Poetry.

VOLUME VIII.—No. 28.]

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AUBURN. (From the New York Churchman.)

To me the visit to Auburn was fraught with feelings that car As the the visit to Auburn was fraught with feelings that can herer die. It was in that church that my beloved friend and spiritual father, Bissop Hobart, for the last time, preached the Gospel of salvation, and broke the bread of life; and from an 'upper chamber' in that sweet and rural parsonage, his fervent spirit passed from earth to heaven. * * Years had not weakened in my heart the bond of love, now sanctified by sorrow, such as Christians may indulge for those who go before them to their rest. And I now stood where his death be! stood, and sat where he had met, and in the strength of the Gospel for which he lived and died, had overcome the king of terrors. It was a sacred scene, a holy hour, and if some natural tears were shed, they were not the tokens of a sorrow without hope."—Bp. Doane.

Our house, whereon dark clouds have lowered, Is once more desolate,
And hushed the solemn chamber where
The good man met his fate. Pass lightly up the echoing stairs, And look in silence round,

And take thy shoes from off thy feet, For this is holy ground! Here stood, erewhile, his dying couch Against this crimsoned wall, Where, quivering through the locust leaves,

The setting sunbeams fall. Here last he saw you glorious orb, Like his, descending low, And through the casement pour, as now, That rich, autumnal glow.

Well might he hail, with trembling joy, The type of bliss divine, With which the Sun of Righteousness On his redeemed shall shine; For never day made clearer set

for left a track more bright

Fills all our courts with light. Than his, whose radiant me Cheered by that light, behold, "fast by-The oracle of God,"
And mark the well-worn churchyard path,

The last his footsteps trod! The last his footsteps trod!

Pass through its antique porch and view
The chancel's hallowed trust,
Where "all but speaks," in life-like grace,
His monumental bust.

The pilgrim at IONA's shrine Forgets his journey's toil, As faith rekindles in his breast

On that inspiring soil:
And those who track in HEBER's steps, Carnatic wood and wave, A portion of his spirit seek By his frequented grave.

And here, O Christian, kneel, where he, The LORD'S anointed tell,
The noblest champion of the host,
The Chief in ISRAEL! Here seek like him to fill the breach,

Like him the plague to stay, And in his own impassioned words, And with his fervour pray! That every favoured habitant

Who in these halls shall dwell, May live and die like him, and love Their sacred precincts well: That reverend men their walk with God May ever here maintain,

Nor vulgar use the precious place Where HOBART died profane! Thus, AUBURN, shall thy hallowed haunts Be sought from age to age; And hither sons of Holy Church,

Make pious pilgrimage; And thus, sweet village, shall no thought Of all the past bring pain,

But keep thee ever as thou art, "The loveliest of the plain !" St. Peter's Parsonage, September, 1844.

ALCUIN. Churton, A.M.) .

were bringing trouble and disorder into France. And with teachers who were pupils of Alcuin.

who sought him out to invite him to establish himself Alcuin: France. The offer was a tempting one; but Alcuin did not accept it till he had obtained the consent of the king and archbishop of his native province. He then went to present himself at the emperor's court; and Charlemagne, who knew his value, immediately gave him the preferment of three abbeys, made him the instructor of his children, and his own confidential

counsellor and friend, A.D. 783. From this time for several years we may regard Alcuin as the minister of public instruction over the greater part of Christendom; for the empire of Charlemagne extended from the river Ebro in Spain to the eastern frontiers of Germany, and southward it included all the Italian provinces as far as to Rome. In this capacity his care divided itself into a number of of useful labours, which the authority of his patron enabled him to pursue with great advantage to the cause of religion and learning. First, his attention was given to the restoration of correct copies of the holy Scriptures, and books of prayer and other holy es used in churches; for, during the many years of war and disorder in France, these had not only bene very scarce, but such copies as there were had often been taken by persons whose knowledge was by o means equal to the task. When these had been well examined, a number of scribes were employed in of the out correct copies, and one was sent to each the principal abbeys or cathedral churches, where more learned and zealous of the bishops and ab-

letters, in which all books are now printed, became from this time, instead of the Saxon or other characters, the common form of writing adopted by all scholars. Next to the holy Scriptures, he employed him- often seen the like? self in making extracts, as Bede had done, from the

written by the fathers on different portions of Scrip- neither knew him, nor understood what he said. ture: and were recommended to be read on festivals or the Sundays throughout the year; on the same dream. principle as the English Church, at the time of the Alc. Right, my child: hear another. I have seen us to your faith and religion? Reformation, adopted in putting out the Books of the dead beget the living, and the dead have been then Homilies. But, knowing that human learning, pro- consumed by the breath of the living. perly employed, is the faithful handmaid of divine learning, he did not neglect to promote the procuring sticks together, and consuming the sticks afterwards." and copying of manuscripts of such classical authors, me permission, and I will send over some of my pupils mercy in the world. here, who shall copy out and bring over into France be not only an enclosed garden at York, but plants of on his success, and to advise him how to proceed with strive to do you good; should abstain from injuring

of forgetting the study of that volume which is above tality of the soul, the certainty of a life to come, the bloodshed, no violence, no robbery, no insult, no reall human learning, may be judged from the letter he eternal reward of the righteous, and the judgment of proach, no persecution. And if all these means should and a hearty desire to be united with him. wrote to Charlemagne from the abbey of Tours, A.D. the wicked, and what deeds they are by which man fail, and you should still harden your hearts, and turn 801, with a copy of the whole Bible carefully corrected shapes his course to heaven or to hell. Then let them away your ears, and continue to walk on in darkness, by himself throughout.

glory of your imperial power, and one which might add monarch more than once, to pray him in the midst of vellous light. And we should be obliged, though in work upon earth. was unwilling, that while others brought you all kinds spare the vanquished; and did not lose the occasion, and pray that the time, though delayed, might even and that the messenger even of so humble a person as milder thoughts, to address him in words of spiritual heart, and we all might be brought together into one myself should appear before you with empty hands. consolation. I have at last found out, under the guidance of the When Charlemagne went on his famous visit to Sir, said the Brahmin, after a pause, I cannot say Holy Spirit, a present which it befits my character to Rome, A.D. 800, on which occasion pope Leo III. that in these wishes there is anything to hurt or offend your great name than the book which I now send, the he, "that you should like better to stay under the our own religion to be true, should act to you?

to which Charlemagne had unwillingly permitted him them as many as twenty thousand tenants or labourers. to withdraw from the court a few years earlier. His But he now, with Charlemagne's consent, divided before he died, he employed much of his leisure, with till his death, May 19, A.D. 804, in little else but the the help of some Greek and Syrian Christians, in cor- care of his soul. recting a copy of the four Gospels in Greek.

English lawgivers, before mentioned, who yet at the pilgrimage through this life of misery, and desire of also was Charlemagne, who not having learned to write keeps watch in the heart." when he was young, at an advanced age attempted to Of the use of the holy Scriptures he said, "As the Alcuin appears to have been born at York about teach himself, and is said to have carried about his body is fed with meat, so is the soul fed with the words the year of Bede's death, A.D. 735; he was educated, tablets and writing materials, and to have laid them of God, as the psalmist speaks: Sweeter are thy words as we have seen, at the school founded by archbishop under his pillow when he slept, that he might practise to my mouth-cheek than honey or bees' bread. He time the state of learning in Great Britain and Ireland to employ a secretary or clerk to write for them; and then speaketh God to us." This was also a common then speaketh God to us." was far superior to that of any other part of Europe. it became a separate profession. It is said of Charlessaying of Aldhelm's, and appears to have been tamiliar There had been no teacher of any eminence in Italy magne, that having once a skilful scribe with him, who with the Saxon Church. since the time of pope Gregory the Great; and though was accused of holding a correspondence with the their influence had little effect in advancing the state of hand, but he checked himself with the words, "If I culties. Some questions of this kind may be found now. howledge in Italy or in France. King Ina of Wes-cut off his hand, where shall I find so good a writer?" sex, among other works of piety and public benefit, We must not, however, suppose, that all who could God at any time; and the apostle calls him the King acts without reason. had founded an English school at Rome, where it not write were also unable to read; for it is certain immortal and invisible. Yet our Lord says, Blessed Wilbrord and Winfrid received a portion of their eduLatin authors, and his skill in speaking was so great,
God may be seen according to the gift of his grace;

Latin authors, and his skill in speaking was so great,

God may be seen according to the gift of his grace; Cation. But though some of the English Churchmen that he might have been a master in the art of cloeminent were those who were entirely trained at Canwant of learning and of schools in the empire, and was his Godhead neither any angel nor saint can perfectly terbury or York, and other schools in their native land. anxious to remedy it. He had received addresses understand; therefore he is called invisible. And the state of England was at this time much more from the heads of monasteries, full of good and pious favourable to learning and civilisation than that of sentiments, and assuring him that the writers remem-France, or Italy, or Spain. Though there were often bered him in their prayers; but the words were often Saviour, calling him only the adopted Son of God. short wars between the different kings of the north, the midland, and the west, yet the boundaries con-

part in a settled state. But in Italy and France all the cities where a bishop resided, and at all the great of his time with him at his monastery of Tours. this time the kingdoms were constantly changing; the monasteries; and to these he invited the most learned monasteries;

" Pepin. What is speech? Alcuin. The interpreter of the soul. Pep. What gives birth to the speech?

Alc. The tongue. Pep. How does the tongue give birth to the speech? Alc. By striking the air. Pep. What is the air?

Alc. The preserver of life. Pep. What is life?

wretched, a waiting-time for death. Pep. What is death? Alc. An inevitable event, an uncertain voyage, a magne. subject of tears for the living, the time that confirms wills, the thief that makes its prey of man.

Pep. What is sleep?

Alc. The image of death. Pep. What is liberty for man?

Alc. Innocence. Pep. What is that waking sleep, of which I have heard you speak?

though it lead to nothing. Pep. What is friendship?

Alc. The likeness of souls. Pep. What is faith?

Sometimes he would try the wits of his young pupil

bots had the number still further increased. The art with riddles or puzzling questions in turn. Pying manuscripts thus became a means of reputation and profit to the ingenious; and the Roman never was alive. "Alc. I have seen a dead man walking, -one that

Pep. How can that be? explain.

Alc. It was my own reflection in the water. Pep. Why could not I guess it, having myself so

Pep. Master, you must have been troubled with a ED. CHURCH.]

Pep. You speak of a fire kindled by rubbing dry

recommended the plan laid down by St. Augustine in God, and which we as Christian ministers may employ

dom'to receive. Nothing can I offer more worthy of anxious to take Alcuin with him. "For shame," said it right, that as you would act to us, we, who believe divine Scriptures, all bound up in one volume, care- smoky roofs of Tours, than to be entertained in the fully corrected by my own hand. It is the best gift gilded palaces of Rome." But Alcuin was now senwhich the devotion of my heart to your service, and sible of the infirmities of advancing age, and begged my zeal for the increase of your glory, has enabled me that he might be permitted to end his pilgrimage in his retirement. The great abbeys which he had held, When Alcuin wrote this letter, he was residing, in with their large estates, had given him a princely inthe retirement of his age, at his monastery of Tours, come; and he had on the lands which belonged to patron, too, was then past the meridian of life, and he these monasteries among his principal pupils; and appears to have been struck with admiration of such though he continued to write to his patron, as when holy diligence; for it is recorded of him, that the year he sent him his corrected Bible, he was now engaged

There were in those days many persons who read "It is a treasure in the heart better than a hoard of

Charlemagne and others of his court seem someamong his writings. "It is said, No man hath seen

There was one Felix, bishop of Urgel in Spain, who wrote at this time against the Godhead of our blessed sixty years, during which the country was for the most ers. With Alcuin's advice, he founded schools in all on terms of friendship with Alcuin, and passed much

A more remarkable dispute arose in Alcuin's time Lombards and Greeks fought many bloody battles in men that were to be found in other countries. And about the worship of images in churches. In A.D. 792, Italy, and the Visigoths, Franks, and Burgundians, the greater part of these places of education were filled Charlemagne sent over into England a book which had been forwarded to him for that purpose from the East, Spain and part of France were thrown into still greater As long as Alcuin resided at the court, he was him-Confusion by the Saracens. It was not till the victoself the head master of what was called the School of in favour of the religious adoration of images. It seems the self the head master of what was called the School of in favour of the religious adoration of images. It seems the self the head master of what was called the School of in favour of the religious adoration of images. ties of Pepin and his distinguished son and successor the Palace. Here his pupils were Charles, Pepin, that Alcuin was at this time on a visit to England; and Charlemagne, that these countries were free from the integral and Louis, the three sons of Charlemagne, with other the bishops of the English Church being of one mind and Louis, the three sons of Charlemagne, with other the bishops of the English Church being of one mind and Louis, the three sons of Charlemagne, with other the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being of one mind the bishops of the English Church being the young noblemen; and the interest which was thrown in condemning this new doctrine,—a doctrine which, It was after the death of Albert, when Alcuin, ac- into his instructions by the skill of the teacher attracted they declared, "the Church of God holds accursed," cording to the custom of the English Church at that several of the older persons of the court, princes, coun
engaged him to write to Charlemagne against it.

—engaged him to write to Charlemagne against it. period to the custom of the English Church at that bonon, was sent to Rome to obtain a renewal of the cillors, and bishops, and sometimes the ladies also, to He did so; and writing in the name and with the authoriog. He did so; and writing in the name and with the authoriog. bnour of the pall for his successor Eanbald. His listen to his lectures. He encouraged the pupils to thority of the English Church, and using the soundest learning on the continent; when on his return, at such striking short answers as would impress the meinfluence to check it. In A.D. 794, that monarch called together a council at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, in which three hundred bishops solemnly condemned the doctrine of the Greek council and the pope; and this step prevented for a long time afterwards the progress of the error in Great Britain.

INDIFFERENCE NOT CHARITY. From " Evidences of Christianity," by the Rev. W. Sewell.)

Alc. Well, you have a good wit; I will tell you the East, on the banks of the river Ganges; and the sions among Christians as well as among our eyes, and his law in our hearts; and acknowledge Christian fathers, the best interpreters of the Scrip- some more extraordinary things. One whom I never whole production, we need scarcely remark, evinces heathers; but this is not to prevent us from endea- Him as our ritler and our judge; and are seeking for tures. These were sometimes put into the form of knew talked with me, without tongue or voice; he the learning, discretion, and gravity which distinguish vouring to unite them all together. When we have truth, and wishing to abide by it, and are preferring sermons, or were themselves the sermons or homilies had no life before, nor will he live hereafter; and I the Principal of St. Columba College, both as an done this, our task is finished; and God's glory, and the real good and happi-

grammarians, orators, and poets, as he had himself quiring mind are not quite out of date with gentle manded, and serving him not only with their lips but | C.—This I know is the language which you free might save them from their unhappy condition. studied and taught at York. "I want," he said to teachers in our time. The kind-hearted ingenuity of in their lives, that you may learn, better than you can quently hear in these days, and it is easy to collect B .— And yet I do not see clearly the necessity and Charlemagne, "such books as will serve to educate a Alcuin displayed in them may not be unworthy of the either by books or words, what the religion of Christ instances where religion has been made the pretext for use of our all professing one and the same system of good scholar, such as I had in my native country imitation of a more refined age. But this was only really is. I would pray that you might have books war and cruelty; and to recommend the promotion of religious opinions. through the industry and devoted zeal of my good the lighter play of a mind which was full of noble de- written in your own language, to set before you the doc- mutual charity by obliterating distinctions of creeds. C.—My friend, let me remind you again, that if a master archbishop Egbert; let your excellency give | signs, and watchful to extend the reign of truth and | trines of our faith; and especially our own holy books, | But we have no permission from our Lord and Master, | law comes from God, this is enough for us to know. which are inspired by God himself, and which all Chris- who is God himself, to have recourse to any such It little becomes man to serutinize, and examine its In A.D. 796, Charlemagne having gained some vic- tians are bound to study and abide by. And I would means of promoting what is called peace. He has and suspend his obedience until he understands its user the flowers of the libraries in Britain; that there may tories over the Huns, Alcuin wrote to congratulate him then desire that we all in our several capacities should commanded us to set the truth, and the whole truth, Is it not faithlessness and impiety, and a doubt if paradise at Tours also. In the morning of my life, I the conversion of these people. "Send to them gen- you in any way; should impart to you all the good his holy Church. And I have said again and again, B.—And yet if I am not sure that the command in the evening, though my blood is not so quick as it require them to pay for their support; it were better you away from all wickedness, and enable you to live for us, whatever effect it may seem to us ignorant its value. was, I spare not to do my best to sow the same seeds to lose the tithes than to lose the means of extending in peace and happiness one with the other. I know beings to produce. We cannot judge God. And yet, in France; and I trust that, with God's grace, they the faith." For the order used in their instruction he no other way but this which is sanctioned by Almighty That this good man, however, did not run any risk one of his treatises: - "First, teach them the immorto bring you to the knowledge of Christ; no war, no religion? with great care be taught the faith in the holy Trinity, we should know that it was God's will; that, for some something to the richness of your royal treasures. I his conquests to be merciful to his prisoners, and to sadness and sorrow, to continue our work as we might, fold under one shepherd, Jesus Christ our Lord.

