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BOURG

COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1845.

poetry.

[For the following poem we are indebted to the Gospel Messenger. It is stated to have been written by a young Lady only sixteen years of age, a pupil of the Utica Female Academy. To our mind it evinces a very high order of poetic talent. ED. CH.]

WATER. Where does the water spring, gladsome and bright? Here in the leafy grove, Bubbling in life and love, Born of the sunshine, up leaping to light,
Waked in its pebbly bed,
When the still shadow's fled, Gushing, o'erflowing, down tumbling, for flight. Where does the water flow? where glides the rill? Now 'neath the forest shade, Then in the grassy glade, Dancing as freely as child of the hill, Bright cascades leaping,

Silver brooks creeping,
Wearing the mountain, and turning the mill. Where does the water dwell, powerful and grand? Here, where the ocean foam Breaks in its rock-ribbed home, Dashing, land-lashing, up-bounding, wrath-spanned;
Anon, sweetly sleeping,
Soft dimples o'er creeping,
Like a babe on its mother's breast, soothed by her hand.

Where smiles the dewdrop the night-shadows woo? Where the young flowrets dip, Leaving each perfumed lip; Close in the rose's heart, loving and true; Poised on an emerald shaft,
Where never sunbeam laughed,
Deep in the dingle—the beautiful dew!

Where glows the water pledge, given of old?
'Tis dropped down from God's throne,
When the shower is gone,
A chain of pure gems, linked with purple and gold;
In Eden-hues blushing, With infinity gushing,
A line from the Book of Life, its lore half untold.

The bright bow of promise; the signet of power; The crown of the sky; The pathway on high; Whence angels bend to us when darksome clouds lower, Breathing so silently, Kindly and truthfully

Oh! their wings for a shield, in the wrath-bearing hour! Then we'll love the threads lacing our beautiful world, Tangling the sun-beams,
Laughing in glorious gleams;
The wavelets all dimpled, and the spray-tresses curled:
The tear on the flower's breast; The gem in the ocean's crest; And the ladder of angels, by rain-drops impearled.

BLANCHE.

A DISCOURSE

FEBRUARY, 1845, VEN. GEORGE O'KILL STUART, A.M., LL.D., Archdeacon of Kingston and Rector of St. George's Church. PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE CONGREGATION.

through our Lord Jesus Christ.—1 Cor. xv. 57.

ect for the present discourse, that will accord with the to injure none. entiments and feelings we have recently entertained midst of the Fathers of the Hamlet, whose graves suring it from the immoderate cares, anxieties, and man.

Upon a sudden and unexpected reverse from pros- approach of death and in the hour of dissolution. Perity to adversity, his conduct is marked or distin-

the author, claims our regard and perusal on account world? of the principles of religion therein contained, and the beloved relations. Moreover, in addition to this aid ascension of our Saviour confirm these consolatory bled to have peace with God, to enjoy hope of everhelp, we can take to ourselves the whole of the assurances.

ercy through faith in Jesus Christ. Powerfully operated on the mind of Job: the gloom Ghost. some times he had appeared ready to despair; but through our Lord Jesus Christ.' here he witnessed a good confession, declared the We believe, and there are intimations and discove-

ham was, I am.' He believed, also, that he would in Christ shall all be made alive. the dust of the earth; and that at the last day he resurrection after crucifixion and death on the cross. | an age when most youths are scarcely emancipated

the house appointed for all the living."

life better ada inspire pious feel and feeling of heart that will secure to us composure, thus spoken he cried with a loud voice: 'Lazarus! has produced. peace, and hope, at the hour of death and moment of come forth." earth to heaven.

upright, and good man, and a sincere Christian, who feet and worshipped him." that we may die the death, of the righteous.

above his contemporaries and others in the honorable But death and the grave are conquered enemies, and tation. ambition to serve God, and to do good to man.

I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to the house appointed for all the living.—Job xxx. 23.

We left him a Fellow of College at Oxford. In all, not only labour after it with all our hearts.

We left him a Fellow of College at Oxford. In all, not only labour after it with all our hearts. a state of existence in another world, affords a sub- ble ambition to do all the good within his ability, and py eternity.

—he was regular and punctual in their observance. good examples, that soothe and elevate the soul, the glory of God, and of advancing the happiness of gyman who attended him to read the Resurrection of held to be a key to character.

struction in godliness and righteousness the trials and for the goodness and mercy of God in his creation, peace with God.' He then took leave of his friends some of the bishoprics. example of a pious and good man, who had experienced preservation, and redemption. It is his desire and aim and the family, saying something kind to all; not forthe vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity, to whom to fear God, and to love him with all his heart, with getting the humblest member of his household; after wealth and the blessing of a numerous family, he is The temptations that lead to a forgetfulness of God breath, and fell asleep in Jesus. represented to have been a perfect and upright man, must be overcome. Piety to God, embracing the love

expostulation could have been more expressive of his having cultivated and cherished piety towards God, God give us grace to follow his example." unility and gratitude in prosperity, or of his patience and having exhibited a Christian temper and behaviour I now conclude by quoting the last words of your

ions of piety expressed. The religious wisdom uncertainty of life should be followed by firm resolu- for the first time have to seek them.' administer to our improvement and consolation if tions of increased circumspection and persevering vigi-Same has been made frequently the subject of our lance in the Christian course; for "this corruptible ment, though dead, yet speaketh in the legacy and meditations. We shall be able, and ready to bear must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put testimony left us; in his faith and example, for our with resignation and hope, with fortitude and compo- on immortality. They who have sown to the Spirit benefit and improvement. May we at the hour of sure, the death and departure of our nearest and most will reap life everlasting." The resurrection and death, when our souls shall be required of us, be enabled.

The piety and virtue of Job rested on faith in a strengthen us against the fears of death, and enable good cheer, I have overcome the world." Amen. Redeemer to come, who was shadowed forth in the us by the grace of God and energy of faith to triumph Thes, rites, and ceremonies of the Church, under the over the king of terrors. May every spectacle and Old Testament dispensation, and who was predicted exhibition of the mortality of man lead and constrain by the prophets of old, that he should come to save us to reflect upon our near and approaching dissoluthe world. "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and tion; and more especially at this time, when he is that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; gone who was highly distinguished among us, and who and though after my skin, worms destroy this body, in his several stations was always prepared and ready

doubt that he was even at that time a living Redeemer, For since by man came death; by man also came the powerful abilities. which accords to the words of Jesus: 'Before Abra- resurrection of the dead. For as in Adam all die, so

woman to bruise the serpent's head, while his own heel is confirmed, in the declarations and assurances of our scholarship fell vacant at Corpus Christi College, Ox- have so universally succumbed. should be crushed; that after his resurrection he Saviour; in the resurrection of Lazarus from the tomb, ford. Young Phillpotts was the youngest of six canwould stand up as the first fruits of them that sleep in at the powerful call of the Redeemer; and in his own didates, and won. He thus entered the university at

would appear as the Judge of the world, to raise the Hear the consolatory declarations and assurances of from the tender cares of the mother. In four years ductive of good | rection of damnation."

Lazarus, to which by his gestures he paid great atten-

And he adds: "Though he slay me, yet will I trust comfort and brighter hopes of future happiness than counsel and exhortation. His last words in public at the hour of death; when we supplicate forgiveness | are fresh in my remembrance, and seem even now to of Job, and developed in the book ascribed to him as the spirits of just men, made perfect in the heavenly erned by Faith and Love to him. That is the way

Christian panoply for meeting the awful and interestMay a conviction of these truths, and a consciousrounding mourners in the words of our Saviour, being ing change from life to death, by trusting in God's ness that we have walked in obedience to the precepts of Christian obligation through faith in Christ, "In the world ye shall have tribulation; but be of

THE BISHOP OF EXETER. (From The Britannia.)

More than twenty years have now elapsed since Dr. writer, some would say partisan—as a diocesan up- ferment.

ment; and it was cunningly and unscrupulously taken | ing in the Lord."

The young divine? among them. What was the conduct of the solemn and impressive event, stated the him. What was the conduct of the solemn and impressive event, stated the him. What was the conduct of the solemn and impressive event, stated the him. What was the conduct of the solemn and impressive event, stated the him.

suffering in numberless and various forms. Elevated anxiety for worldly objects and interests must be supone who, in the language of Scripture, feared God, and of man, is the first of Christian graces, and becomes was such a character! a life adorned by almost every land than many of those who were the more open and circumstances of things; their eyes with the infinite scriptural standard. the source of firm hope and sweet consolation at the human virtue; a death animated by faith, and sooth avowed enemies of all concession. In 1825, on the variety of colours; their smell with the most exquisite ed by peace. The direction of the great Apostle to appearance of Charles Butler's well-known book on odours that every thing shall send forth; and their A PREDICTION OF NAPOLEON'S DOWN-Let us, my brethren, be careful through life, amidst Peter, how well he obeyed, 'to be ready to every good the Roman Catholic Church, he addressed to that ears with the melodious harmony of all things, moving Buished by the graces or virtues of humility, patience, its unavoidable cares and occupations, to become pre- work, to repeat evil of no man; to be no brawler; eminent writer a series of letters, which at once drew and working together for the advancement of God's and resignation. Amidst calamity and suffering, no pared and to be ready to meet death, arising from our but gentle, shewing all meekness to all men.' May the attention of the public towards him. What was glory and their happiness. But these bodily pleamore remarkable, and infinitely more valuable as a sures shall not terminate in their senses, but pass

emerged from his temptations in the extremity of his successive revelations of God's will and man's salvaafflictions; even as the expiring Jesus, when the intion, from Adam to the advent of our Saviour, by
scarcely be matter of surprise that he has made himtion, from Adam to the advent of our Saviour, by
scarcely be matter of surprise that he has made himtion, from Adam to the advent of our Saviour, by
scarcely be matter of surprise that he has made himtion, from Adam to the dominant ward sufferings were over, exclaimed: 'It is finished; whom, in the gospel, life and immortality was brought self some enemies. He has also rendered himself oband, Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit. 'I to light. The dispensation of grace and truth by noxious to much criticism, honestly intended, but party and to the current of public opinion. The that my Redeemer liveth.' The promised seed Jesus Christ embraced the present state and future which has resulted in opinions not hostile to himself, Irish national education scheme met with his hearty of the woman who was to assume the nature of man, destiny of man: his accountability, his recovery from but decidedly adverse to his public proceedings.— detestation and obstinate obstruction. The Irish

scious that he embraced the promise of his coming, connected with the life and example of our Saviour, one who would not be ready to proclaim that the no one has it received such fatal blows, because from his own life was fashioned, and do not, I believe, deand expected salvation through him. He had no embraces all that is necessary to man's salvation.— Bishop of Exeter is a man of remarkable learning and so powerful an assailant, as from the Bishop of Exe-His talents were developed at a very early age. where he has stood forth as the champion of what he somewhat tinged with mysticism—a disease almost In the year 1791, when he was only fourteen years of believed to be right, against the views of his own peculiar to those who inhabit the highest regions, and stand at the latter day upon the earth; that in the Christ is the Saviour of man, and the conqueror of age, and after he had been educated at the college party, and, above all, against the spirit of compromise breathe the purest atmosphere of devotion. The refulness of time he would appear as the seed of the death. This fact is proved, and the comfortable truth school at Gloucester, of which place he is a native, a and expediency to which statesmen of the present day ligion of this manual is doubtless the religion of the

HAPPINESS OF THE REDEEMED. (From the Works of Bishop Beveridge.)

