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him. T. B will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the Best West of England Brond Cloths, Cassimere , Doeskins, &c. &c.

**H** & W. ROWSELL are now receiving their Fall supply of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., which, having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very supe-ALSO,-A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which

having been carefully selected in England by one of the Firm, they can recommend with confidence, as being of a very supc-rior description, and at the lowest prices. The first shipment have already arrived, and other arrivals by the Pearl, Ottawa, Lady Seaton, Prince George, &c. are daily expected Their FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including

FANCY STATIONERY is in great variety, including DRAWING MATERIALS of all kinds; Embossed, Tinted, Gilt Queen's Counsel's GOWNS, Barristers' ROBES, Naval and and Plain LETTER and NOTE PAPERS; Embossed, Silvered, Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in will be ready, on 7th of October, to receive Pupils at her residence, near to the Episcopal Church, Hamilton, C. W.

Plain and Black-bordered ENVELOPES; Black, Red, White, and Fancy coloured SEALING WAX, &c. &c. The greatest Toronto, May 13, 1844. and Faney coloured SEALING WAX, &c. &c. The greatest care has been taken in the selection of the WRITING PAPERS, FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, which will be found to be of the best quality and at unusually

#### 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-378-tf selected stock of THE Subscriber has received, per Great Britain, from Lon-don, his Fall Supply of Books, amongst which will be found various Works of Standard Divinity, Bibles (including

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

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

and Maps of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and numerous other Works, worthy of the attention of the Which he is prepared to put up to order in the analysis of the participation of the participa

superior style. Toronto, May 30, 1844. CARVING, GILDING,

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,

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 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 to the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved to the very lowest Cobourg prices.

85

Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. N.B.

ved credit. LARK. 377-6m 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 N.B.-Oats, Pease, Barley, Ryc, Indian Corn, and Pork adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. B. C. the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage. It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vorz in the First Riding of the County of York. which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he Toronto, May, 1844.

#### FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simeee, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-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 neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular. "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

IN EW GOODS. (Mellington Streets, Gentlemen not lodging in the house, can be accommodated tith board or meals at any time. F. BERRY, Toronto, Bay Street, 12th Nov. 1844. COBOURG NEW BAKING ESTABLISHMENT. (MEW COODS, (COBOURG) NEW COODS, (COBOURG) NEW COODS, (COBOURG) NEW COODS, (COBOURG) (COBOURG) (COBOURG) NEW COODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &C. And which on inspection will be found to comprise a very com-plete assortment, well suited to the Town and Country Trade. (COBOURG) (COBOU

of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and

379-8 on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and pasticulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BUTEN, Land Agent, Sc., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto. April, 1844.

GRAIN FOR DISTILLATION.

WANTED, Indian Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Barley, at the DISTILLERY, ONTARIO MILLS, COBOURG. Cobourg, 12th November, 1844. 383-tf

#### BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d. tion, viz.:-Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework ...... 2 0 0

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

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust

372

377-tf

382

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentleme

EDUCATION.

MISS FELTON begs leave to inform her Patrons, Friends, -and such persons as may please to favour her establi-h-ment for the EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, that Miss F.

TERMS: Board, Lodging, Washing, Seat in Church, and English and French Languages, Geography, Astronomy. Use of the Globes, Ancient, Modern and Scripture History, Biography, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing and Arithmetic, Music, (*Piano Forte*), Drawing and Calisthenics, Plain and Faney Needle Works *wer growing* 661 0 0

Needle Works, per annum ..... £61 0 0

EXTRAS, IF REQUIRED:

 Guitar, per annum
 10
 0
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 Italian
 "
 8
 0
 0

 Latin
 "
 6
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 Singing
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 6
 0

 Dancing
 "
 6
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Payments, Quarterly in Advance : Letters, post-paid.

CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPT. HENRY TWOHY.

MARRIED.

On Monday the 25th inst., at Moira Cottage, near Cobourg, the residence of Morgan Jellett, Esq., by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, of Port Hope, Thomas V. Tupper Esq., of Cavanville, to Anna Sophia, daughter of Morgan Jellett E-q., of Bally-mena, Ireland.

DIED.

culturalist and a horticulturalist, in which he combined most happily, and applied the most approved modern theory and prac-tice to this country. He introduced the art of macadamising

lived in this District (mostly in and about Grafton), during the last 30 years, having formerly been in the service of the North-west Company for about the same period. Though poor, few men ever earned a better reputation for every virtu-ous and estimable quality. He was a Roman Catholic in reli-gion; but his daily walk and general conduct, would do credit to many who profess a purer faith. For the last few years of his life he was totally blind, and received his support altogether from the leands of a few charitable persons who had in former years been witnesses of his industrious life and upright and guileless conduct,—the chief of whom was James G. Rogers, Esq., of Grafton, to whom the writer of this notice tenders his warmest acknowledgments, and especially for the care and at-tention bestowed upon the deceased, at considerable expense,

to erect a monument to, or bestow even a passing thought upon

"Let not ambition mock their useful toil Their homely joys and destiny obscure Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short but simple annals of the poor."