C .- Undoubtedly. And however earnestly each of us might wish to bring the other over to our own faith, if we steadily acted up to these principles, I think there would be nothing to promote ill-will, or to cause enmity and malice.

B .- Nothing. C .- And this spirit of earnest desire for each other's onversion would be far better than if we professed ourselves indifferent as to the state of each other's souls, and the nature of our religion. For Almighty God is one and the same, unchanged and unchangeable, yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow: and therefore there can be but one true faith, which describes Him as He is; and all others must be lies, and as lies must be He used to say of compunction, or conviction of sin, hateful to him; and those that preach lies he cannot love, and therefore will not bless; and without his books, but had not much skill in writing. Such pro- gold. Three things make up this sweet compunction: blessing man caunot be happy; and therefore even bably was Wihtred, king of Kent, one of the earliest remembrance of sins past, consideration of our fleeting love to men would make us earnest in bringing them to the truth. If we care neither for God's glory nor end of one of his charters says that he puts the sign our heavenly country. And when through prayer it for man's happiness, then indeed we may be indifferent (From "The Early English Church," by the Rev. Edward of the cross, not knowing how to form a letter. Such finds utterance, sorrow flies away, and the Holy Ghost what they believe and t ministers cannot be so, nor, I hope, would good Brahmins think differently from them.

B .- And yet may it not be that God will have mercy upon all men who serve him after the faith in Egbert, under the able instruction of Albert; and when he stept, that he might practise to my mouth-cheek than honey or bees bread. He which they conscientiously believe? Why must all when the stept, that he never made that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept, that he never made that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept, that he never made that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept, that he never made that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept, that he never made that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept, that he never made that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept, that he never made that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept, that he never made that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept, that he never made that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept, that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when the stept are the stept and the stept are the stept and the stept are th

Studied for a longer or shorter time there, the most quence. He was therefore well able to see the great or by the souls of the saints. But the full nature of other; and when it is found out, nothing more can be strange? necessary. But I will proceed. We confessed, then, B .- It is somewhat inconsistent. before that Almighty God is one and unchangeable?

B.-Yes. count of his nature, or one true creed?

B .- Certainly.

therefore being false and imperfect. B.—It must be so. C.—And such creeds must be offensive to God?

C.—And the persons who profess them?

is not wilful and obstinate?

declaring to them the faith, and have the means of it not so? learning the true nature of God, and of partaking in the B .- It is. especial mercies which he has promised to his faithful

agree in one religion!

before all men, and to endeavour to bring them into Almighty God be all-wise also? again, is not this talk of peace a mere delusion? - know before to have proceeded from God, you may Consider for a moment. What do you mean by indeed suspend your belief, and even reject the com-

B .- It is the knowledge, and love, and fear of God, tions. Bat if it be merely something which you did

men active in discharge of their duties to God, zealous may it not be that even without demonstration that it for his honour, constantly attentive to his laws, medi- comes from God-even on the mere possibility that it "I have for a long time been studying," he says, and the coming of the Son of God into the world for inscrutable reason, his providence had not thought fit tating and speaking on his perfections; and allowing may come from him—you would be bound at once to

B .- I cannot deny it. offer, and which it will not be unworthy of your wis- placed on his head the imperial crown, he was very any one. And you would desire, of course, and think should love them likewise. And he cannot exclude every little sign which may point out to him the path, religion from any of his acts or occupations, for it in which his master or his king would have him walks obliged to "keep silence even from good words," then, God. as our sacred books say, it will be "pain and grief to ____ him?"--(Psalm xxxix. 3).

> B.—It is so. C .- And unless a man is religious in this way, and to this extent, it is very little?

B .- Very little. C .- And without a true, hearty religion man cannot be perfect nor happy?

B. Certainly not

which your wise men so often condemn? B .- I would not. C.—We must then be truly religious?

B .- Assuredly. creed, ought to profess it zealously and fervently?

B .- I allow it. when he succeeded to the charge of the see, Alcuin was appointed to preside over this school. At this time the succeeded to the charge of the see, Alcuin time the succeeded to the charge of the see, Alcuin that would be much with God, let him often pray, and when we read the holy Scripture. For when we who differ from them; they must speak warmly and let him often read the holy Scripture. For when we would wish to see them?

They must then often pray, and let him often pray, and who differ from them; they must speak warmly and let him often read the holy Scripture. For when we would wish to see them?

They must then often pray, and let him often pray, and let him often read the holy Scripture. For when we would wish to see them? C.-My friend, if I have God's command to en- their belief. And when they meet together (such is conciles hearts which have been embittered and aliendeavour to bring men all of them into one religion, it the infirmity of human nature) their zeal at times may ated; he penetrates the cloud which shame easts over is enough for me, and for all his faithful ministers .- degenerate into anger; and yet even this may be better the sufferings of honest poverty, and, whilst he re-But as before I showed you reasons, when the law than to have no zeal at all, and no religion-which is lieves the distressed, spares them the humiliation of his successors were commonly men of some learning, the was about to order him to lose his right times to have asked him questions on Scripture difficults. Among Europeans to re-B .- I would willingly hear them, for no wise man times to murder; and yet a man who does not resent additional stability: how many public disorders are C .- No wise man indeed acts without reason; but guard their own honour, though at the expense of improved! He gives counsel to those who enjoy seems likely that many of the missionaries who aided that Charlemagne was well acquainted with Greek and who he may employ his reason better in ascertaining blood. But if, in an attempt to guard the honour of this world's goods, and, at his advice, they devote a are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Answ.

C .- And therefore there can be but one true ac- refusal to serve him, he would be bound to take notice instrument which God may be pleased to employ for of it, and to consider it as an insult to himself, and their conversion. He animates all; for every evil he C .- And all others must dishonour and be un- honour, by a battle. But if we, who are soldiers of capes his notice; no public interest to which he will diluland, and the west, yet the boundaries conlined much the same. From the time of Theodore's are many things hard to understand, figures of speech,
lined much the same. From the time of Theodore's are many things hard to understand, figures of speech,
lined much the same. From the time of Theodore's are many things hard to understand, figures of speech,
lined much the same. From the time of Theodore's are many things hard to understand, figures of speech,
lined much the same. From the time of Theodore's are many things hard to understand, figures of speech,
lined much the same and it is to be hoped that he sincerely retracted instance.

Christ, owning him as our Lord and Master, and bound not sacrifice his own: no understand, figures of speech,
lined much the same are many things hard to understand, figures of speech,
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lined much the same are many things hard to understand, figures of speech,
lined much the same are many things hard to understand, figures of speech,
lined much t arrival to the great invasion of the Danes, A.D. 668— and sentences requiring spiritual explanation? He from his bishopric. At least the controversy had a perfect, they cannot describe him better than he is, by a solemn vow to promote his glory—if we even re-832, there was a period of more than one hundred and saw, therefore, that it was necessary to provide teachsomething to his nature, or omitting something, and name, we are condemned as arrogant and uncharitable. We are informed that a corpse which had acciden-

Is it not so?

and I was able, or thought I was able, to rescue any of and from the habitation of death the deceased came the victims, or to warn others against the infection, forth to life and light. So does it often happen in B .- I cannot deny it. And yet God may have though I might be compelled in doing this to use harsh the case of spiritual death: corpses the most deeply compassion upon them and forgive them, if their error language, or to employ some painful remedy, or to infected with spiritual decay; souls in which animacause much ill-will at the time, no one would reproach mation bath long been extinct, and the corruption of C .- Assuredly. God, we have reason to believe, me, but say that I was doing my duty; and ultimately sin held undisputed reign, can seldom approach the will in his mercy judge all men according to their would be grateful. And if, rather than give offence devout priest, the conscientious ambassador of God, deeds, and to the opportunities which they have en- or risk unpopularity, I abstained from saving them, without feeling, as it were, an immediate emanation joyed. And we may hope that nations who have who would not condemn me as foolish and hard- of virtue, the emotions of a living principle which benever heard of the name of Christ, and of the true re- hearted? And yet we may not endeavour to save our gins to quicken them, to inspire them with holy affecfame was by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by this time spread far among places of learning by the said learning by the said learning by the spread far among places of learning by the spread far among places of learning by the said learning by the said learning by the said learning by the spread far among places of the spread far among places of learning by the spread far among ligion, will be pardoned by him, and that his blessing fellow-creatures, whom we are bound to love and serve, tions, to dispel their lethargy, and to stir up within sake. But when men have been warned of their of the true God, and therefore exposure to his wrath, presence it may be said, "Nothing is hid from the Parma in the north of Italy, he met with Charlemagne, who sometimes to the means of it not so.

> people—then, if they refuse to listen, and will continue these idle and wicked words, which none will utter but his flock, in the tenor of his habits and pursuits, a in their errors, they can no longer have a right to rely those who know not what religion is, or care not for picture of devotion, disinterestedness, humility, meekon the mercy of God; and the less so if they profess their God. Let us indeed pray and strive earnestly ness, inoffensiveness, and ministerial gravity, it would Such were some of the services of this remarkable to be wise. There are nations of miserable savages, that, with all our zeal for God's glory, we may not for- still be true that he has been raised up for the salvaman, both to his own country, and that which had who have no books, no learning, no teachers, and who get what he has expressly enjoined on us-love and of many. Example is persuasion and argument adopted him, and to the Church of Christ. His wri- can scarcely judge between good and evil. But you good-will to man. But it is no love to man to forget abridged. Men live mostly by imitation; they seek tings were highly valued in England, and often made profess to be wise, and to teach the way of knowledge God's glory, or to include human weaknesses instead for models, which are frequently as serviceable in the Alc. An enjoyment for the happy, a grief for the retched, a waiting-time for death.
>
> The standard and the st behind them more durable than the victories of Charle- Christ to men like unto you, "ye should have no sin; which we profess, to bring all others to the knowledge then, is bestowed upon a community when God is but now ye say, We see; therefore your sin remaineth." of it, as we pray in our own holy worship, that "all pleased to place amongst them a pious priest, whose may be led into the way of truth, and hold the faith in peculiar sanctity serves-if we may be allowed the B.—And yet how difficult it is to bring men to unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteous- the expression—for a spectacle to angels and to men! ness of life."-(Common Prayer). And let us not be He is a living Gospel in their midst, against which C.—It is difficult, perhaps impossible; certainly deterred from this duty by stories of wars and dissen-[The admirable publication from which the follow- impossible for man. And yet there are many things sions, which men have falsely called religious. They sions. If his example does not allure the wayward ing extract has been selected was composed with the difficult, and even impossible, which nevertheless we have proceeded, not from religion, but from men's to the paths of peace, it possesses them at least with design of presenting to general readers the Evidences are bound to attempt. We cannot make all men good; vices, their ambition, their love of money, their malice, a respect for godliness; it compels them to confess of our faith under a simple and popular guise. For and yet we ought not to be content with any effort or their ignorance of true religion. You conscientiously that there are some upon the earth whose hearts are Alc. Hope, a waking dream, cheering our toil, this purpose the treatise has been arranged by the short of this object. We cannot make all men wise; and honestly believe in your creed and your sacred fixed on things above; it repairs the wrong done author in the colloquial form, which, as he conceived, and fet we try to give them all the knowledge in our books, and I believe in mine. One of us must be in by wordly-minded ministers to their holy profession. was best suited to promote the object of the work; power. We cannot make them happy; yet the best error, and for that error we shall each be responsible; and retrieves the sanctity it has lost through their and the parties supposed to be engaged in the conver- men of every age and every faith have spent their lives but so long as we each believe that we are in the truth, misconduct; it disarms the censures and revilings sation are the writer himself, in the character of a in endeavouring to promote the happiness of their let us each endeavour to bring others to it likewise.— which free-thinkers usually transfer from unfaithful Alc. The certainty of marvellous things and things | Clergyman of the Church of England; an intelligent | fellow-creatures. We cannot make ourselves perfect; | And instead of hating each other for this zeal, we shall | ministers to the ministry itself; it exalts the priest-Brahmin, or Hindoo Priest; and a Missionary, of and yet your own religion teaches you to aim at per- honour and love each other more, and be bound hood to honour. amiable temper and moderate principles, attached to fection; and so does that of Christ, who bids us, "Be together far more closely, and be able to act together In a word the good priest is the richest gift that a Dissenting body, who unites in the discussion at a ye perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is far better (where it is allowable) in the ordinary duties God can confer. What advantages did he proffer to stage subsequent to the selection we have made, and perfect."—(Matthew v. 48). Yet how can man make of life, as men who are assured of each other's integrity the Israelites by his prophet, if they would turn to affords an opportunity to the Anglican Presbyter of himself equal to God? No, my friend; man has only and honesty, and that we speak openly what we believe, him and renounce their backslidings? Were they,

shewing the important bearing which the constitution to do what God commands; and God has commanded and act on what we speak, and really desire each and discipline of the Church have upon her credibility us to set his truth before all mankind, that all mankind, other's good, and feally wish to sympathize and agree as a witness to the truth, and consequently upon the if they like, may hear and receive it. That all will in all things; and especially in the greatest of all things; evidence of Christianity itself. The scene is laid in not listen we well know, and that there will be dissen- and that we truly are living with the fear of God before elegant scholar and a faithful Minister of Christ. all things, and "alone can order the unruly wills and ness of man, to mere human opinion, or our own ease affections of sinful men," will provide for the rest. and comfort, or even popularity with the world, which Brahmin.—What means would you employ to bring B.—And yet have not these attempts to bring the is rarely to be attained or preserved without a sacrifice world into one faith generally led to wars, and perse- of duty. Be assured this is a far better ground for Clergyman.-I should wish that you all had the cutions, and hatred; whereas it is our duty to promote mutual love and charity, and for the peace and union opportunity of hearing the word of God preached to peace and goodswill among all men? Should we not of society, than any hollow profession of what is called you, if you were willing to listen; that you could see be more united and more friendly, if every one was toleration or indifference. As if any man had a right everywhere before your eyes Christian ministers and allowed quietly to serve God according to his con- to be indifferent to the evil of others, or to sit by in-Such ways of exercising the first efforts of an in- Christian men, doing all which their God has com- science, and no one presumed to interfere with him? active and in silence, while his deeds or his words

sowed the seeds of learning in my native land; now, the missionaries," he said, "and do not immediately knowledge that we possess; should endeavour to lead and cannot repeat too often, this command is sufficient comes from God, I may suspend my belief until I see

mand at once; for God cannot command contradics not see before, some additional law, explanatory of C .- It is so. And it is a powerful feeling, making confirmatory of those which you had already received,

"what present I could offer you, not unworthy of the the salvation of mankind." He wrote to this great to give you his Holy Spirit, and bring you to his mara nothing to interfere with this, as their first and chief obey it? For those whom we really love and honour we try to anticipate in their wishes-to guess at what they like. We catch at even hints and intimations, C .- If then a man be religious-truly and heartily We do not sit by, inactive and reluctant, until the of rich gifts, my poor wit should remain dull and idle, when the death of the empress had opened a way to yet come, when the veil would be taken from your religous—he must wish that the name of God should wish or command be so clearly expressed that no one be honoured everywhere, that other men should serve can mistake it. He who loves truly can read thoughts God as well and in the same manner as himself; for in looks, and snatches at the ex, ression of a desire we are not content with loving by ourselves those from a single word, from a tone of voice, from an accie whom we love, but we wish and endeavour that others dental gesture, and delights to collect and discover bught to fill his whole heart and mind-to be present without waiting for demonstrative proof. Even so we with him at every time and every spot, as God himself should act in obeying the commands of which we may fills all eternity and all place. He cannot prevent only know that they may have come from God, because himself from speaking of it at every fit opportunity .- it is so declared by others, and that they contain And when the sins of others make this unfit, and he is nothing contrary to laws which we know to be from

THE GOOD PRIEST.