RULES FOR A HOLY LIFE. (From "Pearson's Life of Archbishop Leighton.")

was assured that this Redeemer of sinners, who ranin heaven. The Old Testament, containing a divine exercised their judgment on his career—and they are the strongest terms. The poor-law, adopted as it has cessary. It is impossible to read them without conbeaus amid its ruins, and bring forth from the earth them from the grave and restores them to their revelation, was preparatory and introductory to the a minority as compared with the others who admire been and defended by the Tory party, has been from ceiving a great opinion of the sanctity of the mind which it has overshadowed the promises of greater forfeited inheritance, was his Redeemer: he was con- Christian religion, whose history, with its doctrines, and respect him—it would be difficult indeed to find the first the object of his utter abhorrence. From from which they issued. They are the rules by which spring.

ter. Minor instances innumerable might be adduced ments. Yet they need to be read with caution, being bible: but then it is pushed into abstractions, in the pursuit of which an ordinary mind would be embarrassed and utterly discouraged-abstractions which go beyond what the method of Christ and his apostles authorizes, or is compatible with the constitution of dead, destroy the earth, and to complete the redemp- our Redeemer: "I am the Resurrection and the Life: after he took the degree of B.A., and obtained the Being made perfect both in soul and body, they live our nature, and the frame of society resulting from he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall chancellor's prize for an essay on the influence of re- continually in a state of perfect security from all man- that constitution. It is one incomparable excellence "I know that thou wilt bring me to death, and to he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me ligious principle on the mind. He was also elected a ner of trouble and molestation. If it was possible for of the religion of Jesus Christ that it does not stand shall never die. All that are in their graves shall Fellow of Magdalene College. Thus Dr. Phillpotts, them to meet with any such thing there, as usually aloof, and call those who would embrace it into wilds There is no ______ midst the occurrences of human come forth: they that have done good to the resurrec- in the early developement of his powers, ranks with disturbs corrupt mortals upon earth, they could not and solitudes; but it enters our habitations, eating sentiments, to tion of life, and they that have done evil to the resur- some of the most remarkable instances of precocity be affected with it, in that there is nothing within them and drinking, in the form and with the affections of on record. Unlike them, however, he retained his capable of perturbation. But there is no fear of that; our nature; it mingles its pure and peaceful and beliving, than the death of our relatives and friends .- Hear also the prayer of our Lord at the tomb of distinction long after the period of early youth had there is nothing either within them or without them, nignant influences with all the various commerce of We unavoidably, in the discharge of a solemn and Lazarus: "And Jesus lifted of his eyes and said: passed away. His mind grew with his body's growth, that can ever be any trouble to them: their souls be- life; and it converts man to holiness without displasalutary duty, make a transition from our meditations 'Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And and the same superiority of talent which enabled him ing made perfect, they can never act or think contrary cing him from his proper sphere, or disturbing any of on the event to a communion with our own hearts, and I know that thou hearest me always; but because of to distance his youthful competitors made him at no to the will of God, nor otherwise than just as he would those relations which arise out of his civil and domesoffer up a prayer to God for the aid of the Holy Spirit, the people that stand by I said it, that they may be- very remote period of his after life a formidable oppo- have them; they never mistake in their opinion, nor tic condition. Leighton has not in these particulars thereby enabling us to acquire the disposition of mind lieve that thou hast sent me.' And when he had nent to some of the most distinguished men this age fail in their judgment, nor think so much as a vain followed so closely as might have been wished in the thought: they are never surprised with any accident, track of the great Author of Christianity. Perhaps In the year 1829 a very violent and general clam- nor fall into any inadvertency, nor have cause to say, it is the exclusive prerogative of a wisdom, calm and dissolution. It is truly a painful reflection that ex- Hear also the fact of the Resurrection of our Lord; our was raised against Dr. Phillpotts, which has in- "I did not think it:" they never choose the evil be- comprehensive as God's, to exhibit a system which amples of mortality in general, and the frequent deaths "And the angel answered and said unto the women, sensibly affected his reputation ever since. He had fore the good, nor the worse before the better, nor shall raise debased man to the highest perfection of among us, have not power sufficient to awake salutary 'Fear not ye, for I know that ye seek Jesus which been for some years regarded as a leading champion have the least inclination to it: their passions are which he is capable, without deranging the order and attention, accompanied by solemn reflections, and was crucified. He is not here, for he is risen, as he of the Protestant cause, against the advances of Ro- never out of order, never turbulent or irregular, but economy of the present world. When good men, even thereby exciting fixed resolutions of amendment of life, said. Come see the place where the Lord lay; and man Catholicism on the one hand, and infidelity on always fixed upon their proper objects, in such a man- with the bible before them, set themselves to draw out unless marked and distinguished by circumstances to go quickly and tell his disciples that he is risen from the other. But on the introduction of the Emanci- ner as is proper for them. So that they live without rules for the conduct of the soul, they are apt to overimpress them on our minds, to raise our affections to the dead; and behold he goeth before you into Gali- pation Act it was ascertained that the measure had all manner of offence, both towards God, and towards step the simplicity and wise reserve of scripture; and things above, and to carry us in mind and heart from lee: there shall ye see him.' And they departed received his sanction; and, when so shortly after he one another, and every one towards himself too; their by too minute and peremptory an application of prinquickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy, was elevated to the bishopric, an universal outcry was consciences having nothing to say against them, for ciples, which the blessed Jesus, with exemplary ten-John Solomon Cartwright, sixth son of the late and did run to bring his disciples word. And as raised against him. It was commenced by a portion anything they ever think, or speak, or do: they are derness and prudence, left it to each individual to ap-Honorable Richard Cartwright, and twin-brother of they went to tell his disciples, Jesus met them, say- of the Conservative party, who denounced him as apprehensive of no danger, nor have any cares or fears ply, they sometimes bring a snare upon the conscience, the late Rev. Robert David Cartwright; a talented, ing, 'All hail!' and they came and held him by the having sold his principles for ecclesiastical prefer- upon them, for their "hearts are always fixed, trust- relax altogether the tottering knees, and lead ardent or melancholy spirits into dangerous subtleties. I moved in a high and conspicuous sphere of action, and Soon after the death and resurrection of our Sa- up by the Whigs, who saw an opportunity thereby of Neither are their bodies ever out of tune: they are must own myself suspicious of the consequences of sustained several distinguished offices in this Province, viour he ascended into Heaven; thereby accomplish- damaging the political character of a powerful an- never hungry, nor thirsty, nor weary, nor sleepy, nor so enhancing upon scripture, and of constructing a model, hath in his death, amidst the general mourning and ing and completing the redemption of man, securing tagonist. From that time forward this calumny has much as dull or heavy: their heads are never clouded, which at first sight strikes the eye as being something lamentation, warned us of the mortality and destiny of to him pardon of sin, the influences and gifts of the more or less influenced the estimation in which the their hearts never ache, their senses never decay, nei- more lofty and spiritual than is set forth in the sacred man, awakened in us holy reflections, and produced in Holy Spirit, and his restoration to everlasting life in bishop has been held; so much so that the determin- ther is the whole or any part ever subject to sickness, records. The aim at gratuitous refinements in spius firm and fixed resolutions to live the life, in order Heaven, upon repentance towards God, and faith in ed course since taken by him against the Irish Edu- or pain, or any the least indisposition whatsoever: rituality requires the control of a very sober judgment our Lord Jesus Christ. Death does and will succeed cation scheme, the Irish Church Bill, and the Poor- they never lament nor weep for any thing; for "God and a deep humility, to prevent its being injurious to His character, qualifications, religious graces, and in his enuity against the true and sincere christian, law, has been attributed to a desire for popularity, shall wipe all tears from their eyes: and there shall sound religious practice; for there is danger of the moral virtues, entitled him to a merited pre-eminence and enclose his body for a season in the silent grave. and a wish to patch up, as it were, a damaged repu- be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither substance of Christian piety flying off under too inshall there be any more pain, for the former things tense a process of sublimation. When men, instead and Christian career he pursued through life. He shall be destroyed. "Rejoice not against me," may An observation of the early career of Dr. Phillpotts are passed away." While they were upon earth they of diligently forming themselves to that plain and palwas truly the disinterested and independent patriot; a the Christian say: "Rejoice not against me, O mine sufficiently contradicts this charge. It would seem were always in one sort of trouble or other, in mind, pable goodness which it is the drift of the gospel to true lover of his country, its government and its insti- enemy: when I fall, I shall arise; when I set in dark- that throughout his life he has been a man to adhere body, or estate; but now they are in none at all, nor inculcate, aspire to something superhuman and angetutions. His active moral virtues and Christian graces ness, the Lord shall give me light. I will bear the to principle at the expense of his own personal ad- ever fear any, but live in continual rest and tranquil- lical, there is danger of their resting satisfied with the Solomon Cartwarght, Esquire, Delivered in tutions. His active moral virtues and Christian graces of his own personal adevertear any, but live in continual rest and tranquility, in perfect health and strength and vigour, both attempt, though it be unprosperous. Conscience will attempt, though it be unprosperous. motives of action were the ardent desire and laudable him, until he plead my cause and execute judgment him would be that he has pushed this high moral tone of mind and body, and in an utter impossibility of ever not so sternly reproach them for failing in extraordiagainst me. He will bring me forth to light, and I to extremes; so much so as to have exposed himself being any way molested or discomposed any more. nary efforts which few have the courage to make, as it In the discharge of his official duties, integrity, im- shall behold his Righteousness. O, Death, where is to the ridicule of dissenters and free-thinkers as a sort And if there was nothing else in that blessed state, would if they came short of the ordinary proficiency partiality, and justice, marked and discriminated the thy sting; O, Grave, where is thy victory? The of bishop militant. But to return to the imputation but this perfect freedom and security from all evil; of Christians; and possibly, in striving to sustain whole tenor of his conduct through life. Placed in a sting of Death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law. of time-serving. Let us see what his life has been. this, one would think, should be sufficient to make us themselves in regions too rare for human piety, and in We left him a Fellow of College at Oxford. In all, not only labour after it with all our might, but chasing a chimerical perfection, they may waste that energy which, had it been more humbly directed, would But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory friend, a kind neighbour, a truly affectionate brother, How necessarily is a Christian life closed in peaceand a tender and beneficent husband and parent .- ful death; securing to the true and faithful Christian viously taken orders, he was nominated, on the recom-The future resurrection of the body, after its com- Influenced by a sense of moral obligation, emanating a joyful resurrection through faith in Christ, and the mendation of Dr. Cyrill Jackson, to the headship of least that can be said of it; for here they have the of holiness, they become transcendent luminaries, peernitment to the grave, and its re-union with the soul from religious principles and motives, it was his lauda- possession of a confident hope of entering upon a hap- Hertford College. This, for a young man not thirty "best company" in the world, such as they like most, less stars of the morning, who invigorate and gladden years of age, and with no ascertained position, must as being most agreeable to their pure and spotless na- that lower body of the Church round which they re-The last hours and moments of John Solomon have been regarded as being at once an honour and ture; for though there be vast multitudes of them, volve in their superior orbit. Be it far from me, and In self-government and temperance, duties of a Cartwright bear testimony to his relatives, his an object of ambition. To attain it he would have more than we or they, perhaps, themselves can tell, from any Christian, to depreciate such aims and such experienced. We have mourned, and do now personal nature and character, he was correct and friends, and to the world, that he died the death of been likely to dispense with any extreme scruples of yet, being all of equal perfection, they all live togelament, the death of a distinguished and good man; a exemplary. In the important relation we all stand to the righteous; and that his last end was like his. A conscience, should such arise, as so many men aptrue and sincere Christian. His mortal remains repose Almighty God, as his dependent creatures and benefi- friend and eye witness present at the time and occur-Leased, beloved, and faithful Minister, and in the and private adoration—the instituted means of grace circumstances that preceded his falling asleep in Jesus. He declined the tempting promotion, because he only with one another, but likewise with all the holy gent Christian may at any time read it with advantage; "The death-illness came on about two o'clock, could not conscientiously subscribe to the statutes of angels; they are now made "equal to them" in know- and to those who are satisfied with a religion of form Tound the Fathers of the Hamlet, whose graves sure the God Judging of the motives whence these acts emanated, whose spirits have returned to God Judging of the motives whence these acts emanated, by acquaintwho gave them. Associated with that consecrated and by which his course of conduct through life was he was fully aware, and he gathered his family and ed the mind is usually formed for life; and such an favour of God, in all manner of perfection; and, therecemetery are reminiscences of their Christian faith and directed, we ascribe them to his desire of promoting friends around him. He requested the faithful Cleract, under such circumstances, may reasonably be fore, are now of the same society with them, and always strangers to the reality and power of godliness. But enjoy their sweet and pleasant company; yea, and his it would be unwise and unsafe to place it in the hands In a short time after he distinguished himself by too who is above them all, the best friend they ever of novices, sincere but feeble converts, lest they should troubles of the world, and producing a salutary impreslian.