their memory.

he best in the Province. Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or to the Proprietor, Toronto, June 22, 1844. Agent, Victoria Row, or LEWIS MOFFATT. Toronto, June 22, 1844. St. Cesare, [Cette normaniqué la circonstance par l'autorité ordinaire, en aurait communiqué la circonstance par l'autorité ordinaire, en propre temps, sans nons causer de la dépense]; Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. B. Lindsay; S. Y. Chesley, Esq. [next week]; Rev. E. Denroche ; Rev. T. Fidler ; Messrs, W. Miller & Co.

- Communicated.

At Port Hope, on the 18th instant, Ann, wife of Mr. Wil-

Hamilton, Sept. 25, 1844.

Toronto, November 4, 1844.

diate Ports.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-

mar, Geography, and Needlework ...... 1 5 0 Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance) 8 0 0 Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the

Towels; all of which will be returned. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

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

35, Newgate Street, Toronto,

August 12, 1844.

usual Terms.

of the Society, at least one month before a general Annual Provided that the rejection or adoption of any such alteration or amendment, by such Special Meeting, shall in no wise bind or restrain the General Annual Meeting in considering and dis-posing of the sector o posing of the same.

#### ARTICLE XV.

Whereas some members of the Church, who are not unmind-Whereas some members of the Church, who are not unmind-ful of the great Spiritual wants of their own neighbourhood, still feel constrained, in pious gratitude for the blessings they enjoy, to allot something, however small, from the means with which a Gracious Providence has blessed them, towards the spread of the Glorious Gospel among the nations which still sit in dark nears, the Swite suil chells receive and forward to the in darkness; the Society will gladly receive and forward to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church Misary Society, or the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, whatever sums may be given for the conversion and instruction of the Heathen or the Jews.

#### To the Editor of The Church.

Bedford, Parsonage, Nov. 14, 1844. The eighth Quarterly Meeting of the Church Society for the District of Missisquoi, was held at Bedford on the 16th ultimo.

The Rev. Charles Reid, of Compton, Eastern Town-ships, read the Service, and the Rev. G. Slack, of Granby, preached the Sermon.

the roads, our attendance was not so large as we had ex-pected; but a happy feeling pervaded the meeting both among the clergy and the laity. The Chairman, the Rev. James Reid of St. Armands East, introduced the address, explanatory of the purposes of the Church So-ciety, and of its numerous and weighty obligations on all the members and friends of the Church. The meeting was afterwards addressed by the other clergy in rotation, each giving some brief account of the operations of the Church Society upon the attention of the people; and al-thongh nothing of an extraordinary character was reported that the influence of the Church Society was growing in every parish, and that there was every prospect of its box. the roads, our attendance was not so large as we had ex- whenever the subject is broached: it was inexcusable, and relown in showers of piety, as well as of christian benevo-

The township of Abbotsford was added to the District, probable that Farnham will be shortly added to the number. Our next meeting is to be held at Granby. JAMES JONES, District Secretary.

#### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSION OF COLBORNE AND GRAFTON.

At a Meeting held on Wednesday the 20th inst., pursuant to public notice, in the School-house at Grafton, for the purpose of forming a Parochial Committee of the Income -the Rev. A. N. Bethune D.D. having been unanimously called to the chair, briefly explained the nature and objects of the jects of the meeting, and pointed out the necessity and importance of establishing Parochial Committees in coning Resolutions were unanimously adopted :--

Moved by the Rev. J. Wilson, seconded by E. Barnum

That it is expedient to form a Parochial Committee of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of To-sion of Colborne and Grafton, with out stations annexed. Moved by J. D. Goslee Esq., seconded by W. Bidwell

2. That a subscription be instituted for procuring the ames of in names of incorporated and associated members— $\pm 25$  per annum to constitute the former, and 10s, per annum the latter

loved by T. M. Spalding Esq., seconded by F. B. Spilsbury Esq., 3. That the Rev. J. Wilson, J. D. Goslee Esq., T. Mc-Murray T. Market Strain Strain

Murray Esq., E. Barnum Esq., and C. Vernon Esq., be a Committee to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Colborne and Graften C. and Grafton Committee of the Church Society, and that Rev. J. Wilson be requested to act as Secretary and

The Church at Shanty Bay...... 0 7 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> through the Rev. S. B. Ardagh..... Christ's Church, Lake Shore, Dunn £5 8 9 1 12 3 0 13 3 the Church in Dunnville...... 0 13 3 through the Rev. Adam Townley...... 6 2 0

21 0 0

53 Collections, amounting to ..... £319 19 101 T. W. BIRCHALL, 26th November, 1844. Treasurer.

Colonial.