(Translated for "The Church" from a Sermon by Massillon.)

Though the Minister of Christ should discharge no public commission; though he should voluntarity exclude himself from the more eminent departments C .- Will you then recommend that we should be of the sacred calling, by reason either of a diffident content with a false and imperfect religion, which is estimation of his own abilities, or, it may be, of acscarcely religion at all, a religion of mere words and tual deficiency in talent, -let us remember, however, forms, without any affection of the heart? This would that piety in the elerical character, even where it is be to fall back into the follies of that popular belief not associated with any superior attainments, is in itself an invaluable talent, and embraces, we might say, all that is costly and delightful, since it has been well written, "All good things came together to fire with her, and innumerable riches in her hands:"--al-C .- And all men who profess religion, of whatever | though he should consecrate his whole time to works of practical kindness and benevolence, and do nought else but sympathise with his afflicted brethren; yet it C .- They must then be desirous of converting those would scarcely be possible to estimate the influence sent a blow or an insult often leads to quarrels, some. his prudence and his zeal resources of strength and it they consider as disgraced. They wish men to thereby repelled! how many opportunities of grace whether a law comes from God than whether it be their God, they use even a hasty word which gives portion of their substance to the temporal comfort good in itself. One is easier to find out than the offence, they are stigmatized as bigots. Is not this and religious elevation of their less prosperous brethren. He presides over every pious enterprise; and sheds a lustre of godliness over his village or his par-C .- And if a soldier heard the name of his king ish. Many who have wandered from the truth, but insulted, or any injurious thing said of him, or any desire to return, regard him with ardent hope as the avenge it, according to what are called the laws of discovers a remedy; there is no irregularity that es-

> tally touched the dead body of Elisha, was immediately teanimated; the eyes, closed in death, were C .- And, again, if the plague were raging round us, reopened; the tongue was loosened from its bonds;

> And even though all the good accomplished by the pious priest were limited to the example of a regular C .- Let us therefore, my friend, not be afraid of and edifying life; though he should merely display to

fast in the observance of his law, nor withdraw them occasions before the eyes of an eager and credulous life is theatre capacious enough for him. from the worship of false gods. He abandons, there- multitude, thereby serving to remind the enlightened fore, promises so brilliant and so proper, we should stranger that Rome, in becoming Christianized, has imagine, to create an impression upon a people gene- not discarded her former Paganism. rally swayed by carnal and earthly motives; but it is Perhaps it may not be generally understood that to hold out the expectation of a boon a thousand distinguished divines, even of the Romish persuasion, times more precious:- "Turn, O backsliding chil- have not hesitated to attach doubt and discredit to dren, saith the Lord, And I will give you many of the relies exposed to public veneration.with knowledge and understanding."

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1845.

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Indifference not Charity.

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thousand souls; another description which we have clesiastic, and good Latin writer. The monks of thousand souls: another description which we have clesiastic, and good Latin writer. The monks of which the people of Cobourg have encouraged the work, seen estimated the concourse at not less than a million. The scene is represented as having been one life of their patron saint. Stone asked for materials; the Province. of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed; he was answered there were none: upon which he thirty days, for about seventeen hours on each day. manner of the legend of Thomas à Becket."

God hath shaken the fabric of his power.

pastors according to my heart, which shall feed you The celebrated ritualist, Pere Mabillon, confesses the existence, in his time, of many spurious relics, and declares that remains had been surreptitiously imposed upon the church which, in ail probability, were not the bones of Christians at all, but of Pagans. The eminent Abbè Fleury will be accepted by Romanists themselves as a sagacious and unprejudiced authority, and yet the language of this learned historian involves the genuineress of relics in so much precariousness and uncertainty as of itself is amply sufficient to justify and require the entire abandonment of their use. "It was in the East," writes this Romish ecclesiastic, "that the practice began of separating and sending Continental Europe has, of late, been made the about relics; and this gave occasion to impostures. scene of one of those demonstrations of Romish super- For, to be satisfied of the genuineness of these remains, stition which, flourishing most vigorously during the it would have been necessary to trace them exactly up darkness of the middle ages, have so far yielded, since to the beginning, and to know through what hands they the illumination of that gloomy era, to the constraint have passed; which at the first might not have been of increased knowledge, religious and intellectual, as so difficult. But after many ages, it was more easy to have slumbered, up to the present moment, in to impose not only on the common people, but on the almost total abeyance; or have been manifested, at bishops also, who were grown less enlightened and ral, the Hon. W. B. Robinson, is a great cause of least, only on a limited scale, and with less of theatri- less attentive. And after it was established, as a thankfulness, as well as rejoicing, to the friends of the cal display than the Church of Rome had it in her rule, to consecrate no churches or altars without relies, good cause of order, religion, and law. Prodigious power to assume whilst the foundations of her usurped the want of them proved a strong temptation not to efforts were made, as usual, by the members of a comsupremacy remained in questioned, and the resources be over-curious in examining them: and then after- pact, who style themselves the "Beform Association," of universal Christendom were placed, in a great wards the profit gained by attracting offerings and pil- to produce a different result; but the good sense of measure, at the disposal of her ambitious Pontiffs. grimages, which enriched the churches and the cities, the people has nobly prevailed over these machinations, The occurrence to which we allude is that remarka- proved a temptation of the grosser and meaner kind." and testified more decidedly than ever their attachment ble procession, or rather pilgrimage, which was made Our readers will remember an extract from Dr. Mid- to those constitutional and monarchical principles a few months ago by members of the Romish commu- dleton's Letter from Rome published in a late number which our new Inspector General will always be nion to the ancient city of Treves, on the Lower of this Journal, in which it was shown that Pagan in- amongst the foremost in naintaining. Rhine, in the dominions of the King of Prussia, for scriptions, relating to some secular matters, have been It is a thousand pities, as we have often remarked, the purpose of visiting and saluting with the usual ignorantly mistaken for evidence of Christian martyr- that parties affected by the mania of "reform," would marks of adoration, a celebrated garment, averred by dom, and have produced in consequence, the canonithose who give credence to the fabulous tradition zation of men and women who never lived. The is so much room for its application. And we often upon which its reputation depends, to be the identical earthly tabernacles of holy men fared no better, in the wonder that, in the forwardness of their zeal for the vest or tunic worn by Our blessed Lord on the occa- matter of relics, than the events of their lives in the enlightenment, or moral and spiritual renovation of sion of his trial before Pontius Pilate, and disposed of legends of ingenious biographers: their mortal frame others, they should travel so weary a way, in utter forby the Roman guards at the crucifixion by casting after death, and their actions during life, were alike getfulness that they had left as much darkness and clements of each of these three bodies were of no conse lots for it. The incident in question has been recom- abandoned to the cleverness of the forger; it was just ignorance at home as they seek so benevolently to mended to our notice and examination by a valued as common, and considered quite as meritorious, for disperse and remove abroad. friend and correspondent, to whose zeal and cour- practised inventors, who looked more after the gain of As a specimen of one of these freaks of philanthropy, tesy we were once before indebted for a similar sug- the craftsmen than honesty and religion, to construct we have been amused by the following paragraph in a gestion, - who has transmitted to us a number of Le a skeleton as to coin a prodigy. The following anec-Canadien which affords a somewhat animated narra- dote related by Mr. Warton, will convey some idea tive of the proceedings, in an extract borrowed from of the manner in which the lives of Romish saints another French periodical. From this account we were disposed of; and from this we may easily imalearn that the number of those who repaired to the gine that their ashes would hardly meet with more fictitious relic, during the recent transport of enthusi- veracious and honourable treatment. "About the lical ministers, to give public lectures to expose the false asm, amounted to the vast multitude of eight hundred year 1380 flourished Gilbert de Stone, a learned ec- and unscriptural nature of those doctrines; and we hope

lively journalist, "en sachant que le procession sur bring our remarks to a close, we would bestow a pas- it is, confessedly, so much needed. deux files commence chaque matin avec le jour, sans sing observation on a kindred theme suggested by our discontinuer jusqu'à dix ou onze heures du soir, et subject, -that of pilgrimages. We do not profess to here adverted to, will be preceded by a definition of cela depuis plus d'un mois." It is not our intention rebuke the sympathy of the human heart which loves terms; and if the well-meaning lecturer in this instance to enter into the details of this melancholy transact to dwell upon "the things of old;" nor do we aspire should be so successful as to define what "Puseyism" tion: even if exaggeration has been practised to to the harsh and invidious task of condemning that is, we apprehend he will have effected a greater heighten the brilliancy of the affair, which there is craving after some visible object to arrest and sub- achievement than many men of higher intellect and but little reason to suspect, there can exist no doubt stantialize the fleeting memories of by-gone days, larger acquirement bave as yet been able to do. But ment; and what has been the result? upon the reader's mind that all the circumstances of which seems to be interwoven with the nature of man, whatever may be the definition affixed to it, we doubt foot of every vested interest and right of property in this Popish solemnity were, on the whole, such as and has been implanted by Divine Providence, doubt- not the discussion will present many novelties, --we have rarely signalized the flight of time since the less, for the wisest of purposes. The scenes once trust not many "inventions;" for we are prepared to ebullition of the Crusades; and it appears certain frequented by those who, though dead, live on still in set before our readers, if needful, some very startling that this event will be exalted to the dignity of an our warm remembrance, possess for us a soothing specimens of the skill of our opponents in manufacturepoch in the annals of the Romish Church. The mis- charm which absorbs all that is kind and affectionate ing heresics for the pleasure of refuting them, -in th in the annals of the Romish Church. The mislication of devotional feeling which has always been in our disposition, and can only decay when the spirit,
setting up their own creations of straw, that they may despotism of theory; but that of theory is by far the worse of the world big outof the world big of the world big of the two. The sway of a mob may have something outthe policy of Romish ecclesiastics, has now received contaminated by the selfishness of the world, has an additional sanction, and stands confessed in a more ceased to yield to the sweet influence of gentle emointrepid development; the spiritual vagrancy of an tions. Each familiar haunt, -each accustomed reobscure and bewildered age is again to be established; sort, -of the great, the wise, and the good, who have Church" system, fully to employ the very moderate pilgrimages-for the affair of Treves is properly a departed from us, becomes precious and hallowed in pilgrimage-not with a view to the nourishment of our sight, and inspires the soul with solemn reflections. in the present instance, appears to be transferred to a piety, but to perpetuate a wretched and debasing And we see not why this principle of association,superstition, have been revived on a grander and far self-operating and engrossing as it must always prove, more imposing organization than the uncouth assem- -should not be enlisted in the service of religion .blages of the poor, the decayed, and the infirm who still "Whatever withdraws us from the power of our betake themselves, insensible to the truth at their very senses," is the opinion expressed by the illustrious door, to the "Holy Wells" of Ireland; and destined Dr. Johnson,-"whatever makes the past, the diseven, it should seem, to surpass the costly ceremo- tant, or the future predominate over the present, adnial of "Our Lady of Loretto." Rome is assuredly vances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far lections, as it is officious and unwarrantable in those struggling with painful pertinacity to extinguish even from me and from my friends be such frigid philoso- who presume thus to name them in connection with the partial and wandering gleam of religious sunshine phy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over an alledged universal crusade against a rampant heresy. which the Reformation hath shed, unperceived it may any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bra- We have heard of two or three tailors of Tooley Street be to themselves, upon the darkened minds of her very, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, styling themselves "the people of angland:" and we own unhappy children: the very presence of a purified whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain apprehend that the former will be found to have about faith, we had hoped and believed, had done something of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer as much influence upon the moral and spiritual destitowards elevating the character, and mitigating, where among the ruins of Iona." Who can lay it to the nies of our growing town, as the latter had upon the it failed to remove, the more offensive enormities of reproach of any follower of Christ that the stable of fortunes of our mighty empire. That some misgiving, this degenerate Church; but here, in the case before Bethlehem, and the summit of Calvary, the soil of indeed, affected the parties in question, appears evius, we discern the strange and afflictive peculiarity. Nazareth and the shores of Gennesaret, have given a dent from the lamentation indulged in by the writer of that a Protestant land, ruled by a Protestant sov- quicker circulation to the current of his devotional the article referred to in the quotation above given,ereign, and inhabited almost entirely by a Protestant feelings, and imbued him, whilst the sacred landscape namely, that despite the efforts which, with so exalted people; and, what is more, linked to our own much- greeted his eye, with a deeper sense of the Redeem- a benevolence, are being made for their spiritual loved England, the champion of incorrupt Catholicism, er's love? But all may not enjoy this privilege. enlightenment from the darkness of error which surby strong and endearing ties, has been selected The Christian must be content with his lot whereso- rounds them, the people of Cobourg will not be perfor the stage of a dramatic exhibition which illus- ever it be cast; and under all circumstances, in every suaded of the danger which these meddling friends are trates in no ordinary degree the crafty genius of situation, the grace of God is accessible to the con- endeavouring to persuade them is sure to overtake and Romanism. In itself highly significant (" de la plus trite penitent and real believer. The Gospel holds destroy them; -in other words, that notwithstanding haute signification") it indicates, in our opinion, not out no hope to the sinner, that he shall acquire the these impertinent and unwarrantable efforts to bring merely a determination to restore the almost obsolete temper of a true disciple by wandering, with staff and their Church and ministers into disrepute, they choose practice of pilgrimages, and to propagate with more scallop-shell over the face of the earth, when the to cling with an honest and unabated fidelity to both, shameless effrontery than hitherto has been evinced bounty of God, conferred in household blessings and -to have more confidence in the Church's teaching the pious frauds of forged relics and concocted mira- domestic happiness,-the conversation of the serious than in the novelties of any fresh invention of doctrine cles, but a resolution likewise to put forth, when the and sober-minded at home, -the unspeakable privile- or worship which may be proposed, -to rely more season for action shall arrive, a concentrated and uni- ges of his parish-church,-have failed to subdue his upon the soundness and faithfulness of their long-tried form exertion for the accomplishment of some great proud heart into humble repentance. There exists pastors and well-proved friends, than upon the froth enterprise, - to operate in concert, perhaps, with the no reason for supposing that the same godliness which and sound of ignorant and itinerant declaimers. resuscitation of the Jesuits, and with the multiplied has been neglected amid the busy strife of the meintrigues by which the presiding spirit of the Vatican tropolis, or the solitude of the remote wilderness, has long been labouring to repress the voice of truth, will spring up spontaneously in Palestine. A pilgri- the 19th instant, is the day appointed by the Lord to consummate his own schemes of exaltation, and to mage undertaken with such an expectation would at repair as speedily as possible the damages produced least be folly; but when the Romish fancy of merit by the frequent convulsions wherewith the wrath of is affixed to it, it can be characterized by no epithet less severe than that of unrighteous presumption.