The Clergyman prayed; after which our behis defence of the then Bishop of Durham (Dr. Shute bad or have in the whole world, "the blessed Jesus," be utterly disheartened, and their pious aspirations be sion upon the soul in regard to its happiness or misery. The whole was chaptain, against some who brought them thither on purpose, that they might smothered in despair. Whoever is conversant with The reminiscences are accompanied with a sure and tian to his victory over the world, and finally over to Heaven, exclaimed: "Into thine hands I commit to Heaven, exclaimed: "Into thine hands I commit to Heaven, exclaimed: "Thomas if Certain hope, that finally, with them, we shall rise to death, the last enemy, is difficult of attainment. The my spirit; thou hast redeemed me, O Lord God of prebendary of Durham, and also obtained a parish For this end it was that he went before them to prethe life immortal, through our Lord Jesus Christ, who object nearest his heart and of his prayers, is, that Truth.' If I know mine own heart, I die without enlived, taught, and died, for the salvation of mankind. through the aid and influences of the Holy Spirit, he mity to any one; at peace with man, and through the aid and influences of the Holy Spirit, he mity to any one; at peace with man, and through the aid and influences of the Holy Spirit, and the same In the history of Job there is proposed for our in- may be enabled to make a grateful and suitable return mercy of Jesus Christ my Saviour, I humbly hope at Stanhope—so rich as to be superior in revenue to in a constant sense of his love, and under the beams extreme ideas of self-exinanition and total absorption of his glory darted continually upon them; whereby in God. Of both it must be confessed, as pope Inno-He had already become known to the leading their blessed souls are warmed, refreshed, transported, cent XII. observed of Fenelon, to whom Leighton bore scholars of the day as a man of remarkable abilities; so as to be always in a flame of love and thankfulness no slight resemblance in the qualities of the mind and God had granted worldly blessings without number, all his mind, and with all his strength. In order to him for his unspeaking, except an occaand upon whom had been inflicted the bitterness of attain to this growth in grace, an immoderate care and sional word, and on Wednesday the fifteenth day of nent character. Although he had for many years love and kindness to them, in bringing and admitting love of God—excessu amoris Dei. It was the vehemence of their piety which hurried away their judgto the height of human wishes by the possession of pressed in subserviency to the one thing needful.—

Meridiem, he quietly and gently breathed his last might be granted provided full securities for Protest
Their very bodily senses that remain after the re
ment; and the uncommon mistake of stating Chris
might be granted provided full securities for Protestantism were first taken, he was, neverthless, a more surrection being exalted to the highest degree of quick- tian perfection too high is, beyond all comparison, less The writer continues, and adds: "How estimable sincere advocate and defender of the Church of Eng- ness, shall be extremely delighted with the outward momentous than the usual error of sinking it below the

FALL, IN 1812. (By the Rev. Archibald Alison, LL.D.)

There is a limit, my brethren, to human suffering; testimony to the ability of the letters, was that the through them into their souls, and raise in them such there is an hour in oppression when resolution springs and resignation in adversity, than these words convey: towards our fellow-men. Moreover, charity is the late beloved and faithful Minister, the Reverend Roindividual to whom they were addressed was himself an admiration of the infinite wisdom and power and from despair. There are bounds in the moral as well Shall we receive good at the hand of God, and shall distinguishing mark and evidence of our Christian BERT DAVID CARTWRIGHT, in his last and farewell so charmed with them that he desired and obtained goodness of Him that "created all things," that they as the material system to the dominion of evil: we not receive evil?" "The Lord gave, and the Lord vocation. And when can we possess a spirit of peace Sermon addressed to this congregation. Let it be an the friendship of Dr. Phillpotts. This is almost a shall be always rejoicing and praising his divine per- are limits to the injustice of nations as well as the hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord." and reconciliation with God and man with greater awakening in them, one guilt of individuals. There is a time, when cunning Two years afterwards appeared his letters to Mr. as well as another: they shall there see his divine ceases to delude and hypocrisy to deceive; when Canning, attacking that statesman for his tergiversa- glory shining forth in the least as much as in the great-This consistency of conduct, with the sentiments for our manifold sins and transgressions, implore God's vibrate in my ears. He has said: "Serve the Lord to the Roman Catholic question. To that hour, to that avenging hour, time feelings expressed and exhibited in the character mercy through faith in Christ, and are ready to join Jesus Christ, live govpresent time. Their line of attack is bold and sar- earth hangs upon nothing, in the open firmament, as is full, and there is a drop which will make it overflow. to prepare for judgment. At the hour of death, you castic without being personally offensive, and they are the stars and planets do, how it is upheld, and whe- Unmarked as it may be amidst the blaze of military A knowledge and conviction of the shortness and will want faith and hope to sustain you. Do not then written with a sustained vigour that renders their immediate success no matter for surprise. The pro- the nature of all animals, plants, and metals, and what- sentence of its doom: the hour is steadily approaching minency of the individual assailed gave additional im- soever else is in or upon the earth; how they are pro- when evil will be overcome with good, and when the portance to his assailant, who was thenceforth ranked pagated and preserved, what virtues God hath put into life-blood of an injured world will collect at the heart, as a first-rate man in political controversy, as he had them, and for what ends and purposes; what makes and by one convulsive effort throw off the load that already been esteemed to be in matters more purely the sea to ebb and flow, and why it doth so. They has oppressed it. It is impossible that the oppressed shall walk when they please from one star to another, can longer beckon the approach of a power which In 1829, as has been said, a storm burst over his and there see the wonderful works of God in them; comes only to load them with heavier chains: it is head, caused by his assent to the Emancipation Act. and every thing they see shall afford them fresh mat-Like the other leading men who adhered to the policy ter of praise and delight in him that made it. Inso- civilisation and baptised into the liberty of the chilof the Duke of Wellington at that time, he took it all much, that although there be innumerable creatures dren of God, can long continue to bend their freeborn very quietly, conscious, as it would seem, that it was in the world, far more than any finite understanding heads before the feet of foreign domination; or that undeserved. He was equally quiescent under the in its highest perfection can ever reach and reckon they can suffer the stream of knowledge which has so outcry that attended his elevation to the bishopric, al- up, yet there is nothing they could be without, no- long animated their soil, to terminate at last in the though the Whigs took occasion to deprive him of the thing but they will be some way or other better for it; deep stagnation of military despotism. Even the opliving of Stanhope, which rendered his elevation to for they themselves being absolutely perfect, they will pressor bleeds in the hour that he triumphs: his people the see of Exeter a loss to him in a pecuniary point see every thing in the same beauty and perfection are goaded to exertions which they loathe; his laurels of view. But in the year 1832, upon an occasion wherein it was made, which must needs ravish and are wet with the tears of those who have been bereaved which offered itself in the House of Lords, he met his transport them into the highest ecstacies of joy and of their children. For years, our attention has been Phillpotts, first attracted the general observation of antagonists with a simple statement of facts. He thankfulness to Him that made it. But what then fixed on that great and guilty country which has been yet in my flesh shall I see God, whom I shall see for to every good word and work. We must soon follow the leading men among his contemporaries, as one said that he had all along regarded emancipation as will all things together do? How happy must they fertile in nothing but revolution; and from which, Myself, and mine eyes shall behold, and not another." him: but remember, that we also must strive to obtain who appeared destined to play a part more or less dis-The trials and example of Job, supported by faith, a victory over death, the last enemy that shall be tinguished in the events of his time. During that are thus expressed in the language of an able commendate the state of the charge of late thus expressed in the language of an able commendate the charge of late thus expressed in the language of an able commendate the charge of late the char tator: "The Spirit of God seems at this time to have Christ, in peace with God, and with joy in the Holy acters:—as a controversial divine—as a political having abandoned his principles for the sake of preso to answer his holy end in his creation of them; measure its dimensions, and our ear shrinks at the and tempest of his soul were dispersed, and he afterwas a diocesan up"The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death. holding with more or less sternness the discipline of the which they always doing, they are always pleased with threatening of its voice, let us survey it with the wards discoursed with serenity and resignation. At But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory the church—and as a legislator taking a prominent bishop of Exeter, he has certainly taken a very sin
What they do, being fully satisfied in their own minds searching eye of the prophet, and we shall see that its and determined part in almost all the great parlia- gular course, as a legislator and member of the senate, that they do the work they were made for, and so feet are of "base and perishable clay." Amidst all to secure it. His political career has been marked please him that made them; by which means they are the terrors of its brightness, it has no foundation in soundness of his faith and assurance of his hope, and ries in the Bible, in the history therein contained of the moral stability of justice. It is irradiated by no beam from heaven; it is blessed by no prayer of man; it is worshipped with no gratitude by the patriot heart. It may remain for the time that is appointed it; but the awful hour is on the wing when the universe will resound with its fall: and the same sun be his Redeemer, was evidently intended.