THE COLONIST AND THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS.-(From

THE COLONIST AND THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS.—(From the Patriot.)—The Colonist talks of the King's College Bill— Mr. Freeman's appointment to the Gore District Clerkship, and Dr. Ryerson's nomination as Superintendent of Education. As to King's College, we have not mentioned its name up to the present moment, during or since the elections as far as we can remember. As to Mr. Freeman, we expressed ourselves in terms of the memory indication is the function of the second terms of the warmest indignation against the policy of such an reached the Sermon. Owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, and to the end of the chapter we shall ever continue so to do,

every bare influence of the Church Society was growing in becoming incorporated with the religious convictions and religious habits of the people, and that the little cloud will down is by completely cover all the land, and will come

If the Conservative party had been as "child-like and help-less" during the late contest as some of the lip-supporters of his Excellency, there would have been a sorry return from Upper and Lower Canada, of supporters of the Governor-Ge-neral. Had they followed the plan of grumbling instead of acting—had they forgotten their high principles of standing by the Throne and Constitution, under every discoursgement-had they allowed their deep and lasting disgust at the rebuffs and discouragement they unworthily received at the hands of a temporizing Executive to paralyze their exertions, where would now be the Government of Canada? Would not a dozen other for the Conservative gone with the First Riding of York, but for the Conservative party? The Conservatives have been true under every contumely and heartless neglect. They have done as the dying cavalier directed his loyal offspring to do in times of peril, "Reverence the Crown, even if it hang upon a burd but the new cited."

bush by the way-side!" Had the Conservative party followed the advice or acted under the principle recommended by Mr. Isaac Buchanan, through the columns of the *Colonist*, of voting for a bitter opponent like Mr. Dunn in preference to a staunch Tory like Mr. Boulton, because Mr. Ridout choose to retire\*—had they followed such ruinous advice, bitter very bitter would have been the consequence to the good cause of "the Governor General and Bri-

ish Connexion. We will never cease to denonnce any policy which exhibits the mingled folly, treachery and cowardice of buying over no-torious opponents and purchasing a rotten-hearted support at the expense of character, consistency, and the respect of the whole community, beyond the mob of place-hunting sycophants. Our course is a clear one—be the government Whig, Tory, or Radical, while we wield a pen we will not fail to denounce any policy so weak and contemptible as to disgust friends and set enemies laughing in scornful derision. We regret having to enter into any controversy with professed friends of the go-vernment, but we certainly have not thrown the first stone.

\* See Mr. Buchanan's letter in the Colonist, published during the Toronto Election.

REVENUE CRUISERS .- It is a matter of notoriety to all the Moved by T. McMurray Esq., seconded by R. Came-fron Esq., 4. That this Parochial Committee do authorize the payment of £5 currency towards the support of the DisTHE ENGLISH MAIL.

We regret we are unable this week to announce the arrival of the English Mail by the Steamer Britannia. Owing to the severity of the weather, and consequent irregularity of the mails, we have no later intelligence from Boston than to Thursday the 21st instant, at which period the *Britannia* had not arrived. Presuming that she had sailed on the 5th instant, her usual day, she had then been out sixteen days,-no unusual length of time at this season of the year.

#### CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Monthly General Meeting of the CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, will be held at the Society's House, 144 King Street Toronto, on Wednesday, Dec. 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M. W. H. RIPLEY. Secretary.

The stated Monthly Meeting of the STANDING COMMITTER The statest abound graceting of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144 King Street Toronto, on Saturday the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. THOS. CHAMPION,

Committee Room, Assistant Secretary. Nov. 16th, 1844.

#### MORTGAGES.

PERSONS holding Mortgages on Real Estate, and wishing to dispose of the same, (if not of long date,) will find a purchaser by calling at the office of H. E. NICOLLS, Notary, Toronto City. Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Bank Stock wanted. Land Scrip bought and sold. HENRY E. NICOLLS. 28th November, 1844. 385-4 WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman as TAILOR. Apply to J. H. JONES. Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844. 375 ONTARIO MILLS. WANTED, 100 Cords of dry MAPLE and BEECH FIREWOOD, at the Distillery. Offers to supply the same, stating the terms, received by P. WALLACE, at the Office, Ontario Mills.

A considerable reduction made to Members.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto.

#### JUST RECEIVED.

At the	Depository of the Church Society Diocese of Toronto,	y of the
	144, King-Street, Toronto,	
BEAVEN	N'S HELP TO CATECHISING.	HISTORY.

## To the Ladies.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to order.

BINDING neatly executed. J. WALTON,

Public. Plain and Fancy STATIONERY.

Montreal, October, 4, 1844.

## THE MISSES MACKECHNIE,

Milliners & Dress-Makers, BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of Cobourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their com-

The Misses M. would also avail themselves of this opportureceived their FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

195 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

380

382-tf

383-tf

together with a large supply of

ELEGANT MILLINERY, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies.