When the enshrinement of a portion of the pre- The practice of pilgrimages, so soon as the multitended remains of a fabulous female luminary, known tudes engaged in these itinerations rendered them by the name of St. Anne of Carcasonne, was noticed extravagant, became most prejudical to the cause of and briefly discussed in this Journal, about a twelve- truth. The estrangement of vast numbers of the month ago, we took occasion at that time to advert Clergy from their regular ministrations was not its particularly to the adoration of relies. What we then greatest evil; and yet this alone was distressing enough. wrote upon the subject, -the arguments we were ena- "I will be bold to say," writes the Abbé Fleury on bled to deduce from the conjunct testimony of Scripthis point, "that this was a very small appendage ture, early antiquity, and common sense, -need not to the essentials of religion, when a bishop left his the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch of the now be repeated. We would only add the reflection, diocese for whole years, to ramble from the extremities bearing upon the present matter, that the French of France or England to Rome or Jerusalem; when Journalist who has commemorated this event does abbots and monks quitted their retirement; when well to introduce his parrative with the prudent apos- women, and even nuns, exposed themselves to the trophe, "Far be from us the intention of discussing perils of long voyages." No sensible man would here with the formal investigations of science, what desire the revival of such a custom, even though its in prosecution of the collection of the dues to this Journal. degree of authenticity attaches to the sacred relic!" object were a far worthier one than the visitation of We trust that our subscribers in that quarter will be pre-For it is the most natural thing in the world that such a gross imposture. Were no other difficulties attenda chronicler should apprehend some serious difficulty ant upon the system, we should object to it on the in establishing, by a chain of historical evidence, the sole plea, that we entertain a strong antipathy to what complete preservation of a linen garment during a pe- may be called the mechanical excitements of religion. riod of more than eighteen centuries; and his readers By substituting human devices for divine ordinances, might very possibly be led, by the necessary failure of they imply a weakness and imperfection in the revelasuch an enquiry, to adopt the uncomfortable conclution which God has been pleased to communicate to sion, that the identity of the "Holy Tunic" rests us, and a distrust of his gracious providence: we can- as I could, the workings of the economical philosophy in pretty much on the same foundation with the inex- not but regard them as the deformities and excrescenhaustible fragments of the miraculously propagated ces of Christianity, and we are persuaded that they haustible fragments of the miraculously propagated ces of Christianity, and we are persuaded that they question is producing on home agriculture, and also touch cross; the marble steps of Pilate's prætorium; the are retained only because they flatter some carnal pro-

the empire of the world? the conquest of the uni- sudarium or blood-stained pocket-handkerchief,- pensity, and might be unsparingly lopped off with our shipping interests. But the object of these letters is the empire of the world? the conquest of the unisparency of the total discomfiture of their enemies? an that tasteless as well as blasphemous trifling with the verse? the total discomfiture of their enemies? and that tasteless as well as blasphemous trifling with the been engrafted. The unassuming follower of the purpose. I shall, therefore, proceed at once to make the purpose. I shall, therefore, proceed at once to make the purpose. end of all the evils and calamities which afflicted mysteries of Gethsemane; the cradle; the straw in been engrafted. The unassuming follower of the them? a land flowing with milk and honey? He the manger; and a thousand other iniquitous manu- meek and lowly Jesus will shrink from turbulence, them? a land flowing with milk and honey? He the manger, and a thousand other manger, and thous but in vain: they could not make the Israelites sted- gious curiosities at Rome, and displayed on prescribed ciety through which he pursues the even tener of his

"We need not bid, for cloister'd cell, Our neighbours and our work farewell, Nor strive to wind ourselves too high For sinful man beneath the sky: The trivial round, the common task, Will furnish all we ought to ask; Room to deny ourselves—a road To bring us daily nearer God."

Sad and deplorable it is that the fair aspect of Christianity should be obscured and disfigured by such wild superstitions as that which Treves has recently exhibited. And yet, though our reprobation of the error be decided and uncompromising, we would not unkindly judge the individuals entangled in its toils. We can cheerfully adopt the charitable senti- structure which an impure religion had framed, and before ment of Southey-

"The prayers which from a pious heart proceed, Tho' misdirected, reach the ear of heaven,"—

and compassion for our mistaken fellow-mortals prompts us to repeat the kind words of Wesley, at the tomb of the Abbé Paris, - "God makes allowance for invincible ignorance, and blesses the faith not withstanding the superstition." But whilst we deal gently with our erring brethren of every class, let us not fail, with courage and consistency, to condemn and discountenance their deflexion from the truth!

The triumphant re-election of the Inspector Gene-

"LECTURE ON PUSEYISM .- With great pleasure we insert a notice of a lecture on Puseyism, delivered by the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Grafton and Colborne, at Cobourg, on the 25th ult. Cobourg is again first in a good work. Measures are in progress in Toronto, among the evangethat the example set by Mr. Reid, and the eagerness with

There is, in many minds, a marvellous pertinacity and so great was the confluence of worshippers that a said he could execute the work without materials; and in spying out the failings or faults of others; and if constantly varying procession was sustained during would write them a most excellent legend, after the there be an unusual amount of philanthropy applied to the case in question, we conceive it a great misfor-"On s'ên étonuera moins," is the language of the We have thus far dealt with relies; but before we tune that it should be spared from the quarter where

We must suppose that all discussions of the kind

Be this as it may, we should think there were perplexities and trouble enough engrafted upon the "Free amount of intellectual power and acquirement which, foreign and irrelevant theme: there is work enough, we should apprehend, at home, without troubling themselves with questions and strife abroad, or being busy bodies in other men's matters."

"The people of Cobourg" are here spoken of in a comprehensive sort of way, which is as little complimentary to their good sense and acknowledged predi-

We beg to remind our readers that Sunday next, Bishop for the Collection, the object of which is specified in his Pastoral Address recently published .-Never, in our belief, was there a stronger case for the exercise of a warm Christian sympathy; and we much mistake the public sense of this case of peculiar hardship, if that sympathy be not warmly and largely

From the large and very interesting amount of local ecclesiastical intelligence previously engaged to our columns, we are obliged to defer to our next the publication of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Church Society, held at Peterboro' on the 8th instant.

Our Travelling Agent will proceed forthwith from Kingston eastwards, as far as Cornwall inclusive, -embracing also the Buthurst and Ottawa Districts,pared to settle their respective accounts with him.

Communications.

(To the Editor of The Church.) Toronto, 4th January, 1845. Sir,—In my last letter I attempted to explain, as shortly the free trade question. I would gladly enter more at large into the mischief which the economic view of this

some remarks upon a few more of its phases, in which its

Constitution-making which prevailed so much in the early part of this century, and which continues to this day.—
The first grand affair of this kind with which English states men had any thing to do, was in the new Constitu-tion which was given to Spain after Ferdinaud had been entrapped by Bonaparte. From the commencement of the French Revolution, Great Britain had both assumed and occupied a distinct, decided and remarkable position. At the time I speak of, she displayed a glorious example to the whole world. Before the Hero of the Revolution every knee had bowed except that of our undaunted Sovereign; every heart had quailed except that of the British people. Before that usurper, free cities whose deeds have been chronicled from the darkest ages, sceptres the most warlike, and thrones the most powerful which the mightiest ones of the earth had trembled,-all fell before this great usurper. Thrones trembled at his touch; civil liberty expired with a grasp of his hand; even religious fanaticism was led captive in his train; every thing in Europe was overthrown, save only the spirit and power of Great Britain. He attacked her in her dependencies; he endeavoured to invade her soil; he attempted to ruin her commerce; but all was in vain; her front remained erect, her position was unshaken; and, when he most fondly hoped that he had accomplished her fall, he was surprised to find that she, single-handed, had

nearly driven him to the point of rain.

The nations of Europe were naturally interested in enquiring how any thing so singular as this could possibly happen. They did examine into the cause, and, with some shew of reason, attributed it to the superior excellence of her political constitution. Had the common sense of mankind been left alone, it would soon have found out that it was by the combination of many principles, each of the most distinctive character, producing sults equally distinctive, that this glorious e had attained its superior excellence. It would also have found out that to alter or take away any one of these dis-tinctive principles would materially affect the working of the whole constitution. Common sense would soon have ound out all this, for it had all been previously explained n former days, when practical questions were understood o require practical explanations. — But it was saved the ouble of making the examination, for the economical illosophy was now prepared with its theories, and soon ade the whole matter very simple after its own fashion.

The division of the government into three estates is vidently that distinctive part of the British Constitution which is most apparent. This was quite enough; and, which is most apparent. after the manner of the system, a syllogism was soon constructed, which, I think, ran thus .- The British Governgovernment of three estates; therefore a government of three estates is the best in the world. The distinctive quence; it was, and is, beneath the dignity of this philosophy to pay the least regard to any such; her theoretic balance was finished, was declared to be perfect in all points, and was certified to work well in every case, no matter whether the pivot were well oiled, or clogged with

any or all manner of filth.

After the capture and detention of Ferdinand, the Spanish people were like sheep without a shepherd.—
There was pressure enough from without to unite them together, but there was no head to give them unity of the Core and Wellington Discourse.

The Apprel Meeting of the Gore and Wellington Discourse. ction within. A modification of their Constitution was necessary for the new circumstances in which they were hivalrons as Spain, there would have been little difficulty n procuring materials for constructing a constitution which would be sufficiently free, and yet so framed as to adopt itself to the habits and projudices of the people. It was quite notorious that something of the kind did exist in the Province of Arragon till within the range of very recent history; that something similar had flourished in ome of the other Provinces of old Spain till a period not ong anterior, was equally certain; and that constitutional privileges existed in the Basque Provinces even at that very moment every body knew. One would have thought ery moment every body knew. that from the knowledge of what then existed and from the recollections of the recent past, ample hints might have been obtained from which to construct a congenial constitution. But all this was thrown aside. History was valueless when compared with the faultless deductions of conomic science! A constitution was framed according to these deductions, and went into full operation while British bayonets were glistening in defence of the Penin-sula and a British Minister was at the seat of its governconsequence; -till the only hope which that fine country seems to have of eventual peace is that a Sovereign more able than usual, aided by Ministers of at least equal talent and of great integrity, may arise and again harmonize

Nothing is so bad as the despotism of a mob, except the spoken and English about it; its preparatory growlings are not concealed, its cheers for the attack give full notice for preparation. But your theory gives no such thing .e aim, forsooth, is for the advancement of human nature, and a corresponding increase of human happiness; creeps up to you with the fawning of an Indian Thug and luils you into fancied security, while it is all the time preparing the fatal handkerchief for your neck. A mob o has some generosity about it; but a theory must have every one dance to its own candle or not dance at This was exactly what happened in Spain. Provinces had great privileges, privileges which even t nipotent Charles V. and the despotic Philip had respected: they were free and contented; but they were not free after the fashion of the Cortes; those privileges were therefore invaded, and the consequence was that Biscay and Navarre became the strongholds of Don Carlos.

But the theoretic constitution balance of the economists having been publicly paraded, Spain, alone and by itself, was far too small a quantity to be weighed by it. About this time the Spanish colonies in America were constrained the necessities of their position, and more particularly the radical change of government in the parent state to assume independence. Never had people adhered more faithfully to their mother country. When she was trodden under foot, they did not spit at her; when she was distressed, they stretched out their arms towards her. But they had nothing in common with the new governotions were widely spread. A state of anarchy was the onsequence; British influence was exerted, and the grand anacea of a constitution of three estates was administered o them as an infallible cure for all their evils. I remem er well when Mr. Canning, after effecting this, and conuding treaties of commerce with the infant States, made is famous boast that he had called the new world into a second existence. I remember also how the achievement people. Mr. Canning was a well-intentioned man, a man of genuine and even most splendid talents; but the economical philosophy had got hold of him: he prided himself upon making constitutions according to its dictates; and hese, in this as in every other case, produced their nevitable and disorganizing results. Men of hot blood, ons as people whose pulses beat calmly in a cooler temerature, and a skeleton constitution was as unsuited to heir habits as any other atomy of skin and bones. These fine countries have been little else than hotbeds of murexperiments; and there seems but little prospect of any

diate change for the better. The working of a skeleton constitution has now, for ome years, been put upon trial with us here in CANADA. When the original Constitutional Act was passed, no Minister, however enlarged his views, could possibly do it to be filled up afterwards. Lower Canada was a conquered country, and yet it was the anxious wish of the then government to assimilate it gradually to the high working of really British institutions. Upper Canada was a desert, and yet it was in that desert that these institutions must be first put in operation, in order that the French Canadians, seeing, might believe, and, helieving, be induced to imitate! In all the debates upon the Constitutional Act, it was clearly laid down by Mr. Pitt, that the Legislative Council was intended to be ultimately filled by hereditary members, and this, he said, that he saw no difficulty of accomplishing by degrees. Mr. Burke advocated the same opinion with his usual energy, because he saw that there was neither any certainty for British opinions nor security for British connection, unless this were done. Even Mr. Fox admitted the necessity of riving great accidental weight to the Upper Chamber, nd seemingly made a form of opposition, more for the

form than any thing else.

Had Mr. Pitt lived, and even had the horrors of the French Revolution not occupied his whole attention during the few years which were spared to him after this debate, we should probably have seen very different institutions, -something approaching more nearly to those of Britain than we now have. For to say that without a second chamber of great influence we have any thing approaching to that balance-weight of the British Constitution, is a moral absurdity .- But Mr. Pitt died, and the age of the economists arose. With them, names took the place of realities, and realities were frittered into names. We had a constitution of three estates, and that was and is the British Constitution. With that we must be contented. And when the Union Bill was projected, the whigs saw very plainly that where there was a manifest probability that the House of Assembly would prove unruly, it would

and that was the British Constitution; and to them it was rest to all its members.'

I would willingly prosecute this subject, but I could not do so without departing from the plan of these letters. I shall merely remark, that this levelling of our legislative bodies has had the very worst effect,-bad enough in Up,er Canada, but far more so in the Lower Province, where the whole French society is framed upon a high aristocratic principle, a principle somewhat approaching to that of the old feudal times. They feel that there is something wrong in this breaking down of their habits; their nobility feel that they are shorn of their rights, and well may they feel so; well may they be puzzled, as Mr. Papineau so clearly explains in his plain gentlemanly address in the House of Assembly on the answer to the

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

THE SURPLICE IN PREACHING.

The use of the Surplice in preaching is now undergoing a warm discussion in England, and the following extracts from "The Remains of Archbishop Grindal" will settle the question, as far as the practice of the Reformers can settle it. In the article entitled "The Examination of certain Londoners before the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ists throughout the circuit of his labours of sound religious ne of whom was Grindal, the Bishop of London) June 20, 1567," are the following passages:-One of the Londoners, named Hawkins, makes this objection to the Bishop, "The Pope's canon law, and the will of the prince, must have the first place, and be preferred before the word and ordinances of Christ." The Bishop asks, "What is so preferred?" Nixon, another Londoner, replies, "Why, that which is upon your back, your copes and your surplices, and your laws and ministers; because you will suffer none to minister nor PREACH, except he wear them, or subscribe to them."—Page 206.

It is most clear from this, that none were, by law, then allowed to preach except they wore the surplice, or minister the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper except they wore the cope. In the Zurich Letters also frequent reference is made to the surplice and the cope as the sacred habits which, except the gown be included in this designation, (and that cannot be, for it is no sacred garment), were used in divine service. In fact, any reader of the volumes printed by the Parker Society must see, that the cap and gown were regularly worn by the clergy in public, and the surplice and cope in divine service.

The very important judgment of the Bishop of Exeter, n the case of the Rev. Walter Blunt, Curate of Helston goes more fully into the law on this question than the extracts above quoted: the latter prove the existence of the custom, whilst the former declares, ex cathedra, its egality and conformity to ecclesiastical order. Surely the two authorities, united, ought to convince every sound Churchman that the practice alluded to is no innovation, or fond conceit of Romanism, but Catholic in principle, and that it has descended to us from the primitive Church, "and in the old time before."