This is notorious. But of all those who have thus comprised in a few pages, some strictures are neits imperious reign, will one day pour his undecaying the strongest towns.

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The correlate and the strongest towns and being fourth from the earth On his Rules and instructions for a holy life, which which now measures out with reluctance the length of CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Rules for a Holy Life. A Prediction of Napoleon's dow A Prediction of Napoleon fall in 1812. Fourth Page. St Martin's, Canterbury. A Melanchely Picture. The Chameleon.

we give insertion to the Letter of the Bishop of Exeter, lie approbation will always be found to cling, and its which appears in another column; because, as our pre-eminent weight of talent will avail it nothing. correspondent observes, when a person of the high position and undeniable integrity of the Bishop of England upon the Reform Bill in 1831, espoused the lately to have been, by enemies both within and with- dom were then unhappily committed; but when it tunity should be afforded him of explaining his views public mind, that the reading and paying portion of the and opinions in his own words, and not in those which community were against the revolutionary opinions so to be feared, -choose to put into his mouth, or report | Conservatism; -ready no doubt, as the scale of gain as coming from his pen.

the perusal of our readers a biographical sketch of this tainted enough to bear it! much-injured prelate, on our first page, extracted from There is something in the concluding portion of the House of Assembly in the autumn of 1843 by the be forwarded from every town and nearly every townthe Britannia, -an article which is entitled to more extract we have given above, which deserves the solemn attention, from the fact that the Editor of that periodi- consideration of those who may have favoured the any thing that we could attempt to offer. The opical is opposed to the ecclesiastical views of the Bishop agitation we have been deploring, or who may object of Exeter, and may therefore, as a public man at least, to a Christian usage because it may affect a diminu- to be unchanged; and whatever sacrifices or concesbe considered as regarding him with no very partial or tive particle of their personal convenience. Such sions he may now be making, we must consider as friendly eye. A testimony from such a quarter in would do well to remember that, sooner or later, they favour of this distinguished prelate, is, therefore, of the must stand before a judgment-seat, where every privi- and overruling necessity, -not as prompted by conmore value at the present juncture of ecclesiastical lege and responsibility connected with our common

unworthily got up, and so descreditably prosecuted, excuses, by which, in this world, they would justify upon subjects comparatively unessential-upon points, their interruption of the harmony of the Church of indeed, in which, in a more correct state of public God, and their leading the simple and credulous, from feeling, the lay members of the Church would have the exercise of devout and humble duty, into suspicion, has been much allayed, if not entirely removed. We enough to affix to their pew-door, as was done, we cannot but feel persuaded that such will speedily be have seen stated, in one instance, (we hope only one), the result of this unseemly agitation, and that, in hours in Fingland, a notice like this, "No alms given here," of cool reflection, the leaders of this unworthy warfare | -let them think of the fearful hour, when standing bance of the religious peace of the nation.

We again affirm that the regulation of ecclesiastical control or overawe those authorities, in the lawful brethren, ye did it not unto me." exercise of their lawful calling, the lay members of the Church,-the comparatively few at least who take a lead in this work of disorganization,-are bringing down calamities upon themselves which, sooner perhaps than in their all-absorbing temper of worldliness they allow themselves to think, may overtake them in national disaster and personal misfortune. The signs of the times, it may be thought, are inauspicious; but if any result is to be worked out through "the madness of the people" injurious to the vital and permanent interests of Christ's Church in the realm of England, the shock,—the disorganization, the devastation, the ruin,-will fall even more heavily upon the secular than upon the spiritual interests of the nation.

No judicious bishop, or clergyman, will needlessly offend the prejudices of the people amongst whom they minister by the introduction even of changes that are admitted to be desirable, without the exercise of a prudent caution, or a becoming spirit of conciliation. But where such are not changes at all, but the revival merely of what the regulations of the Church strictly exact, and which, from the lethargy or distraction of past times, were allowed, very improperly and to the great detriment of edification, to fall into disuse, the suspicion, far less visited with popular condemnation.

The use of the Surplice in preaching, recommended some time ago by the Bishop of London, and lately urged by the Bishop of Exeter, is so closely connected with the revival of the Offertory,-the former being, under the circumstances of the case, dependent upon the latter.-that we cannot but fear that much of the opposition recently manifested has grown out of some selfish considerations allied to the restoration of this primitive custom of Almsgiving. On this point we cannot offer any remarks more pertinent, or forcible, than are contained in the following extract from a letter to Mr. Walter, one of the proprietors of the Times newspaper, which we have met with in the English (p. 375

Churchman: naisconceptions of yourself and others, as to the nature and intent of the Off-rtory in Church. The ancient and modern division of all religious life was, and is, threefold, into devotion, self-denial, and alms. No sacred practice, no Christian service was, or is, complete without the union of these three. They were all alike and equally enjoined by the Saviour of man. The collection of alms was, therefore, incorporated in the Book of Common alone. It was to enable the rich to enjoy the blessedness of almsgiving for their Redeemer's sake. It was to they did it unto Him, and that the least of such their the flesh, but by the answer of a good conscience toward kindness would not be forgotten at the last day. 'Let us God.'" kindness would not be forgotten at the last day. 'Let us wash,' they said, 'our Saviour's feet by alms,' and 'do in apostolic antiquity for the especial remembrance of the poor, the gesture and deed of alms became a part of Divine Service from oldest time; and on the Lord's day the which the first Scarmant of the body and blood of Christ, which is to be the means of preserving continually their bodies and poor, the gesture and deed of alms became a part of Divine Service from oldest time; and on the Lord's day the Service from oldest time; and on the Lord's day the abundance of the rich and the mite of the widow met together in regular and solemn manner in the sanctuaries, and were cast into the treasury, as it were, in the very presence of God. But this practice of alms whereunto the heavenly Head of the Church annexed a specific reward, this necessity, we are told, is become obsolete!-A Christian duty become by desuetude obsolete! As well might a man infer that any other religious excellence well might a man infer that any other religious excellence ceased to be obligatory because it had been disused!. The virtue of humility, for example, which has been so long in abeyance among certain of the laity, shall no longer, therefore, be a Christian grace! The blessing on the meek shall cease in 1844! Again, we are informed, not merely by lay persons, but by your Chancellors! and other clergymen, that the imperative injunctions of our other clergymen in the imperative injunctions of our other clergymen. Lord and his apostles have been altered and superseded individually and personally, but in their apostolical cha by Sir James Graham! As if one of the three conditions of our Christian covenant was to expire during the advice of the Offertory was established by the fathers and the founders of the Church. It is still upheld by lear and pious Bishops, by sincere clergymen, and by faithful lay members of the Church; and it seems, therefore, of little import that it should be condemned by a Mr. Walter here, or a Mr. Thompson there. Let me advise you, Sir, to desist from your gratuitons and unwarranted interference. There is no call of duty on you or yours to judge in matters of the Church. Let all those who dislike the

admonitions to yourself. You are, I am told, an elderly man, fast approaching the end of all things, and ere many years have past, about to stand a separated soul among the awful mysteries of the spiritual world. I counsel you to beware, lest the remembrance of these attempts to diminish the pence of the poor, and to impede the charitable duties of the rich, should assuage your happiness in that abode where the strifes and the triumphs of controversy are unknown, 'Because thou hast done this thing, and because thou hadst no pity.' I exhort you, moreover, and all secular persons identified with you in these attacks on the services of the Church, to seek by diligent prayer

ny to fetter the kindliness of other men.

and truth supports. When it adheres to these largely of patience. infused ingredients of English society, we know that the Times, from its commanding ability and adventi-An the request of an esteemed Correspondent, we desert this basis of right and truth, to which the pub- sure again the suffrages of some of their more doubt-

The Times, in the infatuation of the public mind in or loss to its proprietors may vibrate, to advocate In connection with this subject, we recommend to revolution again, if the public mind in England were

Christianity must be accounted for; where, in the

Our contemporary of the Banner of Toronto,name which we feel that we ought always to apologize for introducing into our columns,-in reading us one

of his accustomed lectures, remarks as follows:-"We sometimes hope that the Church is really improving; and in the last number we were agreeably surprised to find an address of the worthy and pious Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, at laying the foundation-stone of a Church at Simla, Himmalaya Mountains. We would seriously advise the Church to peruse the document with attention. He will find the Bishop emphatically inculcating that there is but one foundation on which the Church of Christ is built:

'Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is "Not one word about the Apostolical descent, or the exclusive claims of Episcopacy, or the Sacraments being the means of salvation, is ever heard from that good man.