6th Nov. 1844.

#### SITUATION WANTED.

MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active busin

charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. HALL, Auctioned Cobourg. November, 1844.

## WANTS A SITUATION,

ost unexceptionable references as to character and ability can Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooksville, or to A. B., Cobourg. November 8th, 1844. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. 383-tf November, 1844. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS, KING STREET, CODOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Mus-lins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c. Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books,

Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware. To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small

advance for CASH. ALSO:

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. 383-tf Cobourg, November, 1844.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of *judgment* and *experience*, and expressly intended for the trade of this place.

they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests.  $g_{2}$  100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TEMBLERS \$3" 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, to the Proprietor, 3s. 9d. per dozen. Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. 382-tf

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg. SIMON MUNRO

STEAMER GORE,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establish-ment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and WILL leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, every Monday and Thursday, at Seven o'clock, Evening-and returnnity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperng, will leave Rochester for Toronto DIRECT, at Three o'clock, hanging, &c. &c. Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Afternoon, Wednesday and Saturday.

rints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., touching at the interme-diate Ports-and will leave Rochester for Toronto at 9 o'clock,

the best style. Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. So Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. 361-tf A. M., every Monday and Thursday, touching at the interme A MIDDLE-AGED MARHED MAN, of active owness habits, is desirous of employment as SALESMAN and CRIER to any Wholesale Establishment, or would prefer taking Home Enterprize.

Home Enterprize.

TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY. RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which

A Sa Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-ileman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The the mass received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full

attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction. A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description,] Shin-Builder's do.; Cutter and Surgeon's Laterments of Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual.

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will warranted not inferior to any in America.

be warranted not inferior to any in America. Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms. N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other with her and surgeons Instruments, with every other article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner, with despatch. SAMUEL SHAW,

Richmond Street, West of Bay St.

St. the Provincial Government a valuable and conscientious ser 381tf vant, and the Queen a devoted subject, Toronto, August, 20, 1844. At Gratton in the early part of the present month, Joseph Bebo, a French Canadian, about 80 years of age. He had lived in this District (mostly in and about Grafton), during

THE LARGEST PAPER IN CANADA. THE MONTREAL GAZETTE, (Established 1785,) IS NOW GREATLY ENLARGED, AND CONTAINS THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS. Subscription to the DAILY PAPER, payable half-yearly in advance, FIVE DOLLARS.

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address. Published at No. 174, St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Toronto, June 22, 1844.

Montreal, November 2, 1844. 382-4 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 Church.

## HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XVI. THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD.

86

Why, how now, sons and brother, at a strife! What is your quarrel? SHYKESPERE.

sided, on the motion of Mr. Ford, seconded by Mr. Fitzhugh, the Rev. George Fisher, rector of Stokey, hear! from Mr. M'Adams, who was generally present Mr. Fitzhugh made a long and brilliant speech, as was called to the chair. Silence being proclaimed, Mr. Fisher rose, and proposed that, before the busioffer up prayer.

when he joined the Syncretic Society, that all topics of religious difference were to be avoided, and that he considered the metion of the chairman a virtual considered the metion of the chairman a virtual a spirit of unity and peace. He was afraid there friends, to the answer; it is enough to make one's at the meetings of the far-famed Syncretic Society. must have been some little mistake with regard to his blood run cold: he said that the priest would not alproposition; he begged again, therefore, to move that low him to read it (tremendous groans). This gen-Mr. Fitzhugh commence prayer. The meeting, how- tlemen is the state of Ireland; and much do I wish ever, appeared to be perfectly well acquainted with that these dreadful things were confined to Ireland : the nature of Mr. Fisher's proposal, as immediately, but we have now a body of men in our own land who in far louder and more unequivocal tones, were heard are advocating reserve in religious knowledge, and the same sounds of \_\_ "No Fitzhugh," "No Fisher;" who, I fear, will bring about the same shocking things "Field," "Sparks," "Stevens, for ever!"

In the midst of this confused tumult, Mr. Lamb, a books of this society as much as possible, as a remedy Wesleyan, generally one of the chief speakers on these against such a state of things. I hear with regret," solution.'

had not commenced.

things, in parliamentary language a resolution is a but the authorised version. I could have wished," morning hymn. proposal, and a proposal is a resolution. Is it not observed Mr. Ford in conclusion, "that my friend Trembling, but scarcely knowing why she trembled, we have a fresh chairman-one that understands his mingled cheers and groans from the contending par- She heard it distinctly at those beautiful words, business. I beg to propose that Mr. Josiah Heley be ties of the two secretaries. called upon to preside over this large and influential Mr. Lamb now got up, and in a long and lively meeting.