The Annual Meeting of the Gore and Wellington District Branch Association of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, was held, agreeably to previous notice, on Thursday evening the 2nd instant. At 6 o'clock Divine Service was held in Christ's Church—the Prayers being read by the Rev. W. H. Ripley, the Secretary of the Parent Society, (who kindly re his assistance upon the occasion,) the Lessons by the Rev. J. L. Alexander. Immediately after the Service the congregation adjourned to the Sunday School Room, which was soon well nigh filled with a numerous and respectable audience,-being capable of containing from 250 to The Chairman (the Rev. A. Palmer), after the usual

prayers had been offered up, introduced the business of the evening by a few appropriate remarks, in which he took a cursory review of the progress of the District As-sociation, as well as of the Parent Society, both of which were subjects for congratulation and thankfulness. He expressed his satisfaction at the highly respectable audience he saw before him, and invited their attention to the Report of the Managing Committee, which he then called upon the Secretary to read.

REPORT.

Upon the return of an anniversary so important and so interesting as the present, the Committee of the Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto may be permitted to congratulate the Members of the Associa tion on this occasion of re-union, and to invite them to an expression of gratitude to the Merciful Author of all their blessings, for having spared them to labour another year in the cause of Christ and his Church; and for having so far vouchsafed his the Church Society been sustained in the same state of promise and efficiency as during the first year of its existence, but ha also received an increase both in the number of its friends and

supporters, and also in the amount of contributions. That these results should have followed the active measures taken to make known the objects of the Society, and to enforce united Districts, might reasonably have been articipated. Unavailing without the assistance of God's Holy Spirit, your Committee feel bound to ascribe their success, not so much to the

ing continually descending upon their humble efforts.

The annual Visitation of the Parochial Associations by deoutations of the Clergy who assisted at their anniversary Meetngs, was attended with many gratifying disclosures with regard the estimation in which the Church Society was held, and o the removal of prejudices which had been entertained by weak omented by those who bear no good will to our Zion. Annual Meetings were held in succession at Galt, Paris, Brantford, Ancaster, Dundas, Oakville, Wellington Square, and Guelph, in ociety were found in a most satisfactory and flourishing state.

At one of these Meetings, a gentleman in moving a Re tion remarked that he, with many more whom he could mention, had looked upon the formation of the Church Society with feelings of diffidence, if not despondency; that it appeared to them a fitful effort of the Church to avert impending calamity, which, after a transient existence, would subside into its wonted calm; but that he had been agreeably disappointed, that he now discerned in it the foundation of a great and noble institution, destined to achieve, under the blessing of God, results of incon-ceivable importance; that henceforth they would not be faintearted, but would redouble their efforts to make amends for

their past remissness. Your Committee have no doubt that these apprehensions were in some portions of the District widely participated in; they rejoice therefore to find them giving way to more faithful

Since the last Annual Meeting of this Association, an im-Society, in consequence of the Royal assent having been given o the Act of the Provincial Legislature providing for the Inorporation of the Church Society. The Committee congra-date the Members of the Association upon the successful issue of this very important measure, - important, because necessarily calculated to give permanence and stability to its proceedings. facility for the transaction of its business.

On the 23rd October last a Special Meeting of the Church Society was convened, for the purpose of amending its Constitution, in order to adapt it to the terms of the Act of Incorpoation. One feature in the amended Constitution which it may e necessary here to notice, is the classification of the Subscriwhich cannot better be explained than by the following extract pointed to revise the Constitution :- "All contributors to the or make a donation of not less than five pounds, shall be Asso ciated Members of the Society, and capable of being elected Members of the Corporation. The Corporation will consist of the Bishop of Toronto for the time being as its perpetual President, -of all those who by the Statute of 7 Vic. cb. 68, are made Members, (in other words, of all those who at the time f the passing of the Act were members of the Society,) and of hose who shall be elected members at the stated Meetings of he Society, with the limitation as to numbers expressed in the the said Corporation, in addition to those who are made mem bers by the Statute shall at no one period exceed three hundred. Incorporated Members must subscribe one pound five shillings annually, or contribute not less than twelve pounds ten shillings in one sum.
"Another feature of the amended Constitution which can-

not fail to be attended with the happiest results, is the regulation that four annual collections shall be made in aid of the funds of the Society in every parish and station in the Diocese, —one to be appropriated annually, for a time at least, to the augmentation of a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen,—two to be allotted to the fund for the maintenance of Travelling or Resident Missionaries,—and the fourth to be annually appropriated as the Society, under the sanction of the Bishop, may from time to time think fit."* The benefit of such an arrangement is unquestionable, and must he evident to all. By this means alone no less than twenty Missionaries will probably at no very distant period be maintained, and a very large portion of our destitute settlers regularly provided with the means of grace through the authorized

* The Church.

peril their reputation if the Upper House were to be equally restive; and, therefore, the writ of mandamus for stitution at which it is necessary to glance, is the discontinu-Another change introduced by the amendment of the Contife which formerly gave some little dignity to a Legisla-tive Councillor was changed into a patent appointment by the Governor for a term of years. It was of no conse-quence to us that such a changed diminished the influence of the Council for we had a government of the results. of the Council, for we had a government of three estates, | Corporate Body for the attainment of objects of common inte-

of the utmost consequence that, in case of any difficulty, they could assure the Imperial Parliament that they and tution of the Church Society affecting all its District Association that Having thus detailed the material alterations in the Constithe Governor had the support of one other branch of the tions, your Committee gladly turn to the task of reporting the

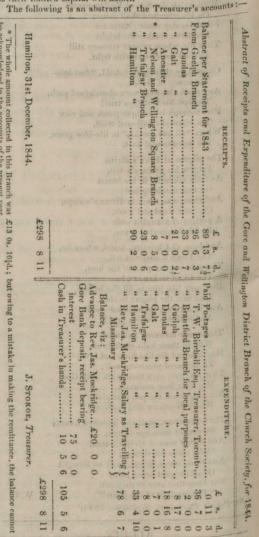
> Your Committee rejoice to inform the members of this Association that an additional Parochial Branch has been formed during the past year in the parish of the Rev. J. L. Alexander, orising Binbrook, Barton, and Stoney Creek. This Parochial Branch, though late in being brought into operation, owing to unavoidable circumstances, seems likely to make amends for the delay; indeed, its members have given most satisfactory proof that they have no wish to be behind their fellow Churchmen in other parts of the District, in aiding the glorious cause of the Church Society. They have enrolled 81 members, the amount of whose subscriptions is £20 10s. 7½d., the whole of which has been paid into the hands of the Treasurer;—thus setting an example of liberality and promptitude well worthy

> The Travelling Missionary whose appointment was announced at the last annual Meeting, has been pursuing his unwearied rounds through the several Townships entrusted to his care; cheerfully submitting to every species of farigue and privation, and zealously discharging his important and arduous duties. Your Committee are informed that no less than 10 stations are regularly visited by him, and supplied with the ministrations of the Church.

Your Committee have had frequent representations made to the Church to be supplied with them. They have therefore resolved to appropriate the sum of £10 annually, or £2 10s. quarterly, for that very important purpose. The Tracts to be Selected by the Managing Committee.

The Local Depositories established in the several parishes

are reported to be in a satisfactory state of efficiency. They continue to be resorted to for Bibles and Prayer Books, and other publications of the Church, and are doing as much good as their limited capital will admit.



rer's abstract was drawn up .-

Binbrook, Barton, and Stoney Creek, £20 10 Brantford 199 15 02

Surplus over last year. £58 14 From this document compared with a similar statement last year, it appears that there has been a considerable increase, upon the whole, in the funds of this Branch of the Society during past year. In two or three of the Parochial Associations, it is true, there has been a small decrease, but there has been more than a corresponding increase in others, and better prospects still are held out by some of the Clergy who have not yet been able the control of the clergy who have not yet been able the control of the clergy who have not yet been able the control of the clergy who have not yet been able to control of the clergy who have not yet been able to control of the clergy who have not yet been appeared to the cler

Your Committee, then, upon reviewing the progress of the able thoroughly to organise their extensive parishes. Society thus far, see great cause to thank God, and take cold rage. The good which has been effected under the Divine ing should stimulate to renewed exertion, and the men of this Association should never rest till they attain the shiet suggested by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese at the first for tion of the Society,—that of enlisting in its ranks every hap tized member of the Church, and thus restoring the Church to -holding forth the Word of Truth, and sending her duly or

dained Pastors and Teachers to extend her blessed influence to the remotest corners of the earth.

Your Committee would conclude in the eloquent and ani-

mated language of one of the Parochial Reports :-"In this Society there is a concentration of all religious en terprise. It is essentially a Missionary. Bible, Prayer Book, Tract, Sanday School, and Widow and Orphan's Society. reaches from the depth of affliction to the highest, brightest prospect of eternal happiness, and with such a field as Canada presents for its operations, and with such promises as the Word of God contains for its beautiful and with such promises as the word. of God contains for its basement and support, your Committee

eel assured that it must and will succeed." The Report having been read, the following Resolaons were unanimously adopted :-Moved by John Davidson Esq., seconded by HENRY

WYATT Esq.—
1. That the Report now read be adopted, and printed in The Church newspaper, for the information of the Members of this Association.

Moved by Rev. W. H. RIPLEY, seconded by Rev. M. 2. That the Members of this Association feel it a duty

mbent on them, again publicly to acknowledge the b of God in the success which has bitherto attended their humble efforts. Moved by H. B. Wilson Esq., seconded by Rev. Tros.

3. That the Incorporation of the Church Society by Act of

Parliament, is an event which calls for an expression of thank

and stability of the Society, and affording increased facility for Moved by Rev. G. W. WARR, seconded by RICHARD JUSON Esq., Churchwarden—
4. That this Association are gratified to learn that the

amended Constitution of the Church Society provides for for annual collections in every parish and station in the Diocestian aid of the funds of the Society, instead of a single collection as heretofore; and they trust that the members of the Chu throughout the united Districts will always be found ready and cheerful to contribute on these occasions. Moved by Rev. W. McMurray, seconded by John

O. HATT Esq., supported by Rev. J. MOCKRIDGE-5. That the objects intended to be promoted by these colctions are such as must commend themselves to the lib and unwavering support of every member of the Church, visthe sending out Missionaries to the Indians and destitute settlers-and when they have been worn out by their arduot bours, or removed by death from their sphere of usefulness, to make suitable provision for their widows and orphans.

Moved by Rev. J. L. ALEXANDER, seconded by W. A. HARVEY Esq.—
6. That the distribution of sound religious Tracts by the Travelling Missionary is an object of such importance,

this Association rejoice to learn that the Managing Commit have made provision for an immediate supply, by appropris Tracts to be selected by the Managing Committee Moved by R. O. DUGGAN Esq., seconded by WILLIAM

ATKINSON Esq.—
7. That the thanks of this Association be cordially given to those gentlemen who have acted as its office bearers duril past year; and that (with the exception of the Lay Cor

tee, whose labours cease under the Act of Incorporati be requested to continue their valuable services for the ensuing year; and that William Allan Harvey Esq. be requested to ac as Lay Secretary to the Association, de of shore

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Rev. M. duty in-e blessing ir humble ev. Thos. by Act of of thankermanence facility for RICHARD

e Diocesei collection he Church by John

ets by the ance, that Committee Committee propriating rpose—the

WILLIAM

The foregoing Resolutions having been unanimously adopted, the Chairman in his usual lucid and eloquent manner addressed the Meeting, and after the Prayer ap-pointed to be read, dismissed them with the Blessing. happy feeling of unanimity seemed to pervade the Meeting, and from the hearty applause with which every announcement of the progress and prosperity of the Church was received, we may fairly infer that the affection of

her members is daily growing stronger, and that they are daily becoming more sensible of their responsibilities as Churchmen, and more desirous of acting up to them .-And we have no doubt that many a one departed from the Meeting with regret that he had done so little in so meritorious a cause, and fully resolved to make greater exertions in behalf of the Church Society. CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:

Previously announced (in number 65) in am't 356 19 9 The following have since been received, viz: St. John's Church, Murray £2 6 3
 School House at the Trent
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 Ditto
 at Frankford
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 Ditto
 at Seventh Town
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 Ditto at Cons.con 0 6 6 — through the Rev. P. G. Bartlett....... 6 0 0 The Church at Richmond—through the Rev. John Flood
The Church at Penetanguishine—through the Rev. George Hallen... St. John's Church, Guelph—through the Rev. St. George's Church, Goderich-through the

The Church at Newmarket-through the Rev. trchwardens St. Paul's Church, London,-through the Churchwardens St. James's Church, Perth,—through the

Churchwardens
The Church at Peterboro —through the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor..... St. John's Church, Ancaster,—through the Stone Church, Dundas Street..... 1 1 0 val 0. 16 5½ through the Rev. R. J. McGeorge...... 4 17 51 St. Mary's Church, Chinguacousy, £1 1 3

The Church at Elora,—through the Rev. Jas. Trinity Church, Galt,—through the Church-94 Collections, amounting to.....£432 9 9 T. W. BIRCHALL,

> RECTORY OF HAMILTON. Incumbent.—Rev. J. G. Geddes.

7th January, 1845.

Divine Service is held in Christ's Church every Sunday, at 11, A.M., and at 6, P.M., and on Festivals and Holydays throughout the year at 11, A.M., Wednesday and Friday during Lent. On every Sunday, at 3 o'clock, the children belonging to the Church are catechised from the reading-desk, from 60 to 70 are generally in attendance. The Lord's Supper is administered on the first Sunday in every month, except the Sunday on the first Sunday in every month, except the Sunday on the first Sunday in every month, except the Sunday on the first Sunday in every month, except the Sunday on the first Sunday in every month, except the Sunday on the first Sunday in every month, except the Sunday on the first Sunday in every month, except the Sunday on the Tustes of the aforesaid "Free Schools," called "the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning," constituted and erected under and in virtue of said Act, have been municated to the ends and purposes thereof.

That the Trustees of the aforesaid "Free Schools," called "the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning," constituted and erected under and in virtue of said Act, have been municated to the ends and purposes thereof.

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The Royal Institution for the advancement of learning," constituted and erected under and in virtue of said Act, have been municated to the ends and purposes thereof. stituted and erected under and in virtue of said Act, have been after the Second Lesson at Morning Prayer on the second Sunday in every month. The Weekly Offertory has been restored to its place in the service since Christmas last.

In the one of the great Pestvars, with problem of the one of the present of the one of the present of the country nearly £200 per annual. connection with the Church, there is a flourishing Sunday School, with about 200 on its lists, and 150 in deserve the warmest thanks for their unremitting attention.