It is a pity to spoil this delusion; but we are bound, evertheless, in a spirit of candour to undeceive him. Bishop Wilson is, confessedly, a good man; and he knows the truth, and preaches, and practices the truth. But with him, as with other good and judicious men, every word is in its season. There are times when with him, -as with many others unworthy to sit at his mended for labouring to restore the efficiency of the feet,—"Christ crucified" will be the exclusive theme, Church, and to advance the best interests of her members, than that such efforts should be looked upon with other times, he will enter into particulars and details, ordinances and Christian duties. In a volume of his Sermons preached in India, we find not a few passages contradictory rather to the impressions so hastily adopted by the Editor of the Banner. The good Bishop of Calcutta ventures to speak, we find, very explicitly on the subject of the Sacraments, and to urge their application to the new converts in his Diocese: upon the ordinance of Baptism he expresses

"This is no unmeaning ceremony, such as the rites

"We teach him [the convert] what mercy God hath "Let me now proceed to correct some transcendant these blessings, in the two simple and easily celebrated Sacraments of Baptism and the Supper of the Lord. In the one, representing by the washing of water the inter-nal washing away of sin; and in the other, by the participation of the consecrated elements of bread and wine, the support derived to the soul by the body and blood of

hrist." (p. 377.)
"We baptize him [the convert] in 'the laver of regene-Prefore, incorporated in the Book of Common ration; we 'cleanse him with the washing of water by the word;' we call on him to 'arise and wash away his sins, calling on the name of the Lord; we teach him that he is thus 'born of water and of the spirit;' that he is of almsgiving for their Redeemer's sake. It was to afford to every giver fixed and solemn opportunity to fulfit the remembrance, that whatsoever they did to the poor will now save him; not by the putting away the fifth of

wash,' they said, 'our Saviour's feet by alms,' and 'do good to ourselves by mercy to the lowly members of the Lord.' And whereas the first day of the week was selected which the first Sacrament initiated them." (p. 381.)

The sentence here last quoted is in rather striking opposition to the conclusion of the extract from the Banner; but, according to his interpretation, Bishop Wilson will be found as heterodox on the subject of Episcopacy, as he appears to be upon that of the Sacraments Speaking of the grace of Christ which "supposes a succession of faithful ministers to be pro-

hy human legislation. Voluntary kindness and alms have racter, and as representing the whole body of those who been rendered unnecessary by the compulsory payments enacted by the New Poor-Law! Strange infatuation!—
As though the 25th chapter of St. Matthew and a hundred other passages of the New Testament had been repealed the world?' They, personally, would soon be no more. But they were to survive in their sacred office; and their episcopal and ministerial services were to continue by a perpetual succession, till the consummation of all things.

It would be no serious damage to the reputation of the good Bishop of Calcutta, if he should, in consequence of the sentiments expressed in the foregoing pine tree standing solitary in a barren heath, stripped extracts, forfeit the good opinion of the Editor of the of its boughs and blackened by the fires; and cluster-Banner. This latter individual has stigmatized as essentially "popish" the doctrine upon the question sickly root,—their pale green growing paler every year, usage refrain their alms, but let them not seek by their of Episcopacy, yes and upon the Sacraments, which till tree and shrub wither and fall from decay, or the Bishop Wilson appears evidently to hold; but how, axe of man kindly sweeps them from the soil. under such an imputation, that prelate can, according to the Banner's theory, be a "good man," or a sound Christian, is for himself to explain.

Church's system of Almsgiving, has produced the recent tergiversation, in ecclesiastical questions, of the distinguished and influential journal of which he is a distinguished and influential journal of which he is a fortered for the religious cap in a fortered cap in a fortered for the religious cap in a fortered cap in the religious cap in the religi proprietor. But no periodical, we believe, can, in a fostered for the political capital it furnishes,—we con- of the Province. Christian country, be influential longer than it main- fess that we cannot bring ourselves to view this propotains the position which sound principle approves of, sition, as publicly mooted, with any ordinary degree

It may be very natural for Members of the Executive Government, and for Members of the Legislative tious advantages, has an immense influence; but let it Assembly, in order to maintain their position and enful constituents, to sacrifice what they know to be equitable and right in this matter, and to adopt what they must equally know to be morally wrong and politically impolitic; but we are amongst the old-fashioned Exeter is so ruthlessly assailed, as we have seen him views to which a large numerical majority in the king- uumber who prefer to look at truth as it is, without the disguise with which wily politicians may choose to the disguise with which wily politicians may choose to enshroud it. On this principle of truth and right, we unhesitatingly pronounce the whole scheme touching the University to be wrong in principle,—subversive through Parliament before the country can be heard on out the pale of the Church, it is right that an oppor- was discovered, upon the natural sobering down of the enshroud it. On this principle of truth and right, we other people,—from no pure or Christian motives, it is suddenly espoused by the Times, it fell back upon of moral propriety, and tending to bring religion into its merits."

contempt. Hon. Mr. Draper, surpasses in argument and eloquence | ship in Upper Canada. nions of that honourable gentleman we must believe being made, in his judgment, to the dictates of a stern science or conviction.

We do not ourselves perceive the overwhelming Our English files by the Hibernia, of which we hope overwhelming evidences of their abused stewardship as force of this necessity; and supposing it to exist, we in a few days to be in possession, will convey to us, we Christians, whether of high or low degree, it will avail certainly can no more justify from that the sacrifice of trust, the pleasing intelligence that the excitement so them little to plead the subterfuges, or proffer the truth and the adoption of error, than we could advise the Christian, in the face of the fagot and the flames,

to abjure his faith and cast incense upon the idol altar. But apart from the spirit of injustice in which the whole project is conceived, the proposed measure is, cheerfully deferred to the ecclesiastical judgment, - and strife, and irreligion. And when any are daring in so monstrous a degree, subversive of moral right and religious truth, that we cannot comprehend how it can ever be sanctioned by a Government calling itself Christian, and adopting the principle as sound and Scriptural of one National Church. Here we are to will deplore their rash and unchristian conduct with themselves as trembling pleaders at the threshold of have, in the first place, a University, so called, from all that shame and contrition which is so strongly heaven and before the judgment seat of God, there which the teaching of religion is authoritatively excalled for by their needless and mischievous distur- may, for this blasphemous desecration of his sanctuary cluded, -where the name and sound of Christianity is on earth, and shameless disregard of the physical or not to be heard, -where its voice of warning or comspiritual necessities of their poorer brethren, be this fort is not to be breathed. And to counteract this vestments, or aught else that affects the order and sentence of most dreadful exclusion pronounced upon repulsive feature, this barren structure of infidelity is Canada decency of Divine worship, is strictly the province of them, - "Depart from me, I know you not-Foras- to have clustered round it colleges and halls, in which the Church authorities; and that in attempting to much as ye did it not unto the least of these my the vital warmth of Christianity may circulate and nallow; where the students in the unbelieving Institute may quaff, if they please, the purifying waters of religion, while they drink of the springs of worldly and unsanctified science.

But of what are these edifices to be composed which are to encircle the barren and hard-featured form of the "University?" In one we shall have the doctrine any wise, to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of ('hrist:" in another hard by, a learned professor with stentorian voice will prolaim, that this is unscriptural and damnable! In one we shall have the tenet advanced and taught, that "it is evident unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scripture and ancient Authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these orders of Ministers in Christ's Church. Bishops, Priests, and Deacons;" and that "their episcopal and ministerial services are to continue by a perpetual succession, till the consummation of all things." In another, in indignant terms we shall hear it affirmed that this is a lying figment,a fable of human device, -a stratagem of Satan to entangle and destroy unwary souls! In one, we shall effects of Original Sin, that "this infection of nature. doth remain, yea in them that are regenerated;" while tion to be carefully suppressed, and the opinion incul- religious character. cated in its room that man can live without sin, amidst all the contaminations of the world, the flesh, and the devil, and that perfection, even on this side the grave, is possible and attainable.

And as diverse in form and feature, as in principle and action, will be these appendages of the projected "University." "Facies non omnibus una," is a rule of moral beauty which must not, in this case, be violated. In one College, we should have the sober prayers, the plaintive chaunts, the chastened praises, which characterize the ritual of the Anglican Church. In another contiguous, we should have thunders of anathema upon the cold lifelessness of forms, and a torrent in its stead of extemporaneous effusion. In Toronto, that such person professes to belong to his relione, we should discern the white-robed priest, minis- | gious community. tering humbly and devoutly in the sanctuary. In another, upon this adopted vestment of primitive Christianity we should hear this gentle sarcasm :- "It is really a pity that all who put their shirt above their clothes should not be sure of the succession.—If such be the sympathy with those who wear the white robe on certain occasions, how much more strongly ought it to be exercised for the London draymen, who wear it every day of the year?" (Quoted from the Banner

of Toronto.) And this is the way in which the irreligious "University" is to have the warmth and life of Christianity conveyed to it from the encircling Colleges and Halls! This is the way in which a Christian Government is formally to authorize the teaching of Christianity, and foster those who in that manner promulgate it! This is the way in which the rising youth of the land are to be taught to hold the faith in unity of spirit and in the bond of peace!