and a very intimate friend of Lamb's. At this point tion; when Mr. Campbell, the Socinian we have be- still on the keys. Her father's head had sunk upon Mr. Ford arose and said, that Mr. Lamb's proposition fore spoken of, rose and said, "That as there appeared the side of the high arm-chair. She did not see his was a thing unheard of. Mr. Fisher had come from one very objectionable point in his friend Mr. Ford's face, but he seemed like one asleep. She heard a was a thing unheard of. Mr. Fisher had come from a great distance to preside on the present occasion; he had been properly proposed, and seconded, and he had been properly proposed, and seconded, and he had been properly proposed, and seconded, and he had been properly proposed, and seconded and he had been properly proposed been properly proposed and seconded and he had been properly proposed been propere called unanimously to the chair, and that it was quite amendment. My objection, (he said,) relates to the mistress, he said upon her knees chafing the cold white unprecedented now to remove him.

ted the chairman to put the question. This Mr. 'that every man has a right to his own interpretation checks were wet with tears, smiles and sweetness were Fisher declined to do; but said, that as there appear- of the authorised version of the Bible;' in this we are spread over the cyclids and lips, and the whole counto be some objection to his holding the office of perfectly agreed; but he does not think that every tenance.

mon cause-the circulation of the works published there should be no Bible published by this society at all. by the Syncretic Society, We come not together in Upon this there was a great uproar, the chairman a party spirit, or in bigotry-(Hear, hear! from Mr. in vain attempting to keep order; at length the po-Lamb); we come here to act unanimously on com- lice, who were in attendance, were called in, and ejecmon ground. We may differ on other points, (Hear, | ted Mr. Martin and his friends from the meeting.

hear, hear !) but on this point we are united, -we After this occurrence, the Otaheitan princes were wish to circulate books. Books, gentlemen, are called for, each of whom spoke for about five minutes, As soon as the noise and disturbance attendant on wanted abroad, they are wanted at home; the hea- but nothing to the purpose; two of them indeed the seating and arranging the vast multitude had sub- then world is very demoralised, so is our population spike such bad English that no one could understand c here. Books, gentlemen, would remedy this. (Hear, them.

at these meetings, and took a lively interest in the his friends termed it, which indeed would have been proceedings.) We are no papists," continued Mr. the speech of the day, had he not been eclipsed by ness of the meeting commenced, Mr. Fitzhugh should Ford, who just then caught the sarcastic tone of Mr. Mr. Stevens, who spoke for an hour and three quar-M'Adams' Hear, hear ! and was determined not to ters: this was the concluding part of the day's pro-

This proposition, simple as it appears to be, was be put down by that gentleman. "I repeat it," con- ceedings, except some few remarks from Mr. Lamb, so unfavourably received, that it bid fair to bring this tinued Mr. Ford emphatically, "we are no papists; who proposed the thanks to the chairman. After very promising meeting to an abrupt termination. A we do not wish to burn books and let no man read which, the assembly separated, speakers and hearers gentleman arose, -- no one seemed to know who, -- them (cheers); no, we would give them to all, east much fatigued with the long and tedious work in

he considered the motion of the chairman a virtual child have books (Immense cheers). I have spoken partake of a cold colation, which had been prepared infringement of the regulation. Hereupon voices of the papists." Here the speaker looked hard at for the occasion. This for the most part was gladly were heard immediately of, "Let's have Stevens;" M'Adams. "I will tell you an anecdote (hear, hear! accepted, as it was generally understood that during gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Mawhen others arose of, "No Stevens;" which was from Mr. Fitzhugh and Mrs. Marles): I heard of a followed by a great hubbub of divers sounds, amid gentleman who was lately travelling in Ireland, and followed by a great hubbub of divers sounds, amid gentleman who was lately travelling in Ireland, and stream of the most imwhich could now and then be distinguished, "No who hired a poor man of that country as servant du- portant topics that had been touched upon at the Fitzhugh," "No Fisher," "Stevens," "Sparks," ing his tour. On parting from him, the gentleman, meeting. Among those who did not attend was which it will ever be his study to deserve. "Field," "Heley," "Campbell," &c. &c.\* At this after paying him his wages, offered him a bible pub- Charles Ford, who begged his mother to excuse him, unexpected disturbance, the chairman rose and said, lished by the Syncretic Society (loud cheers). Well, as he had another engagement, and immediately left that he was really very much surprised at the way in you will scarcely credit me (Hear, hear! from M'Ad- them, to join Mr. M'Adams, who was waiting for him which his proposal had been received. He imagined ams), but it is a fact (Hear! again from the same at a little distance, and carried him to his own house, that he was addressing a body of Christians, who, at quarter), the poor man refused it; and said that he where in company with the two Roman Catholic R all events were agreed on the fundamentals of reli- did not dare to take it (grouns). 'Not dare to take priests at Preston, he spent the evening, much surgion, and who had met here in one common cause, in it!' said the gentleman; 'why not?' Listen my prised at the way in which matters were conducted

> THE DEATH OF THE RIGHTEOUS. From the "Records of a Good Man's Life," by the Rev. C. B. Taylor.)