Baptisms, during the past year,..... 113 Marriages,.... ommunicants, in all in the parish, 220 Greatest number at one time,..... 120

expensive was the painting of the interior, which has been effected at an expense of about £120. This sum, together with £130 given to the Churchwardens to liquidate the debts of the Church, was raised by the exertions of the ladies of the congregation, aided by their friends in other places are places and by a subscription of about £30 raised among the gentlemen. The painting of the Church, which is done in a neat and appropriate style, was superintended by Henry Wyatt, Esq., to whom the Rector and congre-gation are much indebted for the kind interest he took in having the work tastefully and judiciously executed. The pillars are painted in imitation of Egyptian grey marble, the front galleries and the pews in light Canadian oak, the side windows are frosted, and those in the chancel painted in purple and yellow rows alternately. A handsome chandelier is suspended in the centre of the Church,
the generous gift of Richard Juson, Esq., Churchwarden.
The style of this chandelier is Gothic, exceedingly chaste
and elegant. and elegant; it has twelve burners, and contributes greatly to the comfort of evening service. The Rector gladly avails himself of this opportunity of publicly acknowledg-ing the gift, on behalf of himself and his congregation.— Connected with Christ's Church is a Ladies' Benevotent Society, for the purpose of providing clothing for the destitute and deserving poor. From this Society fifty-three individuals derived assistance during the past year, nearly of the control of the cont nearly 200 articles of clothing having been distributed

There are upwards of three hundred subscribers to the hurch Society in the Mission, the amount of whose We may safely say that the Inspector General is re-elected There are upwards of three hundred subscribers to the Church Society in the Mission, the amount of whose subscriptions is something more than £100. In addition to this, the congregation contribute £150 annually towards the support of their clergyman, and are contemplating the creetion of their clergyman, and the contemplating the creetion of their clergyman, and the contemplating the creetion of their clergyman, and the contemplating the creetion of the creetion of the contemplating the creetion of the been a warm and active friend of the Church, having undertaken to procure subscriptions and donations for that have that here to procure subscriptions and donations for the church is that here to procure subscriptions are donations for the church is the content of the church is the church is

RECTORY OF ST. CATHARINE'S. Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Incumbent. Notitia Parochialis for 1844. larriages,.... Burials, 19 Potal number of Communicants, about..... 100

Greatest number at one time during the year, 73

Several interesting and eloquent speeches were delivered in the course of the evening by the movers and seconders of the Resolutions, both Lay and Clerical. A seconders of the Resolutions, both Lay and Clerical. A lay and Clerical and Seconders of the Resolutions, both Lay and Clerical. A lay and Clerical and Seconders of the Resolutions, both Lay and Clerical.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

We are compelled, by a press of matter at a late hour, to post-

to whether the Ministers were blaned by the Opposition, and whe her, if so, they were really blameable, for not introducing a Bill for the reform of the tenures. The Attorney General said a Bill of the reform of the tenures. The Attorney General said the subject was a very difficult one, but the Government would bring in a Bill as soon as it could mature one. Mr. Moffatt thought much might be done by facilitating voluntary community to the extraordinary nature of the system Lands' Department, the extraordinary nature of the system to the back premises of Mr. Alexr. McLeau in Sussex St., Lower Bytown, by which two small out-buildings were de-troyed. Its further progress was happily arrested.—Ottawa Advocate.

cost the country nearly £200 per annum. The Superintendent and Teachers ing is seized and possessed of certain moneys, goods and chattels, thanks for their unremitting attention. lands and tenements, under the last will and testament of the lands and tenements, under the last will and testament of the late. Hon. James M'Gill, which of right belong to, and should be invested in your Petitioners, who, by their Charter of Incor-

The Church has undergone many material improvements during the year—of these the most important and expensions which has been expensive to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your present Session.

The following expension of the investors which has been expensive to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your present Session. ility to enable them to keep the College in operation, Annual Me and effectually prevents them from carrying on the Institutio on that respectable and creditable footing which they might otherwise be enabled to do.

That, therefore, your petitioners humbly pray your Honorable House to repeal the above said Act-and to afford your petitioners such further relief as to your Honorable House may

And your petitioners will ever pray. In behalf of the Governors of M'Gill College, (Signed) VALLIERES DE ST. REAL, Ch. J. Montreal.

Montreal, 17th Dec., 1844.

RE-ELECTION OF THE HON. W. B. ROBINSON.—It is with the highest satisfaction that we announce the triumphant return of the Hon. Wm. B. Robinson, Inspector General, for the loyal County of Sincoe, by the overwhelming majority of about 3501.*

We regret our inability to obtain a return of the polls of this immense County, as nobody in town had a complete list up to

the time of our going to press.

In West Gwillimbury, where the Association was to have done wonders, Mr. Robinson had a majority of 88. In Vespra, (where is Barrie) about 11. In Innish, 29. Essa, 40 or 50. among them.

The Choir of Christ's Church continues as efficient as ever under the able superintendence of Mr. J. P. Clarke, the organist, assisted by James Geddes, Esq., (who has ever proved himself a zealous friend and promoter of Church music), together with several young ladies and gentlemen who kindly volunteer their services.

done wonders, Mr. Robinson had a majority of SS. In vespra, (where is Barrie) about 11. In Innisfit, 29. Essa, 40 or 50. Tecumseth, 65. Mono, 53. Tiny and Tay, about 40. In Mono Mr. Blake got about 7 votes, as we learn. In Adjala, principally settled by Roman Catholics, we learn the polling was about a tie. In Oro the same. In Nottawasaga, Mr.

* The exact majority was 376; as we understand from a gentleman who received the intelligence from the Hon. Mr. Robinson himself, who passed through Cobourg yesterday morning, on his way to the Seat of Government.—Ep. Cu.

THE CLERGY RESERVES .- We are much edified by the mild and Christian spirit that is being evoked at the mon-strous idea of the Clergy of the Church of England evincing a desire to have the lands set apart for their use placed under their control. The country, it is insinuated, is groaning with Rectories, which yield such extravagant wealth, that the ministers of the Church of England are surfeited with luxurious Divine Service regularly performed twice on Sundays, also on the principal holidays throughout the year.

The Sunday School and Parochial Library continue in active. active operation; at the former, from 70 to 80 children the Clergy and laity of his Diocese, that such is the poverty of the Church, that not only have five Clerymen been for a length who act as voluntary teachers, great credit is due for the 2 cal and regularity with which they perform their duties.

A handsome Font, measuring about four feet in height, has recorded. has recently been presented to the Church by Henry Mit-tleberger Esq., one of the Churchwardens; so that the Parish: out the Diocese, in order to relieve their necessities. With parish is now provided with every thing necessary to the decent celebration of Divine Service.

In the course of the present year, 1845, the Tower and enlargement of the Church, (of the laying of the foundamentumber of this paper,) will, it is hoped, be entirely completed, when ample accommodation will be afforded to many who cannot now obtain it. many who cannot now obtain it.

At present this parish enjoys the advantage of the ocasional services of the Rev. Mr. Stoneman, who is also

Travelling Mr. Travelling Missionary in the District.

The Incumbent cannot close this parochial notice, without returned manner that is interested who seems existed upon by the Clergy in the unpon these lands being seized upon by the Clergy in the unpon the seized upon the clerk in Out returning his most grateful accnowledgments to his beloved people, for the sum of £40 (the annual rent of his petrated by those persons who give utterance to such sentresidence), presented to him on the morning of Christmas Jay; and to those ladies, especially, by whom it was pretask of collecting it from, as they expressed it, "a most deserve to be publicly recorded; and the Incumbent feels of his congregation." These repeated acts of liberality that he would not be doing justice to the generous spirit their contributions, during the last year, for various cluding purposes in their own parish and elsewhere, (including purposes in their own parish and the parish the Established Church, by this means, will attempted to be manufactured out of the question, has created attempted to be manufactured out of the question, has created attempted to be manufactured out of the question, has created attempted to be manufactured out of the question, has created attempted to be manufactured out of the question, has created attempted to be manufactured out Church purposes in their own parish and elsewhere, (inbe most promptly paid,) have amounted to between three
and four hundred pounds!

May God.

Church purposes in their own parish and elsewhere, (inbe most promptly paid,) have amounted to between three
dissenting by dies to be continually harping upon the aggrandizethan the sale of And four hundred pounds!

May God grant unto them in return, for the sake of less Christ, a large measure of temporal and spiritual blessings, and more and more of that unfeigned love to

Himself and His Church, which is the only pure fountain whence true and acceptable liberality can flow!

January 6th, 1845.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make a donation of £10 in aid of the fund for the erection of St. Paul's Church, London, Canada West.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE LASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dear Brethren,—I hereby inform you, that the next Meetland; and that the evil tendency of it has failed hitherto in yielding them more gratifying results, affords no additional encouragement that her ruin will be accomplished by such means, to make a donation of £10 in aid of the fund for the erection of St. Paul's Church, London, Canada West.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE LASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dear Brethren,—I hereby inform you, that the next Meetland; on taking them home to his dwelling in Princess Street.

Ind; and that the evil tendency of it has failed hitherto in yielding them more gratifying results, affords no additional encouragement that her ruin will be accomplished by such means, to make a donation of £10 in aid of the fund for the erection of st. Paul's Church, London, Canada West.

Colonial.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE LASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dear Brethren,—I hereby inform you, that the next Meetland; and that the evil tendency of it has failed hitherto in yielding them more gratifying results, affords no additional encouragement that her ruin will be accomplished by such means, with the placed them under the pillow of his bed which was in the placed them under the pillow of his bed which was in the placed them under the pillow of his bed which was in the placed them under the pillow of his bed which was in the placed them under the pillow of his bed which was in the placed them under the pillow of his bed which was in the placed them under the pillow of his bed with the Park Meetland, on taking them home to his dwelling in Princess Street.

To THE MEMBERS OF THE LASTERN LERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Dear Brethren,—I hereby inform you, that the evistor with the placed th Church, we nevertheless maintain, that they possess them at least in an equal degree with any other Christian community; and, with regard to a spirit of dominancy, a very little experience and a slight attention to passing events will shew, that We are compelled, by a press of matter at a late hour, to postpone the report of the debate in the House of Assembly last
night, if debate it could be called, consisting, as it did, principally of very irregular and inconclusive discussions. The only
thing of any importance done was the coming to a resolution,
by a great majority, to allow the petition against the return of
Mr. Small to be amended by the addition of iresh names to that
list of witnesses for the petitioners, the sitting member to have

by their unchristian temper.

An inquest was held on the body at hart-spars ten of e.e. kythose who rail the loudest at the Church of England would
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hist of witnesses for the petitioners, the sitting member to have
the like permission to extend his list.

It is not upon priociples of justice or humanity that the
Mr. Christic introduced his Bill for taxing the salaries of
public servants, but withdrew it, on the suggestion of Mr. Aylwin, as being properly the duty of the Government to bring in
such Bills, if needful. The same member also introduced his significant to prove her resources and support her ministers, is to be opposed—but to gratify religious rancour and the yearnings of
such Bills, if needful. The same member also introduced his significant to have the found tenthen to the form to hence that the above is activated by an intimense concourse of persons.—

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thought much might be done by facilitating voluntary commutations, and objected to the frequent bringing in of Bills which under which the Crown lands are managed. Under the items, "Agents' Commission" and "Disbursements in Crown Lands it was agreed without division that the Bill should be read that the B and Saveyor-General's Office, we find the very heavy charge of nearly £7,000. The return for this great expenditure is of nearly £7,000. The return for this g the debate must have been a very animated one, for a good deal step of loud talking and frequent calls to order were overheard during the time that the Reporters were excluded from the gallery.

We have since learnt that the debate arose on the striking We have since learnt that the debate arose on the striking of a Commission for business done by local agents; and it would puzzle wiser brains than we beast to possess, to discover how a sum of £7,000 can be swallowed up in doing the amount of apparent business transacted. The country has been made tenth, guilty of the foul crime of marder—of a cold-blooded, the return of Hamilton Merritt for the North Edding of Longold, Mr. Roland MacDonald, member for Cornwall, having moved to rescind a rule of the House which prevented members from serving on more than one election Committee. After an animated debate, which lasted, as we have already said, more than three hours, the motion was carried by a majority of two

deem it our duty to notice one remarkable matter, of deep interest to the mercantile community. It is the state of the
present Bankrupt Law, by which a large class of men who
having been unfortunate in business and ceased to be traders
within the meaning of the Act, before the day in which it became law, in December, 1843, are apparently left wholly remediless. The law as it is construed here, (and in our judgment very properly) has not such a retrospective operation as
to embrace those who were not traders at or after its passing.
One who was a trader in, or since December, 1843, can be
absolved by the operation of the Act from all liabilities contracted up to his Bankruptcy. But the less fortunate, though
surely not more blameable merchant, who bad ceased to trade

Annual Meeting of the Toronto Board of Trainst., as office-bearers for the present year: PRESIDENT. - George P. Ridout. VICE PRESIDENT. - Joseph Workman. Committee. - John Mulli dland, H. Rowsell, D. Macdonell.

of York, for the manly and liberal course he pursued during the late elections in opposition to the Hon. Robert Baldwin. Mr. Qorbett's disinterested conduct prior, during, and since the contest, merits all praise, and such action will not, we are quite sure, be lost on the loyal freeholders of the Fourth Riding, whenever another opportunity offers of testifying their approbation of the man who boldly stood forward in time of need to do battle in their cause with the great gun of the Reform Association.—

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS. From the Ningara Chronicle we gather the following returns of Municipal Connections:—

Township of Niagara,—Messrs. Hamilton and Ball: the election of the former of these gentlemen was protested against on the ground of disqualification; as he was alleged to be actively the control of the second of

countable to the District for certain sums of money, and was, at the time, in receipt of a salary from the District funds.

Thorold —George Keefer, E.q. Grantham,—A. S. St. John, E.q. Guinsborough.—John McCollum, E.q. Willoughby .- James Cummings, Esq.

In addition to the above, the following local appointments have been conferred :-

Mr. Arthur Shaw, Assessor and Town Clerk for Niagara. Mr. Wm. Hepburne to be Collector, and Mr. W. E. Pointer to be Assessor and Town Clerk for Stamford. Mr. Wm. Helburne to be Collector, and Mr. W. E. Pointer of be Assessor and Town Clerk for Stamford.

The Brantford Courier reports the election of Dr. Digby as Municipal Councillor.

David S. Meguett, Sequett, to be a Commissioner of Bank's medicine property of the District of Brock.

The Rev. Thomas Green, Rev. R. McGill; W. H. Dickson, E. C. Campbell, and Daniel McDougall. Esquires, to be Members of the Board of Trustees for the Grammar School of the

Our Township officers for the present year are as follows: Joseph D. Clement, Town Clerk,

Joseph Gardner, Assessor, Hiram Phelps, Collector.—Brantford Courier.

THE "PILOT."—The following is not a bud specimen of Mr. Hincks's peculiar talent. We scarcely know which to admire most, the lie or the coolness with which it is put forth:-"The ministerial prints announce that a Peerage is about to be conferred on the Governor General of this province. This will not surprise our readers. This was a current rumour clared that he would give a peerage to the man who would upset for the abolition of Slavery, is kicking up a precious spree among the Southerners. Mr. Pickens, a most belligerent genesponsible Government in Canala."
What a pity it is, that Mr. Hincks did not make use of this

"current rumour" before, and that he should have left it till the present moment. A few months ago it would have been worth a fortune to him .- Montreal Transcript.

Mr. Young, Returning Officer of the late election, who had left this city for Boston, on his way to England, has returned, in consequence of his evidence being required, in case the House should determine to go into the petition presented again t the return of the Hons. Mr. Moffatt and Mr. De Bleury.—Ibid. left this city for Boston, on his way to England, has returned,

EXHUMATION OF A SKELETON. - We mentioned a week or two ago the exhumation of a male skeleton by some labourers employed in digging a foundation in this city, and that an examination of it led to the conclusion that the individual had perished by violence, and had been hastily interred to conceal a crime. We have since been put in possession of the medico-legal evidence on which the conclusion was come to. We think it can leave no doubt on the mind of any one who peruses it, and the care with which the circumstances were investigated, and the caution with which they are reasoned upon, does great credit to Dr. Hall. There can be no question that this skeleton is that of a murdered man, but the great difficulty is to form an approximate estimate of the period of interment, the process of decomposition going on at such very different rates under different circumstances of soil and depth of interment, human remains disappearing in some situations more rapidly in months, than in others in centuries. We think, if we may presume to give an opinion, that from the existence of the substance of the brain in such a form as to be recognized, the presumption is that the interment of the body is certainly not of older date than Dr. Hall conjectures, and very probably much more recent. Evidence turns up in a very extraordinary manner, and hopes ought not to be abandoned of the detection of the murderers, and perhaps these lines may meet the eyes of some one who recollects the disappearance of a friend of relative within the last five years.—Montreud Gazette, Jan. 7.