But it will be said that these are contrarieties and contradictions which will exist, whether legislation takes place upon them or not. This is true; but are we warranted in giving formal countenance, and positive assistance, to such desolating contradictions? Are we justified in affording a legal sanction and encouragement to such a Babel of religious discord, and furnishing the means of its endless perpetuation?---If men will voluntarily pursue this devastating system of religious disunion and strife, it cannot be helped; but no Government is justified in directly affording the means of maintaining, extending, and perpetuating it.

But this is not the worst. The Council Board,the governing power of the "University,"-is to be composed, in part, of the heads of these several Colleges. That is to say, the individuals who have so fiercely denounced the religious tenets, the one of the other, are to sit meekly and fraternally around the Council Board, and disinterestedly legislate for one

another's welfare! This project of a University with its surrounding Colleges, would, we firmly believe, verify a picture which is often presented in this new country, -a tall ing round it a few stunted shrubs, the offspring of its

University, which appears in another column. We The Government plan for disposing of the agitation recommend the remarks it contains to the careful peso unjustifiably raised upon the subject of King's Col- rusal of our readers, and to the thoughtful considerabers of Parliament and the correspondents of news- most clear and able exposure of the spirit and tenpapers, to have reached some degree of maturity,-to dency of the proposed Bill, Conservative Members, be ripe and ready, in short, for proposal to the Legis- and Members of the Church of England especially, a 'right understanding in all things,' before you again embark in religious disputation, for which, I assure you, as 'disputers of this world,' you are not qualified either by theological knowledge, or spiritual discernment, or fitting temper of mind."

And a Conege will be wholly surrendered. To shew more clearly the iniquity of this proceeding, we have only to refer to the population, for which, I assure you, as 'disputers of this world,' you are not qualified either in future present for the suffrages of those to whom by theological knowledge, or spiritual discernment, or fitting temper of mind."

And a Conege will be wholly surrendered. To shew more clearly the iniquity of this proceeding, we have only to refer to the population of Upper Canada, by which it will be proved that in future present for the suffrages of those to whom by theological knowledge, or spiritual discernment, or fitting temper of mind."

It should be borne in mind, that the dislike which contemplated measure of Government,—with some ment. The Executive will act wisely in deferring at The population of Upper Canada last census was...... 486,055 Mr. Walter suddenly felt that he entertained to the degree of respect. But when we look to the origin of least a measure which, for its supreme injustice to the Church's system of Almsgiving, has produced the this agitation,—that it was begun by a few interested Church of England, is well nigh unparalleled; and

We are happy to annex the following from the Toonto Patriot, and wish we had room for its leading article upon the same subject:-

"KING'S COLLEGE.-The Members of the Church of England in this City feel most indignant at the new University Bill, so far as its heads are made known. Any measure compelling the Church students to be under a Convocation made up of the Heads of Methodist, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian or Baptist Colleges, will never be onsented to by the men whose warm-hearted efforts have placed the present Government in office. We hope hon numbers generally will have sufficient regard for their constituents' feelings to postpone this measure till next session. We only ask to be left by ourselves, and not

The body thus petitioning well deserve the prompt In regard to the legal and equitable considerations and respectful attention of the Members who repreof this subject, we cannot now adduce any thing new sent them; and were time allowed, petitions equally upon that point: what was advanced at the Bar of the strong, and proportionally as numerously signed, would

Communications.

THE NEW UNIVERSITY BILL.

Canada West, Feb. 24, 1845. Rev. Sir,-I send you for publication two documen umbered I. and II., which may be deemed of no little uportance, as bearing upon the University question at resent so much agitated. The first is, the Queen's College Scheme for settling this question; which seems to have been adopted, in an evil hour, by the Government, and is at present circulating amongst the Members of the Legislature, under the sanction of the Administration. he second, it is said, emanates from the Bishop of this Diocese, and points out the only methods by which, in his Lordship's opinion, a just and popular adjustment of the question can be attempted. I will merely add that the Bishop's views are noble in conception, and generous as well as just to all parties, and that they ought most certainly to be followed out.

NUMBER I.

HEADS OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY BILL CIRCULATED AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE, WITH THE SANCTION OF, AT LEAST, SOME OF THE MINISTRY :

1. The University to be called the University of Upper

With the mere name we do not quarrel, but the whole of this scheme is virtually to transfer the endowment of King's College to the Presbyterians, or rather to what is called the Residuary Kirk, which now consists of an insignificant fraction of the population. How the Government could have been induced to sunction a course so preposterous, is altogether inexplicable; nor will the public be less astonished to find it concurred in by Members of the Church of England in the Commons House of As- may be appointed and removed, except the Principal, who embly, thirty-five or thirty-six in number, acting like automathe "University?" In one we shall have the doctrine affirmed, that "the Baptism of young Children is, in duct of the Church Members in the House doing their bidding, and not thinking for themselves till too late, when they will discover that they have sacrificed the interests of a Seminary that was conferring honour on the Province and was essential to the well-being of the Church they profess to revere, because they have believed enemies rather than friends, and never considered the question in its true light,—a question not of expe-

2. The University to have no Theological Chair. from the principal Seminary of Education every possible reference to religion, is a novelty, even in this infidel age. Under culcation of Christian morality. By this article the University is stripped of its religious character, and our holy Church is reduced, in as far as legislative enactments can do it, to an equality with all sects. But happily, in this case, legislative concerns are powerless, for they cannot make falsehood truth. Our Church stands on the Rock of Ages, and the gates of hell have the doctrine declared, in adducing the origin and shall not prevail against her. There is nothing in Mr. Bald shall not prevail against her. There is nothing in Mr. Bald win's bill of last year more odious than this; for it is to abjure Christianity and deny our Redeemer, and there exists not, nor ever did exist, in Christendom a University-(the notorious in another, we shall find this result of innate corrup- London one always excepted) - without a known and distinct

3. To confer Degrees in all arts and faculties in full its hands! Pro-Vice Chancellor, and, as such, to hold and preside over a Convocation of those Members belonging to his own Church, for conferring Degrees of Divinity on Members of such Church, who are duly qualified.

4. Colleges to belong to the University. All Students of the University must enter into one of these Colleges; except in the case of any person desirous of becoming a Student of the University and all the students. Student of the University, and who may belong to some denomination of Christians not having a College in conction with the University, such person may be received as a Student on the University-books, on producing a certificate from his parents or guardians of their approbation and consent, and also a certificate from some Clergy

The Colleges here meant are chiefly Theological, to surround the University of Upper Canada. One for each denomination. But in order to participate in the government and endowment of the University, they must submit to three conditions: First, They must surrender their power of conferring degrees; 2adly, Locate themselves at Toronto; 3rdly, They must have a Royal certain extent to an interior authority and superintendence which is professedly guided by no religious principles. In cases where the student has no College of his own sect, and except Queen's College there will be none, he is left totally without

eligious guidance during the most critical period of his life. All Colleges, declared and consituted Colleges of the University, to have an allowance therefrom of not less than apportioned by the University Council according to the average number of Students actually on the books of each College respectively, and attending the University Lec-tures, during the year preceding. No College with less tures, during the year preceding. No College than fifteen students to be entitled to allowance.

This clause, and indeed the whole scheme, is a total spoliation of King's College; against which the Corporation ought not only to protest as contrary to every principle of justice, i beyond the Constitutional power of the Legislature;—for the Law of England does not acknowledge any right even in the Supreme power to abridge in the slightest degree the privileges of any Corporation, unless some great malversation be shewn, which this clause embraces, adds crucl insult to injustice; for it offers to King's College less than one-thirtieth of her own endowment, and even this miserable pittance is, in heartless mockery, offered on terms which she cannot accept. And yet the University of King's College holds her endowment on the same tenure as every farmer of the Province holds his farm,

6. King's and Queen's College to be at once declared and constituted Colleges of the University.
7. All other Colleges in Upper Canada, possessing University powers, may, on surrender of the power of conferring degrees, (except in Divinity), be also declared and constituted Colleges of the University.

8. Such other Colleges within Upper Canada as may

hereafter obtain Charters from the Crown, (with powe to confer degrees in Divinity), may also be declared and constituted Colleges of the University. This article assumes that the different denominations of

Christians in the Province have in fact no religious principles; that they are indifferent to the truth, and ready, for the miserable bribe of £300 per annum, to trample on their consciences. Now it will be found that with the exception of Queen's College, from which the scheme emanates and which seems utterly careless of religious truth, there is not another denomination so less of rengious truth, there is reposed. We know from the highest authority that the United Church of England and Ireland cannot and dare not participate in or have any con-nexion with this wicked scheme, and must be considered as entirely withdrawn. Her principles disallow any amalgamation with Dissenters from her Communion, and were she to get ten thousand instead of three hundred pounds, she can have no concern with such an unholy Institution.

This is one of the many fallacies under which the scheme Since writing the foregoing article, we have received the very able communication on the subject of the the public. First, They know that the Church of England can be communication to the public to do nith it. 8. They the true art has the church of England can be communication. have nothing to do with it; 2. That the two next largest denominations, were they disposed to surrender their principles, (which they are not), are virtually excluded by the terms pro posed for their admission: 3. That the smaller denominations lege University, appears, from what is stated by Ment- tion of our legislators in particular. If, after this are also insidiously excluded, not being in a situation to comply with the terms; 4. Hence no sect or denomination will be benefited but the Residuary Kirk of Scotland; to which, if this measure becomes law, the endowment of the University of King's College will be wholly surrendered. To shew more will attain.

cannot accede to the terms, if for no other reason, Charters nor means of building, and are thus virtually shut out.....

Population injured by the proposed measure Population that may perhaps receive some benefit 93,394 Less than one-fourth of the inhabitants of the Province. But from this we ought to deduct the Members of the Free Church. or at least three-fourths, - scarcely leaving thirty thousand to be benefited by this measure out of half a million. This is, enrely, party legislation with a vengeance. The Members of the Church of England will, I trust, at length open their eyes to the ridiculous position in which they have been placed, and, Queen's College notwithstanding, vote against the Bill.