It has at length pleased God to call hence my beloved and venerable friend. Without any illness, bus among us. Let us, however, go on spreading the without any apparent pain, he fell asleep.

His daughter waited for his appearance in the breakfast room one morning, but after waiting some time in fire occasions, atose, and after considerable difficulty ob- continued Mr. Ford, "that some gentlemen have dis- vain, she questioned Martin about her father. The put tained a hearing. He commenced by stating that he covered in this society a translation of the Bible dif- old man-servant told her that he had taken some warm hit was but an ill judge of the proper course to be adop- ferent from the one used by our Church; I hear that water to his master at six o'clock and had found him ted at public meetings-although, indeed, he had the translation used by the Roman Catholics is, in already risen and partly dressed. He had desired been honoured with the proposing and seconding of some instances published by this society; this, I must | Martin to open the window, saying, that he wanted air. many resolutions in such cases; but if he mistook not say, I regret; and I trust that the gentleman who at---- "however," he observed, "I speak under correction tends as a deputation from the parent society will ex- and sitting before the open window. He was unusu--if I mistake not, the rev. chairman has exceeded plain this. I do regret this very deeply; as, although ally pale, and tears were streaming down his face.the limits of his honourable office, by proposing a re- I think that every man has a right to put his own in- "It is not sorrow, my child," he said, "and yet it is. terpretation upon our translation of the Bible, I do I have been looking back and considering all benefits Mr. Fisher rose to explain; and in effect said, that not think that every man has a right to his own trans- I have received, and the poor use I have made of them, he did not intend his proposal to be considered in the lation; I think that our translation is best, and that the poor return I have made. I am so very weak, too light of a resolution. The business of the meeting every body ought to use it. I beg to thank you for this morning. I am glad to have you with me now. the kind way in way in which you have listened to This is what I wished"-he spoke in a voice low and Mr. Lamb continued: "It is really impssible, gen- me; and to move that the report just now read be faint as a whisper. "Come close to me, my blessed tlemen, to comprehend what the rev. chairman means, adopted and published; and in addition I should child!" She came near to him, and placing his hands July. 1812. when he says that his proposal was not to be consid- wish to propose, that it is the opinion of this meeting, upon her head, he blessed her. "And now sit down ered as a resolution. As far as I understand these that the Syncretic Society ought to circulate none to the organ," he said, "and sing to me-sing the

(Yes, yes! Hear, hear! Well done, Lamb! Right, Mr. Fitzhugh had read the report." Here cries of, she obeyed him; she began to sing, accompanying Lamb! Sc. Sc.) This, then, gentlemen, being the No, no! Stevens, Stevens! Question, question! inter- herself only with the softest notes of the organ. Once case," continued Mr. Lamb, "I beg to propose that rupted him; and he was obliged to sit down, amid or twice she heard her father's voice joining with hers. "Wake, and lift up thyself, my heart,

And with the angels bear thy part

speech seconded the resolution that had been moved But not once again did she hear it-the pause-there Mr. Heley was the Wesleyan preacher at Preston, by Mr. Ford. This done, the chairman put the quesway in which Mr. Ford has spoken of different trans- hands of her father, and looking like one bewildered. Mr. Lamb persisted in his resolution, and reques- lations of the Bible. My honourable friend said His master was quite dead; and though his aged

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Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. 353-tf	
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s former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and actuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours acto extended to him.	
Foronto, September 26, 1843. 326-tf	

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362-6m

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Toronto, June, 1844. 364 EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

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June, 1844.

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Will leave TORONTO for OSWEGO, every Tuesday, at 10 P. Mr

and every Saturday, at 7, P. M. Will leave Port Hore and Cobourd for Oswego, touching at WELLINGTON, (weather permitting) early every Wed-

nesday morning. Will leave Oswego for Toronto and HAMILTON, every Mon-

Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and

HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M.

Toronto, May 30, 1844. The Steamer Eclipse,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, at 7 o'elock, A.M. and leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

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With these words he left the chair.

posing Mr. Heley as chairman.

Mr. Heley being chosen by a large majority.

retaries he did not mention. Perhaps he though it a As an amendment, I beg to propose that the latter delicate point; and such indeed it proved to be. A part of Mr. Ford's resolution be left out." tleman being requested by the meeting to perform tived and rejected. this office. The report read, Mr. Heley called upon Several other speeches followed, some by clergy-Mr. Ford to move the first resolution.

the meeting would allow him to make some few re- Society. livion.

victory.

meeting in Manchester in 1841.