The Manag

tr. Small to be amended by the addition of research the sitting member to have by their unchristian temper.

It is not upon principles of justice or humanity that the levery reason to believe that the above is a correct statement of this unhappy affair. The deceased was intered yesterday, and

such Bills, if needful. The same member also introduced his Bill for the compulsory commutation of the feudal tenure, and with reference to the aspersions cast upon the Bishop in other objects leading to the extinction of all seignorial rights.

And with reference to the aspersions cast upon the Bishop in other objects leading to the extinction of all seignorial rights. And with reference to the aspersions cast upon the Bishop in other objects leading to the extinction of all seignorial rights. And with reference to the aspersions cast upon the Bishop in other objects leading to the extinction of all seignorial rights. And with reference to the aspersions cast upon the Bishop in other objects leading to the extinction of all seignorial rights. And with reference to the aspersions cast upon the Bishop in other objects leading to the extinction of all seignorial rights.

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And with reference to the aspersions cast upon the Bishop in the cast of the by sight; but they have a somewhat greasy feel and a had sound when two or three are jingled together — Mont. Courier. FIRE.—On the morning of S may last a fire broke out in

> "William Hiscox, - You have been indeted for the crime of wilful murder, and, after a full trial, the Jury have thought proper to find you guilty of Manslaughter only, and have also premeditated murder—committed under circumstances too plainly indicating a hear less and croel di-posi ion, reckiess of the consequences of a rash but deliberate act, which has consigned to an untimely grave one of your f-llow-creatures.— The Jury, however, in the exercise of a right which they un-

animated delate, which facted, as we have already soid, more than three hours, the motion was earried by a majority of two claims of the following Members,—Messrs. Papineau, M. Consisting of the following Members.—Messrs. Papineau, M. Consisting Members.—Messrs.—Messrs.—Papineau, M. Consisting Members.—Messrs.—Messrs.—Papineau, M. Consisting Members.—Messrs.—Messrs.—Papineau, M. Consisting Members.—Messrs.—Messrs.—Messrs.—Papineau, M. Consisting Members.—Messrs.—Messrs.—Messrs.—Papineau, M. Consisting Members.—Messr

be invested in your Petitioners, who, by their Charter of Incorporation, are entrusted with the entire management and control of the affairs of M'Gill College.

That the said Royal Institution for the advancement of learning, by setting up pretended claims of control over your petitioners, by withholding their pecuniary means, and by neglecting to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your to make the most of the College endowment, has reduced your to make the most of the College. resent Session.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected at the ty alone but it is, when short of the punishment of death, and in all ca public example, to prevent a repetition of the crime. In your case, I trust, it may be both for reformation and example—you have, indeed, much to repeat of—you have histened one of your fellow-creatures into the presence of his maker—his blood Commerce—John Math dand, H. Rowsed, D. Macconell, Peter Freeland, John Shaw, T. D. Harris, F. Whittimore, P. Paterson, W. L. Perrin, John Thompson, W. M. Henderson, James Beaty, R. H. Brett.—Ib.

FOURTH RIDING or York.—It affords us much pleasure to notice that a well-merited mark of respect has been shown to W. E. T. Corbett, Esq., by the Electors of the Fourth Riding of York, for the many and liberal course he pursued during the honesty in your dealings, and sobriety and industry in your habits, and as an affectionate husband and parent, but perhaps they never saw you under the exciting influence of unwarrantably defending yourself against the arm of justice.— Those are estimable traits of character which your witnesses have given you; and certainly in this unhappy transaction you have shown a firmness of purpose, and a resolute determination of conduct worthy of a far better cause, but it has stamped our character as that of one whom the law considers as 'reurdless of social duties, and fatally bent upon mischief.' entence of the Court is, that you, William Hiscox, be impri-oned three years, and be kept, during that time, at hard labour, n the House of Correction, in this County of Prince County.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Montreal, 11th January, 1845.

His Excellency the Governer General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:-Samuel B. Harrison, Esquire, to be Surrogate Judge, Home

District, in place of W. H. Blake, Esquire, resigned.

Samuel B. Harrison, Esquire, to be a Queen's Counsel, in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

David S. McQueen, Esquire, to be a Commissioner of Bank-

District of Niagera, The Rev. Arthur Palmer: John G. Grange, William Thompson and Robert Alling, Esquires; the Rev. George Smellic. Rev. Thomas Gibvey: James Webster, Esquire, and Docter Henry Orton, to be Members of the Board of Trustees for the Grammer School of the District of Wellington.

United States.

The introduction into the American Congress of Petitions tleman in the Legislature of South Carolina, introduced the following resolutions into the Scoate of that State, which passed unanimously. By this it seems that nullification is liketo be again the order of the day :-Resolved, unanimously,-That this Senate considers the re-

a decided step towards the subversion of our institutions, and the dissolution of this Union.

Resolved, unanimously,—That on this subject we admit no legislative power in Congress, and that such legislation will be in fact a dissolution of the Federal Compact.

Resolved, unanimously,—That if there should be legislation on this subject, by Congress, that the Government of this State in the Congress is the congress of the cong

State is hereby requested to call the Legislature together, in order to decide upon the mode and manner in which we shall preserve and defend our ancient rights and liberties.

SOCIETY. Dear Brethren, —The meeting of the Western District Clerical Society, which (D. V.) was appointed to be held at Chatham, on the first Wednesday of February next, is unavoidably postponed.

WM. RECHIE, Secretary.

relative within the last five years.—Montreal Gazette, Jan. 7.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Princess Street, in Griffintown, was,

Hebrew or German £1 5 0 per quarter. or 1844, as soon as practicable

J. G. BEEK LINDSAY, Secretary,

Rectory, Cornwall, 26th Dec., 1844.

NRS. CAMERON is prepared to give Lessons in SINGING and the PIANO FORTE, either at her own Lodgings or Cobourg, Divisim Street, Jan., 1845.

MR. MEREDITH. SURGEON DENTIST, FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, LATE OF NINGARA

EGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that he has made this City his residence, and, from long rience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its nches, hopes to merit a share of public patronage R. ferences to the following gentlemen: -Dr. Widmer, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Holder. Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845.

> BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

PARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received regularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the ndersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive en our agement, and especially as the past year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. ARMOUR & RAMSAY, of Montreal, have

Importers, Messrs. Annual Continuents fulfilled their engagements respecting them: -London Quarterly Review 1 2 0 per annum. Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) 1 10 0 Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 0 United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 0 Dublin University Magazine 6 1 10 0 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical Journal 1 12 Bell's World o' Fashion, (Mouthly)... 1 16 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. H. & W. ROWSELL.

TEA. WINE, LIQUOR, AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 66, KING STREET, TORONTO, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET. ATHIESON & MICHIE beg respectfully to aun unce MATHIESON & MICHIE beg respectively to the public, that they have commenced business in the above premises, where they have beid in an extensive Stock, the above premises, where they have beid in an extensive Stock, efully selected in the best markets, and on such tavourable terms as will be found to be advantageous to those who may

favour them with their patronage.

M. & M. would specially solicit Merchants and Families to examine their Stock, it being extensive and varied; and they nay rest assured that no house in the trade possesses greater facilities of serving their customers well. Toronto, January, 1845.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of get-ting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as pos-

Having a near relative in London, who devotes himself exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders ing executed with care and precision.
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED, ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC, nity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just FOR 1845,

MBELLISHED with a handsome STEEL ENGRAVING, (size 16 × 8 inches), of the NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

And containing a great variety of useful information, including a correct list of the Members of the present House of Assembly, &c. &c.,—forming both an useful and ornamental endage to the Office, Counting-House, &c. For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's.

urg; A. Davidson's, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; T. Craig's, London; Ram-ay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Armour & Ramsay's, and J. Walton's, Montreal;

H. & W. ROWSELL. NY Tryon 5 163, King-Street Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844.

Just Published, THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC, FOR 1845. PRICE SIXPENCE.

MONTAINING in addition to much other valuable information, a great variety of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, including correct lists of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in all parts of the world. Lists of the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Dioceses Quebec and Toronto, &c. &c.

For sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; by Gravely & Jackson, and Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg: Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. Mortimer, Picton; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; Thorne & Barwick, Holland Landing; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Wal-

ton, Montreal; and by the publishers.
H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, BOOKS.

IN HANDSOME BINDINGS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, SCHOOL PRIZES, &c. BLUNT'S History of the Reformation, bound in £

Tuckey Morocco, extra, with gilt edges, &c... 0 12
Cream of Scientific Knowledge, do. do. 0 9
Elizabeth, (French) do. do. 0 7 Histoire de Russie, (French) do. Cowper's Poems do.
Kirke White's Remains do.
Southey's Life of Nelson do. do. 0 8 9 do. 0 12 0 Croker's Fairy Legends do. do. 0 12 Greek Te-tament and Septuagint, 3 vols. do. 1 8 Life of Peter the Great, bound in call, extra, O Last days of Eminent Christians do 0

Shakspeare's Works, complete in 1 vol. 8vo. do. 1 J. Mant's Hist, of the Church of Ireland, 2 vols, 8vo. do. 3 7 dosheim's Ecclesiastical History, 4 vols. 8vo. do. 5 15 0 Bagster's Comprehensive Bible, 4to. do. The English Hexapla, shewing at one view the Greek

Text and the six most ce chrated English Translations of the New Testament, 4to, purple calf, Readings in Biography do. 0 11 Lardner's Treatise on Heat do. 0 10

Donovan's Chemistry do. 0 10
History of Switzerland do. 0 10 Walter Scott's History of Scotland, 3 vols. do. Milton's Paradise Lost do.

Mrs. Hofland's Tales—Patience, Decision, Modera-

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Members of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, resident in the District of Niagara, are hereby notified, that the next General Meeting of their District Branch Association, will be held, D.V., in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on Wednesday the 22d day of January, 1845 at 10 o'clock, A.M.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOUNG, CANADA

Apper Canada College

WILL RE-OPEN on the 6th January, 1845. J. P. DE LAHAYE, Collector Pro. Tem-Boarders FERMS: EXTRA CHARGES, (optional.)

Hebrew and German 2 0 0 " Dec. 16, 1844. 388-5 PORT HOPE SEMINARY. ARS AND MISS RYLEY'S Establishment for Young Ladies will re-open on Tuesday, the 14th of January. References are kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; J. D. Smith, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarke,

Esq., Bond Head. Parsonage House, Dec. 20, 1844. Situation wanted, as Governess. YOUNG LADY, who has been for some years accusin a family where the Children are young. Terms, &c. can be known on application. The most respectable references can be given. No objection will be made to a situation in Town, but the Country would be preferred. Letters (post-paid) addressed to T. Champion, Esq., 144,

King-Street, Toronto, will meet immediate attention. 2nd January, 1845. 390-5 GOVERNESS. LADY, accustomed to Terrion, wishes to obtain a

A LADY, accustomed to TUTTION, where to situation as DALLY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Thos. Champton, 144, King Street, Toronto.

388-tf BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON.

TERMS PER QUARTER: Music and a distribution of the distribution of 10 0

usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust 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 Gentlemen. 35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

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

MRS. HENDERSON begs leave to announce to her friends and the public, that she continues to receive as BOARDERS, a limited number of Boys attending the U. C. ege. A Tutor, if required, can be procured to attend in the Evenings. The Lord Bishop of Toronto; and The Hon, the Chief Justice. Queen Street, Toronto,

December, 1844.

TOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The Old Countryman, and Chumber's Edinburgh Journal, No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto

As the new volumes of these commence the beginning of the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844. 386-3m To the Ladies. 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 opportu

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS, together with a large supply of ELEGANT MILLINERY, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies.

6th Nov. 1844. WANTS A SITUATION, A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The most 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. SITUATION WANTED.

A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active business habits, is desirous of employment as Salesman and Crier to any Wholesale Establishment, or would prefer taking charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. Hall, Auctioneer, November, 1844. W ANTED IMMEDIATELY, an experienced workman as Tailor. Apply to

Cohourg, Nov. 28th. 1844. DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

A. MCMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. (37 Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Pulliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car-BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday the

13th January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of January inclusive By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL.

Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 23rd December, 1844. NOTICE

I S hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will be held at the Office of the Company, at Cobourg, on Monday the 3rd day of February next, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing that date. By order of the President W. H. KITTSON. Harbour Office. Cobourg, 2nd Jan., 1845.

BIRTH. At the Rectory, St. Catharines, on the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, of a daughter. MARRIED.

At Bytown, on the 7th instant, Helier Vavasour Noel, Esq., to Barbara Catherine, youngest daughter of William Clegg, Esq., of the Royal Engineer Department. DIED. At Peterboro', on the 27th ult., Helen Adelaide, daughter

of Thos. Benson, Esq., aged 2 years.
On the the 26th of Dec. last, William Wells, oldest son of the late George Longley, Esq., of Maitland, in the Township of Augusta, in his 19th year, after a protracted illness, which be bore with exemplary patience. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 16:

Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, rem. in full Vol. 8; Mr. J. McCall, do. Vol. 7; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; T. Saunders, Esq. rem.; Rev. J. Flood, rem.; Hon. J. Crooks; Rev. J. Wilson; Rev. W. Ritchie; H. Smith, Esq. add sub.; Rev. S. S. Strong, add. sub.; Rev. R. Blakey, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; J. Nimmo, Esq.; T. Champion, Esq. rem.; Rev. M. Burnham, rem.

COBOURG, CANADA.

© Our Travelling Agent will please communicate with us without delay. The last letter received, dated January 1.

HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XX.

SOMETHING VERY RIDICULOUS. What, I !- I love !- I sue !- I seek a wife !