9. University Caput to consist of-

1. Chancellor.
2. Vice-Chancellor.

3. The Chief Justice.
4. The Senior Puisné Judge of Queen's Bench,

Upper Canada, for the time being.

5. The Principal or Head of each College.

6. The Principal of The ar Canada College. 10. Univers to make By-Laws for

regulating Property, c... y Studies and Discipline; but less £— for public buildings, to be limited to the expenditure of its annual income and revenue. Proceeds f sales and all other capital to be invested.

On these articles I will merely remark, that, unless there be an imperative enactment, no Judge or Member of the Church of England will ever sit at such an heterogeneous board.

11. Governor General to be Visitor.

To this there is perhaps no particular objection. 12. Chancellor to be elected every four years by Con-ocation, and not to be a Professor or hold any other

office in the University.

13. All Graduates of and above the degree of M.A. orming to the University Statutes, to be Members of the Convocation.

Neither of these call for any particular remark. 14. Vice-Chancellor and Professors of the University

to be appointed by the Crown, (Vice-Chancellor to be a Professor.) Professors and Officers, before entering upon their duties, to subscribe a declaration, that they believe in the authority and Divine inspiration of the Old and New Testament, and in the doctrine of the Trinity.

Professors may be removed by the Crown, on the re-

presentation of the University Council; Meetings of the University Conneil; Precedence; Quorum; Casting Vote. No Statute to pass at the first meeting, especially convened

There should be no connection with the local Government. Appointments by the Crown and the Governor-General are the same; and the country will not soon forget the arrangement with Mr. Ryerson and the pitchforking of an amiable man, but totally unqualified, to be Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. To give such power is to ruin the University, and make it, as our neighbours say, political capital. No man can read the correspondence lately published, between the Governor General and the Colonial Secretary, respecting the appointment of a Mathematical Professor, without grief and indignation. The University, to prosper, must be entirely separated from the sink of colonial politics.

15. Upper Canada College to be under the management shall be appointed by the Crown.

To leave the appointment of the Classical Masters to a Council so composed as this, will, in a short time, deteriorate Upper Canada College, and deprive it of its present eminence among Classical Schools.

16. King's College to be governed by a Board of five: to consist of the President, who shall be Professor of Theology, (to be appointed by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto); a Vice-President, to be appointed by the President and the three Senior Tutors, who shall in the first place be appointed by the Visitor. All future Tutors to be appointed by the Board, after examination; That a Legislature, professing itself Christian, should exclude and the three Senior Tutors to be always members of the

> 17. Queen's College to be governed by Trustees, acrding to Charter.

These two articles are worthy of particular attention, as proving the origin of this wicked measure. King's College is interfered with in all its details: it can have but two Professors; if any more teachers, they are to be Tutors only. More-over, it is robbed of all its property, and yet before it can go into operation, it must possess sufficient funds to pay two Professors and three Tutors; for without this number it can have no board, it is excluded from all privileges. How differently is Queen's College dealt with : it may have as many Professors, or as few, as it pleases; no interference or restriction is allowed, of any sort; and why?-because it is the Queen's College Measure, and the Legislature is sought to be made a puppet in

18. King's and Queen's College to have no power of conferring degrees (except Divinity), but their Graduates in Divinity conforming to the University Statutes, to be Members of Convocation.

19. Each College so declared and constituted to have meddles not with vested rights, and offers no ence the exclusive power of making Statutes for the domestic discipline, attendance on religious worship, and Theoloonferring of degrees of Divinity, as well as all other matters of purely internal regulation.—These powers to be exercised by the respective Councils or governing bo-

These are rather subjects of ridicule than of criticism. Except as respects Queen's College, their provisions are useless, for no other College will ever make any claim; and when the neasure becomes law, the Legislature to their shame and con fusion will discover that they have been legislating for a miserable particle of the population, and thus sacrificing the interest f nine-tenths of their constituents. Surely such a proceeding s insane, or something worse.

20. The endowment from the Crown conferred upon King's College, and all the property acquired thereby, or arising therefrom, to become vested in the Provincial

Honest men who were at first bewildered and deluded on the Iniversity quesion, are beginning to consider that the interfethe country; and many that were disposed to meddle with King's College are now aware of the danger of commencing a ourse of confiscation which, if once begun, must end in the Canada. Thinking men begin to perceive that full security to property is essential to the well-being of any community; and although the private property of individuals has naturally greater security than that of corporate bodies, because every porate bodies is no less sacred, though more expe attacks of avarice and malice. It may be fairly made a question, whether the supreme authority in any country is justly competent to transfer to other uses property especially granted for definite and unexceptionable purposes; and, except in cases of notorious malversation, it can never in justice make use of

It may indeed be admitted that some such power must be omewhere vested to provide against extraordinary contingencies, but even then it bas seldom been exerted without the greatest caution, because of the danger of unsettling property, the instances which history supplies of the confiscation of property granted on mature deliberation for a special and meritorious object, or its transfer from its legal Trustees to other be found which the impartial judgment of posterity can approve. I cannot, therefore, believe that the Legislature will be induced to depart from the maxims of a just and necessary policy in molesting King's College and depriving it of its endownents. The temptation may appear strong, from the bitterness, rather than the number, of the enemies of that by which it has been rendered in a great degree defenceless : sequences of its measures; and I call upon any fair and honourable man to ask himself whether the objections which have been made against the University of King's College may not he made with equal force and justice against every pious and charitable foundation in Lower Canada.

21. All gifts, endowments, and bequests to King's Colege, other than those from the Crown, to remain the property of King's College. This article is the only indication of honesty in the whole

22. Professors of King's College now appointed, ex-

cept in Divinity, to hold the same situation in the Pro-vincial University, till otherwise negatived by competent anthority.

23. Existing By-laws and Statutes continued till otherwise regulated by competent authority. 24. Terms to be kept by Students in King's College, be allowed in Provincial University.

These deserve no particular notice. On the whole it is clear as day, considering what the Scotch and Methodists have done in their own cases in founding Queen's and Victoria Colleges, that, in striving to have King's College put on such a footing, they are not actuated by a wish to have a good Institution, but their only and sole aim is to keep back the national

NUMBER II

I see but two methods by which any thing like a satis- these days, I had withdrawn that part of my of factory result can be arrived at, on the subject of the University of King's College.

To leave the University untouched in respect to its endowment, and to repeal the 7 Will. IV. c. 16. amending ts Charter, by which it will be placed on its origin

This being done, let liberal endowments be given to the Colleges of such other denominations as Government shall think it right to establish—which can easily be done out of the large portion of the Clergy Reserves, about nine hundred thousand acres left at the disposal of the Government by the 3 & 4 Vic. c. 78, an Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves &c., which are capa-

ble at once of yielding a competent revenue.

This appears the most judicious and equitable manner of satisfying all reasonable men. We ask for the Church of England bare justice; we have no desire to interfere with other denominations, nor shall we grudge them any endowment, however large, which the Government may think fit to grant them; and as we wish not to meddle with them, neither should they desire to meddle with us. And we consider it but reasonable and just that we should be permitted to proceed according to the original intention of the Charter without molestation, and in the enjoyment of the privileges which the Imperial Government had conferred upon us, and be left at liberty to seek from the Crown such amendments of our Charter hereafter as experience shall prove necessary to its more efficient working. This fair and honest way of settling the University question, would doubtless please all who really desire the good of the Colony.

The different religious denominations would thus have

the means of educating their youth according to their own wishes, and on their own principles; no room would be left for collisions or heartburnings; and in a short time agitation on the subject would pass away, and the different Colleges would only feel a noble emulation in rivalling each other in sound learning.

2ND METHOD. Should the first method be objected to, (although I see no reasonable impediment in its way,) I would submit with great reluctance and as it were under compulsion, but for the calculations of the contract of the calculations o but for the sake of peace, to divide the present endowment of King's College on the principle recognized and acted upon in the 3 & 4 Vic. c. 78, entitled, An Act to provide for the sale of the Clares B.

upon in the 3 & 4 Vic. c. 78, entitled, An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof.

On this principle, ½ of the whole endowment would be given to the United Church of England and Ireland, and ½ to the Church of Scotland, leaving ½ towards the endowment of Colleges for such other Christian denominations as are recognized by Covernment and a Medical nations as are recognized by Government, and a Medical School; and if this be found insufficient, the means are ample from the Clarest Parks. ample from the Clergy Reserves and other lands to make

should this method be preferred, the Church of England will proceed with its share, and such further assistance as it may receive from its friends, to establish a College at or near Toronto under a new Charter, for the education of her youth in the Arts and Sciences and in Divinity, which shall in no way be connected with the Government; and thus be exempt from the effect of political changes and agitations, while it would be in per-fect and exclusive connexion with the Church of Eng-land, and thus be free from the danger of religious strife.

With regard to any attempt to constitute a University which would mix up the Church of England with other religious denominations, it ought not for a moment to be entertained. No sincere member of our Church could have any thing to do with it, and it would, if established, have the effect of excluding us from what was literally our own endowment. With such a motley institution we can have no connexion whatever,—nor with any College or University which does not found its course of studies upon the Christian religion as taught by the United Church of England and Ireland.

One of the great objects of King's College, and perhaps the principal, was to enable us to educate our youth and Clergy as in the Mother Country, but within Province; hence Oxford University is placed before us in the Charter as our model. This was the purport and bearing of the original application to the Crown for a University: it was a principle known to and distinctly recognized by Government; and under any other principle, a Charter would never have been asked for or re-

That this was the principle of the foundation of King's College was not merely admitted by the Government, but known to the public in England when the Charter and the endowment were granted; and in any new arrange ment it must neither be lost sight of nor given up. It was from a conviction that King's College was to be a Church of England University in its religious character that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel granted given by the Society for Promoting Christian Know-ledge, when the University should be in full and free

operation on this principle. Either of these methods requires only simple en ments; and although the second is rather more compli-cated than the first, it might be arranged by a very short Statute, giving ½? of the present endowment and effects of the University of King's College to the Charch Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in trust for the endowment of a College and University under a Royal Charter, at of near Toronto, in connexion with the United Chu

England and Ireland, 24 to Queen's College, and the maining 24 to be distributed to support or found such The first method proposed is preferable, becau ment to future spoliation, or attempts to meddle with far richer and larger endowments of Lower Canada. But the Charter should be so altered as to separate Institution from political influence, from which it has already suff.

endowments to Colleges of other denominations should be given up freely to their own management, without admitting of any Government interference.