chairman, which had been entirely unsought-for by man has a right to his own translation; in this we difhim, he should at once relinquish the post he held. fer,-for, gentlemen, what is a translation? it is but terly, the abstracted manner of Mr. Singleton. Withrendering original ideas into another language; and out showing anything like a severe melancholy spirit,

ful conduct of Mr. Fisher's as she afterwards called it is translated, according to his own sense of its channel, and never to mingle in the stream of vain or it, is impossible to say; certain it is she met the tri- meaning, he may use his own discretion in translating foolish conversation. If ever a man was prepared for umphant gaze with which Mr. Lamb favoured her, it. The rules for one are as strict as the rules for a sudden call to eternity, I should have said he was. with a withering look, which appeared to animate that the other. It is impossible that all men should be gentleman through his subsequent very powerful ad- agreed, whether in the precise meaning of the word dress to the meeting, which ended by his again pro- as originally used, or the precise word to be used in the translation, or in the proper interpretation of the An amendment to this was moved by Mr. Fitz- word when it is translated. There must be differen-

hugh, who felt serious alarm at the turn affairs were ces in these matters; and in such things there is only taking, that Mr. Ford be called to the chair; and a one true and safe ground of union, and that is, an second amendment by some person in the crowd, that agreement to differ-the common ground on which Mr. Campbell be chairman. As was natural, all this we stand on the present occasion. (Hear, hear!) I produced much confusion, which at length ended in object to the Popish translation of the Scriptures as And I thought of his holy and consistent course from much as Mr. Ford does; I am not speaking in their his birth to the grave; entering the church by bap-Mr. Heley in the chair, Lamb again arose and said, behalf; I am only advocating a principle; and that tism, and going through all its holy ordinances, even that now matters were likely to be carried on orderly, principle is, that every man, supposing him to be comand begged therefore to propose that Mr. Stevens say petent by education, supposing him to be learned, prayers. To this, amendments were moved, and a careful, and honest,-every man, I say, in this case, depart in sure and certain hope of the resurrection to great disturbance, as before, excited; which ended by has a right to his own translation of the Bible. (Hear, eternal life. the chairman declaring, that as several gentlemen hear! and cheers.) I do not altogether object to the present appeared each to wish to have their own min- authorised version, proposed by Mr. Ford to be exister to pray on this occasion, which, indeed, he said, clusive adopted by this society; there are some points was very natural, he thought it better they should not in it which I do not like, and such parts of course I pray at all. Prayers therefore were dispensed with. do not read when using it. I do not see, however, As soon as this was settled, the chairman stated that why we should not have our version as well as others; the order of the meeting was, that the annual report and I really think that we have just as much right to be read by one of the secreteries, -which of the sec- our version as Mr. Ford and his party have to theirs.

fresh disturbance arose whether it should be Mr. Mr. Wing, an Anabaptist, seconded Mr. Campbell's Fitzhugh or Stevens; which ended in the latter gen- amendment, which, after a long discussion, was nega- that countenance, calmed into the rigid composure of

men, and lay members of the Church, some by Mr. Ford rose and said, that before he moved the dissenting preachers; all of them advocating the resolution he held in his hand, he felt quite sure that circulation of the works published by the Syncretic what the nature and character of true religion is."

marks upon the circumstances which had just taken Most of the speakers alluded to Mr. Campbell's place. He alluded to the unjustifiable and unhand- amendment; some thought it very fair, and said that found watching at the most unexpected time; that of ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co some way in which his friend Mr. Fisher the rector the reasoning of that gentleman was most clear and the wise virgin hearing the cry at midnight: "Behold of Stokey, had been thrust from the chair. On the conclusive. Of course men would differ as much in the bridegroom cometh! go ye out to meet him; mention of Mr. Fisher's name a commotion arose, and translating a book as they would in interpreting it and rising up at once, and trimming her lamp, and so Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, cries were uttered as before in different parts of the when translated; it was therefore quite right that going forth to meet the bridegroom with a bright and room: (Question, question! No Fisher! Heley and every man should have his own translation; and as the steady flame. Stevens! Field and Sparks! &c. &c.) Mr. Ford fundamental principle of the Syncretic Society was, a found it useless to attempt any further remarks upon union of all parties of different religious persuasions this point, and therefore submitted with the best for one object, it certainly appeared to them, the sograce he could to the stern mandates of the assem- ciety's object could only properly be fulfilled by pub- be like his." I saw in him the reality of the Chrisbly, and suffered his friend's wrongs to sink into ob- lishing such translations of the Bible as the respective tian faith.