For some months after the above conversation, Henry's visits at Weston were very frequent; and he ance and friendship only would account for. shortly discovered that when Rachel was present, his remarks were chiefly addressed to her; and that in different excursions with the Fords, his arm was alenced if any thing occurred to withdraw her from his I have done so without acquainting and consulting you. side. This went on for some time before he clearly however, who was better acquainted with these matters than her cousin, thought it right at length to give and convinced him, that unless he entertained serious | me, even if I did propose." thoughts of proposing to Rachel for his wife, he was and judgment, but in such a way as to shew Henry different question. And now let me speak seriously; of attending religious meetings, that he entirely negthat he had no alternative but to come at once to some for it is a very serious matter. In the first place, I lected his business, and ruined his family—a man so decision. It was a subject not to be treated lightly; think it your duty to ascertain what Mr. Ford thinks fond of hunting after popular preachers, that the saband he resolved to postpone any further visits at Wes- of your pretensions for his daughter. He is living in bath domestic arrangements of his family never occuton until he had made up his mind as to what he would a more expensive way than you can possibly afford, pied his thoughts. He would order his carriage to

almost insensibly gained his affections, and had become joys at home. Besides this, I fancy he holds his head was spending the time in seeking to satisfy his itching in a great degree essential to his happiness. I know above us who are actively engaged in trade, and pronot how it is, he thought within himself; Thave known bably might wish that his daughter should marry some for he would have grumbled at the sermon preached on her for many years, and yet until lately have never one who would give her what by the world is esteemed Mars hill, be worse than wasting that time in the next entertained a wish to cultivate any feelings beyond a more acknowledged position than you could give her. wine-vaults or pot-shop. This, however, is not relialtered, friendship is out of the question, -she must have you be quite sure as to Rachel Ford's religious he recollects that he lives in the world, that he has either return my love, or for the future we must part. opinions; observe, I wish to say nothing in disparage- worldly duties to perform according to the best of his And if she did return his love, was there no obstacle ment of them, beyond what I really think my duty to energies, and that the very fact of the non-performto their union? Yes; he could not but fear that you obliges me to say. From conversations which, at ance of these is an incontrovertible evidence that he Rachel's principles were by no means so firmly fixed different times, she has held with Mrs. Bradwell, I has as yet learned nothing effectually of the true oblias he should wish those of his wife to be. She had have reason to fear that she entertains some very er- gations of the Christian calling. but just escaped falling into infidelity; and although roneous opinions with regard to the Church; and if And is it not so in the navy? Is a man less couhe believed her doubts as to the truth of Christianity such be the case, it is impossible there could be any rageous because he fights taking God for his shield? were now past, and that she was really anxious to live real happiness between you, should you marry. I Is he necessarily a coward in an engagement, because as a consistent member of the Church, still there was ought, perhaps, to say that, for the last few months, he has entered it with prayer, and not with cursing? before he took any decisive step. Acting upon this opinions; but still, I should fear that her mind is un- been warring against the world and the flesh and the determination, he curtailed very much his visits to Wes- decided; and if so, you cannot be too careful in what devil? Is he the more apt to flinch from the prospect ton, although he did not entirely discontinue them; you do.' and when there, his attentions to her were rare and constrained, apparently rather the result of necessity advice, which he promised to follow; at the same time death? Is he more likely to quail at the storagy wind than of inclination.

conduct; but had no idea as to the cause that produced were now, and had for some time been, receiving in- against the rock, because he has found everlasting seit. She feared she had offended him by some foolish struction from Mr. Milles, and were in regular atten- curity in the rock of ages? And yet we know that remark, or in some other way; but yet Henry was not dance at the vicarage. a person to take offence at trifles. Indeed she had frequently observed him pass over real injuries, and in vicar seldom mentions such matters; it looks well." a few hours after apparently forget that he had at all

her ideas of his change in conduct were either fanciful, educated, and, as far as you can judge, highly princi-

or if real, he had doubtlessly good and suffcient rea- pled." son for the course he was taking. but thought it better to follow it so far as to refrain describe. And if her opinions in Church matters are from seeking any explanation from Henry. In conse- correct, there is no girl whom I would prefer seeing quence of this, some time clapsed, during which a cool- your wife. But depend upon it, Henry, that whatever ness gradually arose between them. When Henry the world at large may think about it, there is very came to Weston, his conversation was chiefly addressed little probability of real happiness between married to Charles, who was now deeply engaged in studying persons of different religious persuasions. Each wishes the works of some of our best English divines; and to go to his or her place of worship; there are perpetwhen he did approach Rachel for the purpose of ad- ual differences of opinion as to the way in which the dressing her, which was seldom, his remarks were such, children shall be educated; and a hundred other things that any thing like conversation was out of the ques- of a like nature. Besides, just picture to yourself the tion; -and yet, in spite of all his resolutions, and his deep sorrow you, as a Churchman, must always expedetermination not to see her excellence, Henry's fears rience, if your wife, the chief object of your affections gradually subsided; and whether from wishes or con- on earth, is living in schism. I can scarcely conceive victions, he certainly began to think that she was as a greater trial than such a thing as this." high principled as she was amiable. It becomes us to "Well," said Henry, "I will only say, that I shall civil and attentive to Rachel. His renewed attentions | them over." at first, naturally enough, she received very coldly, but afterwards, as was also natural, more kindly. In fact, duced. to make a long story short, they were falling-for I

indeed; Henry in love, how very ridiculous!"

he must not steal a march upon his godfather."

often up at Weston with the Fords now."

he had been there of late rather frequently.

Henry admitted that it was.

interesting conversation with Charles.

"Yes, with Rachel also."

with a smile.

the case?"

suppose it is a fall-in love. The effects of this became shortly apparent to Millicent Bradwell. Henry was low-spirited and absent, and was perpetually finding out some excuse or other for walking up to the Hall.

She saw how it was long before her husband did; but The supposition is absurd—the existence of such a not feeling quite sure upon the matter, did not like to thing impossible. Consider the usual recklessness of raise unnecessary suspicions. In a quiet way, however, our seamen; the incalculable injury they have done she used to have her sly remarks at Henry, and told to the Christian cause in other lands by their ungodhim occasionally that he looked very pale, and had a liness. Visit our sea-ports: witness a ship paid off. great deal of business at Weston, &c. Henry blushed Observe the licentious misuse of money; the triumph usually, but said nothing. He did not like to confess; of vice; the hard-gained earnings of months, or even for besides his uncertainty as to the state of Rachel's years, squandered in a very few days or hours. How affections, he felt that it was by no means improbable can we look, then, for religion or godliness among men that Mr. and Mrs. Ford would place an insurmountable of such habits? (Of course these remarks do not apbarrier to their union. Once or twice he thought he ply to the officers, nor to any class indiscriminately.) would tell Bradwell; but when the opportunity came | And yet wherein consist the absurdity and the impos of doing so, he felt alarmed and shy, and so kept his sibility that religion and vital godliness should be At length, when his visits were become a mat- found in the navy? Proofs innumerable may be atter of daily occurrence, Bradwell's eyes opened, and he tested of the bravest and most honoured of those who began to think that it was possible that Henry might have fought their country's battles, who have been entertain feelings somewhat similar to such as had pos- eminent for true piety, who have uniformly conducted sessed him some twenty or thirty years ago. With themselves, even in an atmosphere confessedly little these views his wife concurred, and explained what calculated to foster and cherish Christian feeling and "It is very extraordinary," he remarked, "that I of Christ. Bad as the state of our navy once wasdid not observe this before; be certainly does go to the and it is to be feared it is bad enough still-it has, Hall every day, and I have caught him once or twice nevertheless, possessed its seven thousand who have writing verses in the counting-house. Very good joke, not bowed the knee to Baal; who have been enabled, "You did not think so once," observed his wife, "No," he said, "I was young and foolish then .-Well, well, he is young now; but I'll look after him; the fleet. Gambier-the name ever must be regarded Having made this resolution, on the following morning, at breakfast, he began: "Henry, you are very foremost to fight the battles of his Lord. Long, long

with the exception of a short period, as we have seen. darkness into marvellous light. There was nothing, therefore, very extraordinary in It has appeared to me that the situation in the mi-Henry's visits to Weston; on the present occasion, nistry which I should the most dislike to fill, would however, Bradwell's remark raised a blush in Henry's be that of a chaplain in the navy; but this may be face, and he hesitated a little, while he admitted that an unwarranted prejudice. It certainly may not afford so many comforts as a snug rectory; but it may, and "Rather frequently," repeated Bradwell, with a possibly will, afford many more opportunities for usesmile. "I don't know what you call rather frequently, fulness. And if a man is really devoted to his work, but I believe you have been there every day for the and has conscientiously embarked in his Master's last month. I call that very frequently. Eh, is such cause, for the setting forth of his glory and the good "Then, I suppose," said Bradwell, "you have some attraction there?" Henry's countenance assumed a somewhat darker few congenial souls with whom he could delight to tinge, (do not let the reader misunderstand me-it was hold converse, are not many of the clergy, in country not an angry tinger) while he said, that Weston was a districts especially, compelled with reluctance to advery pleasant house; Mr. and Mrs. Ford were very mit the fact; for they are too often appointed to situkind; and he had latterly been often engaged in very ations, which they are necessitated to fill, where the

"Come, then," said Bradwell, "you must forgive faint not. me, Henry, for probing a little deeply into this matter, I have often heard naval chaplains declare that they for which the great love I bear you must be my excuse. have uniformly met with the utmost respect to their

weary in well-doing, we shall in due season reap if we

Ford has been the attraction at Weston?" the truth in all cases, and especially to you; I will

are engaged to her?"

ways offered to her, and great disappointment experi- rived at that; I have not proposed, nor indeed should saw to what his attentions were tending. Miss Croft, I fancy you have gone a good long way, as the phrase grows lax in the performance of his worldly duties. is, without consulting me."

him a hint, which at once opened his eyes to the truth, have; and yet I am not sure that Rachel would accept investigation. It will be found that erroneous views

and perhaps would not like that Rachel should be de- one church and then to another, without ever recol-Rachel, he could not help confessing to himself, had prived of any of those comforts and luxuries she en- lecting that his coachman or footman might, while he

Rachel perceived at once the alteration in Henry's | Charles Ford, and stating that both he and his sister | both sure and stedfast;" or that he will be dashed

"This," said Bradwell, "I was not aware of, as the other, cowardice and religion are allied.

"I know," continued Henry, "that love is said to be blind, and that, under existing circumstances, I am She resolved to speak to him on the subject, and ask perhaps not the best person in the world to give an whether she had really done any thing to annoy him. unprejudiced opinion of Rachel's qualities, but I think This her cousin advised her not to do; saying, that you will admit that she is a very superior girl, well

"Yes," answered Bradwell, "I must admit that, Rachel was not altogether satisfied with this advice, in these respects, the object of your choice is what you

say, that these convictions were founded on good and feel much obliged by your calling on the Vicar, and sufficient grounds. He observed that she was walking consulting him on these matters; and I promise, that along hand in hand with her brother, to a full assu- what you and he decide upon as the proper course for rance of Catholic truth; and that Mr. Milles had now me, I will follow. Whatever my wishes are, I feel that admitted her to the holy Communion, a matter which I owe this duty to my godfather and my priest, and Cash, they feel confident their prices will rule as low weighed much with him, as he knew the vicar was very I am willing to pay it .- And now let us turn to anoparticular in such things. All this had its effect, and ther matter, on which there is less prospect of our difin consequence, his diurnal visits to Weston were re- fering in opinion—the new church. Mr. Solid has commenced, and he again took opportunities of being sent the building-plans; so, if you please, we will look

To this Bradwell assented; and the plans were pro-

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE NAVY. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

Religion in the navy! Vital godliness on board ship! principles, in a manner such as becometh the gospel boldly and unflinchingly, to confront vice, to resist temptation, and to set before others an example of beautiful consistency. And this among all ranks in the service, from a Gambier to the lowest seaman in as one of the poblest in Britain's peerage. Gambier -the foremost to fight the battles of his country, the will that name be had in remembrance—and deser-Henry had been in the habit of going up frequently vedly-in our navy; probably longer still by those to Weston from the time that the Fords went there, who, through his instrumentality, were brought out of

of his fellow-creatures, a naval appointment may be by no means ineligible. A seaman's soul is surely as as the salvation of a squire. If a naval chaplain finds society is of a character with which no right feeling "Perhaps," added Bradwell slily, "with Rachel man would for a moment have a desire to mingle. The grand point is to follow the leadings of God's Henry saw there was nothing for it but to confess; providence, so far as we think we can discover them, he therefore, after a moment's consideration, replied, and then set about our work, in faith that if we be not

I suppose I may infer from your manner that Rachel ministerial office, as well as to themselves personally; that they have rarely witnessed, in their immediate "Yes," said Henry; "it is right that I should speak | presence, any thing gross or revolting; that, often in conversations with seamen, they have discovered a retherefore frankly admit that I have a very great regard | ligious tone of feeling on which they had little calcufor Rachel, and that my feelings towards her are of a lated; and that they could number many with whom warmer and more tender nature than our long acquaint- -though in widely different spheres of life-they could take sweet counsel together, and whom they "Am I to understand," asked Bradwell, "that you trust at the last to meet in that sure and certain haven, when the din of war will be heard no more, and "No," said Charles smiling, "I have not quite ar- the raging of the tempest shall have sunk into a calm quietness and assurance for ever.

There is a very common notion in the world, that, "Perhaps not," replied Bradwell, with a smile, "but the moment a man becomes seriously religious, he It is very true such instances may be adduced in vast "Well," said Henry, "I fear I must admit that I numbers, but they will not bear the scrutiny of strict of religion and of human responsibility have been the "That you will propose," observed Bradwell, "I do cause of this; and that to the individual's weakness, acting dishonourably in continuing his visits any longer. not doubt, nor do I feel much doubt as to Rachel's ac- and not to religious principles, his inconsistency is to Miss Croft's remarks were made with great delicacy cepting you; but what Mr. Ford may say to it, is a be attributed. I have known a man, indeed, so fond FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, those of friendship towards her; but now the case is But beyond all this, and far more important, I would gion. The religious man lives above the world; but

enough in her late conduct to make Henry pause her expressions betray a considerable change in her Does he fight his foe less resolutely, because he has of death, because he has been accustomed to meditate Henry thanked Bradwell very kindly for his paternal on His almighty power who overcame the sharpness of nentjoning to him the conversations he had held with and tempest, because he has "an anchor of the soul there is a very prevalent notion that, some how or

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotis and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church." BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS. KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paver and on Parchment

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS, KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, relected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for use in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found-Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Musins. 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, erfumery, 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. A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes.

Cobourg, November, 1844.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he atters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continu

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

of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock

N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete

assortment of

DRY GOODS. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. BENJAMIN CLARK.

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

B. C.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT. EASTON & WRIGHT. Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods.

GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. KING STREET, COBOURG, ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg R 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. In purchasing their heavy Stock of Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. 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 NIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their inter-100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS,

Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

NEW FALL AND WINTER 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 GOODS, 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. 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.

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.

Also,—A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which ne is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable

r. and on moderate terms. P.S.-A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord Sc. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c.

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

Toronto, May 13, 1844. No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

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

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has a received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortent of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

J. H. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR,

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

Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

853-tf

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

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking "xecuted

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. JOHN HART.

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

Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trus by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance EMPORIUM.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W. H. EDWOODS. HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage. Also, a Room for the accor dation of Ladies and Children He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes

f the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for

the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has No. 4. VICTORIA ROW.

punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

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

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c. Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. SMITH & MACDONELL,

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

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, corner of king and church streets. Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto. ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co MR. GRANT,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. 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. Toronto, November, 1844.

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. 353-tf 369 Toronto, April, 1844.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED 262-tf

July 14, 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

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

191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. OWEN. MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS. KINGSTON. AND KING STREET, TORONTO. T. & M. BURGESS.

MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 128, KING STREET. TORONTO. F. H. HALL.

AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. BUCK'S STONE BUILDING, KING STREET. BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BULDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.
TERMS:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at

the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

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

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

FOR SALE. THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR
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CHER, 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 necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

every particular.
"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toront of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-barbours of

that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent con of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed.

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and April, 1844. FOR SALE, 326-tf IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One- THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY I fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly

opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobo Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHIENEX BETTERS.

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

IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.

Arute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Affections of the Bladder and Kidnewe Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

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

Immard Fever.

Impard Fever.

Impard Fever.

Impard Fever.

Immard Fever.

Impard Fever. ver fails to eradicate entire the effects of Mercury infir ious Cholic and Serous.

sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats. Nervous Debility. Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Organic Affections. Palpitation of the Heart. Painter's Cholic. ONSUMPTION. Used with Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original propriet Dropsies.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines im-

mediately. Eruptions of the Skin. ed with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Me-FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head. For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL,

GENERAL DEBILITY. existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain. THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD,

AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BIT-TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every post-paid.

patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony Street, New York.

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

J. M. GROVER.

tually expelled by these medi-cines. Parents will do well to

DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY. A SERIES OF CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, adapted A for Popular Reading, on the principles of the English Church and Constitution. Suited for Presents, Class Books, Lending Libraries, &c. &c.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street. Toronto, December, 1844. BOOKS PERMANENT CATALOGUE OF 1....
PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
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Leslie's Method with the Deists
Ditto with the Jews.
Peers's Companion for the Aged
Wilson's (Bp.) Knowledge and Practice of Christianity
Ditto Select Sermons NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River
Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page
of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesdax Evening, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at
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Terms:—Only £2 10s, on each lot required down, the

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> For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society The Second Annual Report

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, f the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and n whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, and Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

ALSO,

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Adopted the Twenty-third of October, 1844;

CARDS FOR THE USE OF COLLECTORS. JUST RECEIVED. At the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-Street, Toronto,

BRAVEN'S HELP TO CATECHISING.

QUESTIONS UPON SCRIPTURE HISTORY. Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL. WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st. 1844.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. John McMurrich, John Doel.

Charles Thompson, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie. Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid.

July 5, 1843.

The Church

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yearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C. W.

** No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, accompanied (Post-Paid) with a remittance of all arrears in full.