members of the different sects might require, and in During the confusion, Mr. Fisher, who, on leaving such a case Mr. Campbell was entitled to his trans- hand as clear and firm as ever, but dated only a day the chair, had retired to the seat next Mrs. Ford, got lation, as other men to theirs. Some on the other or two before his departure, was the following:up twice to address the meeting, being apparently side denied this position; they said that Mr. Campmuch moved at the unequivocal marks of disaproba- bell's Bible was no Bible at all, the translation incor- of thy baptism, I exhort you in the name of God, to tion which were excited at the mention of his name. rect. In answer to which, that gentleman rose up remember the profession which you made unto God Mrs. Ford, however, who began to think such a and denied that such was the case; concluding by in your baptism.'\* course not altogether the most prudent in the world, asking the gentleman who made the assertion, whethadvised him to sit down, and to trust his cause in the er he had read the Bible in the original language.- the great High Priest and Shepherd of that flock of hands of her husband. The exhortations of Mrs. To this the previous speaker answered in the nega- which thou art, after all, an erring and straying Ford, backed as they were by those of Mrs. Marles, tive; when Mr. Campbell triumphantly added, that sheep! What can I answer? Lord I have erred who was sitting on the other side of him, evidently he had, and he could positively assure the meeting and strayed from Thy way like a lost sheep. I am enjoying the scene, had the desired effect, and the that his translation, or the one used by his sect, was unworthy to be called Thy son." ex-chairman took his seat; not, however, before he perfectly and entirely correct. At one period of the On this paper the little form of dedication to God, had caught Mr. Lamb's eye, which was now turned meeting a Socialist attempted to speak,-one Mr. renewed so regularly by him since the day he receifull on the place where he was sitting, and who at the Martin, the missionary, as he called himself, of that ved it from his dying father, is copied out; and it is present moment was rejoicing in the full transport of society, from Glasgow: after considerable difficulty signed with his name; the date is also affixed, and

menced his speech, which ran nearly as follows:--- had a right to his own interpretation, and many gen- Baxter, that "such a form of words was left by Christ "Gentlemen, we are met here together for one com- tlemen appeared to think that every man had a right himself for the use and comfort of poor sinners." \*A somewhat similar circumstance occurred at a public to his own Bible, he could not exactly see of what use \* See Service for the Visitation of the Sick, in the Church

that book was, and begged therefore to propose, That of England Liturgy.

I had often observed the quiet, and at times lat- of the Shop What passed in poor Mrs. Ford's mind at this piti- surely if a man has a right to interpret a book when his thoughts seemed to flow calmly in their own pure He had learnt to die daily unto sin.

At the funeral of my holy friend and master in Christ, I could not help remarking what he had often pointed out in other funerals. I saw the corpse brought in at the door, passing the font at the entrance, carried up to the marriage altar, and there turned and brought back to the centre of the church, where the noble service for the burial of the dead was read over it; at last, committed to the dust whence it was taken .--till the last affecting, closing service, which announces that the dead which die in the Lord are blessed, and

His was a sudden death, but it had not that awful character about it that the sudden death of many individuals have. The news did not strike the hearer dumb with horror, while the conviction arose in his inmost heart: It is thus a long-provoked and longsuffering God at last cuts short the day of life and and grace together. The effect produced was not-"Ah! let me bethink myself, for vengeance may thus suddenly overtake me at an hour I know not of."-No; those who stood round the revered body of that lowly-minded and excellent man, who gazed upon death, so soon after they had beheld it beaming with light and love in the midst of the great congregationthose persons felt within themselves, "it is thus that God is sometimes pleased to show to an ungodly world

The image presented to the mind when I heard of his sudden death, was that of the faithful servant

He walked by faith, and not by sight; he walked with God, and was not, for God took him. "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my latter end

Among the very last of his papers, written in a

"' And now, remembering the vows and promises

Answer me this, O my soul! or rather answer to

he obtained a hearing, but only just long enough to immediately beneath is written;-" God be merciful In due time quiet was restored, and Mr. Ford com- propose his resolution, which was, That as every man to me a sinner." I bless God, with the holy Richard

Toronto, May, 1844. 359-tf General Agency Office. W ILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will be promptly attended to.

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

#### Instrument, drawn. N. B.—All letters must be post-paid. Montreal, 1st June, 1844. BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid Bennine 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 CONSUMPTION. Used with the greatest success in this dis-For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Dropsies. DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines im-277-tf Toronto, October 27, 1842.

#### FOR SALE.

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg 313 Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

May 25, 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

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

291-tf Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

282-1y MR. BEAUMONT,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for con-ultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-

10ronto, April, 1044.	000-11
DR. PRIMROSE,	HIML H. L. G.
(Late of Newmarket,)	
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBE	LL'S,
DUKE STREET.	
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.	7-tf
DENTISTRY.	
<b>D</b> R. COWLES has removed his Office to residence, on King Street, the house forme y Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely a Store.	rly occupied
Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.	362-tf
J. W. BRENT,	10 45 0 K MA
CHEMISTAND DRUG KING STREET, KINGSTON PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY July 14, 1842.	Manager P. S. P.
MR. HOPPNER MEYER	
ARTIST.	in the second

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-t

#### MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

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

n addition they would also beg to state, that they have sed from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their acious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, ether with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the mpany on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for repation on the opening of the Navigation. These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the

Trade.

carry on their usual business as

same 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.

330-tf February, 1844.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church."

SON, Montreal. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

346-tf Handsomely printed on superior Paver and on Parchment