The object of the Legislature should be to settle this uestion on such a just and equitable basis as must satistice honest and upright of all parties, without regarding he clamour of the factions and destructive, who

n dissension, and are dismayed at the loss of a grievance It will not only be treason to the Church for her sons, who form at least one-third of the Legislature, to hold back on this occasion and betray her to her enemies, weak and insignificant. treason to good morals and religion: nor need the most pusillanimous among us fear to do right on this subject, for all the wise and sound-hearted of other denominations will assist them, if firm and sincere in setting it at rest rence of might with right is not the way to give tranquillity to the country; and many that were disposed to models with concerned.

of the right of educating her own youth in the Arts and Sciences, and for the learned Professions; it is a right which she was a science of the second secon

which she must ever maintain, even to the death.

She claims, as the Roman Catholics do and with justice, the education of her children from the cradle to the grave; and to her the establishment of any institution with her own endowment, of the benefits of which she cannot partake from cores. cannot partake from conscientions principles, would be a measure both of cruel insult and oppression, which it would be her would be a measure both of the world be a measure between the w

would be her praise to resist.

Indeed, in such an extreme and I trust impossible case, it will be the duty of the Bishop and his friends to carry the matter before the Queen in her Committee of the be done. But this would be to prolong and embitter the contest. How much better will it be for the Legislature of Canada to adopt an about the contest. of Canada to adopt such a measure as would, from its justice and moderation, please all the good principled and well disposed and given to well disposed, and give at once peace and tranquillity to

In repeating that the first suggestion is on several grounds preferable, the following reasons are pressed upon the consideration of those who may be supposed to take a singere and called the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the constant o a sincere and enlightened interest in the advancement cience, and in the general diffusion of Education Religion, that it does not involve a spoliation or descera-tion of any existing endowment; and while it would leave to King's College to King's College a revenue not more than ample for the great objects in view, it would enable the Crown to grant to peak one of the to each one of those large denominations of Christians which it is to be presumed the assistance would be extended, as large a grant of land (even to the num! acres if necessary,) as would be thus confirmed to the University of King's College.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

(From Woolmer's Exeter Gazette.) COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE BISHOP OF EXETER TO MR.

(Read to a meeting at Torquay, on the 26th inst.) My dear Sir,—When I had the pleasure of seeing you and Mr. Vivian on Tuesday evening, you were so good as to say that the meeting to be holden on this day, at Torquay, was not prompted by any feeling of inkindness to me personally, or of disrespect to my office, but had appeared to have been rendered necessary by the general interest testified on occasion of the contemplated inforcement of the rubric; in which interest you and the other gentlemen who had signed the requisition could not

tution, but their only and sole aim is to keep back the national Church from a position which, in spite of all her enemies, she which you had viewed the measure announced by me which you had viewed the measure announced by me told you in the outset, that, finding the aversio use of the surplice so much more general, as well more vehement, than I had imagined to be possible in clergy, feeling that I could withdraw it without any sac rifice of principle.

In answer to your enquiry respecting the extent of change which would ensue from a faithful observance of the rubric, I said, that this must depend on the actual pra tice in each particular church; that in none did I think it likely to be great; and that in the particular church in which I myself attended at Torquay very trifling alterations would be necessary. The omission of the collect and Lord's prayer before the sermon, which were without any authority from the rebrie, and which the bishops in King George I's. reign had, under the Royal direction, prohibited accordingly, was almost the only one. At that time the form called "The Bidding Prayer," as enjoined in the 55th canon, was required to be used before all sermons, avowedly because it set forth the King's titles, especially his supremacy in causes and over persons ecclesiastical. The necessity of setting forth those titles no longer existing, it is in the power of the bishop not to insist on the execution of the canon which enjoined it. I therefore shall leave the use of that form to the discretion of the clergy, who will probably not use it ex-

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cept in the cathedral or on very special occasions.

You remarked that you believed the main or only cause of the feeling of alarm now so strongly expressed was, that my pastoral letter would, in its effect (though you were confident such was far from my intention or wish), strengthen the cause of "the Tractarians."

I answered, that I really did not know who were the persons or parties included under that denomination. If it be applied to those only who are seeking to assimilate our reformed church to the corrupt church of Rome, who ostentatiously adopt external signs and forms not commanded by our church, who speak with affected or suspicious tenderness of the corruptions of Rome, who our own Reformation, and disparage the labours of those holy men who, by God's mercy (using even the vices of princes and statesmen as instruments of His glory), were enabled to effect it,—iractarians such as these, or by whatever other name they might be called, had in me an avowed and most uncomparanising opponent. But I avowed and most uncompromising opponent. But I must add, that I am very sorry to observe the too frequent application of that nickname to some of the best and soundest divines among us—to those who faithfully preach the whole gospel, and all the parts of it, in their due proportion—especially the necessity of the use of the rament to salvation, the new birth given unto us by God in baptism, the actual communication of the body and blood of Christ (with all the inestimable benefits of that church, the apostolic succession of its ministry, the want of any covenanted promise of salvation to those who have never been "added to the church" or have renounoed its communion. I avow, that if these men are designated by the name of "Tractarians," I desire to take my part with them in this world, and (I trust in God's mercy) in the world to come. Among them if they were low alive, would be all the real reformers and soundest docters of our church from the time of the Reformation; such as Cranmer (and those who were joined with him in compiling the homilies), Jewell, Hooker, Hall, Pear-son, Barrow, Jeremy Taylor, Beveridge, Waterland. The object of my pastonal letter is, indeed, to promote, with God's blessing, the cause which was, and is, dear to

to the hearts of all such men, be they called "Tractarians" or not. For I know not how the truth can better e maintained, nor how the stratagems of Rome can be more effectually defeated, than by upholding our own

divinely constituted polity.

While you expressed (if I mistake not) your own full conviction of my not wishing to favour a Popishly inclined party, you said, that some alarm had been excited by being understood that I had given a license to Dr. Pusey to preach in this diocese, while he was lying under the sentence of the University of Oxford. I answered that I had not given to Dr. Pusey any general license to preach in this diocese; that the facts were these:—The incumbent of Ilfracombe applied to me in the course of the last summer, asking whether I should object to his availing himself of the occasional assistance of Dr. Pusey in the in the pulpit during his temporary sojourn at Ilfracombe. I had no hesitation in leaving this clergyman at liberty to act according to his own discretion—adding that I doubted not, that if Dr. Pusey should preach there, his own good feeling and good sense would make him abstain from preaching on any topic which could give the slightest offence or excite any alarm. The reason for acting thus I have no scruple in stat-

The University of Oxford (for the proper authorities in it) had exercised a power belonging to them, according to the conscientions judgment of those who had to wisdom of that judgment, however anomalous and contrary to the generally received principles of justice the Proceeding might be; for an university, as such, has very special duties of caution and jealousy which it would be unreasonable and unjust to recognize as proper rules of In this case Dr. Pusey, without being told that were

the specific charges of "unsound doctrine" on which he was condemned, and without being permitted to defend himself against any charge, however generally stated, had been sentenced not to preach for two years within the limits of the university's jurisdiction.

to preach at Hiracombe, I should have been adopting the sentence of the university, and extending it to this dio-cese. I should probably have so done, if the form of proceeding at Oxford had been such as I could acknowledge to be consistent with those principles which I feel it my duty to observe in administering discipline in my own diocese; but, deeming it to be absolutely irreconcilable with those principles, I felt it my duty, at whatever hazard of obloquy and misrepresentation, to refuse to commit the injustice of dealing with Dr. Pusey, on account of the sentence passed on him at Oxford, otherwise than he would be entitled to be treated if no such sentence had

I will add, that so little do I sympathise with any Papalizing party in the church, that a few weeks ago I withdrew my name from the list of members of a society to which (on account of its original object and of its founders) I had considered it an honour to belong—the "Cam-den Society" at Cambridge—on discovering that its zeal exhibited the Virgin Mary crowned, with the infant Saviour in her arms, and attended by two saints not recognised in her own calender. This I deemed to be, at the least, a most injudicious insult to the feelings of Protestants at this crisis, against which it was my duty to

One very important particular of our conversation had reference to that part of my pastoral letter which related to the use of the offertory. You said, that you understood (and that it appeared, from what had passed at different appeared, programmer than the passed at different the programmer of the about (and that it appeared, from what are independent meetings, that it was generally understood) that my words "imply that all who object to give at the offermy words "imply that all who object to give at the offermy words." whereas yourself, and probably many others, object to the collection at the offertory, without being actuated by those Call.

answer, that such is neither my own Judgment now, when apprised by you of your feelings, nor do I think that the words used by me imply any such meaning.

The church, in the offertory, invites her people to offer to God of His own—to give back to Him of His gracious gifts. She uses the words of our Lord, and of His apostles, to persuade them to act on this their high privilege. Those who, with the church, regard it as indeed a privilege will rejoice to act accordingly. Those ed a privilege, will rejoice to act accordingly. Those lose feelings are not yet of this high order, I do indeed sem to be under an erroneous and unhappy "prejudice" being otherwise duly disposed to alms-giving, they re-thile of the manner which the church points out;

This I conceive is perfectly consistent with my doing and actions of yourself and any others who may not yet inculors. inculcates, and which would lead you gladly to use the blessed opportunity which she presents to you.

I have no more to say, except that while I have had pleasure to an honourable.

I have no more to say, except that while I have had pleasure in explaining my own feelings to an honourable and friendly inquirer, like yourself, I do not recognize the right of any meeting to pronounce judgment on any order made by the bishop to his clergy, which does not exceed the limits of his authority, as he is a bishop.

I have written in very great haste, and am scarcely able to revise what I have written. You are, however, at liberty to read the limits of the proving at Torquay, or 10 section of the case and arguments drawn from the general scope of the canons; secondly, by the alleged berty to read the limits of the cases in which the Stand-

I am, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,

I am reminded that I am also misunderstood as to the grant of power in the premises, provides:

ord "enforcement of the collection" by the minister.—

5. That it shall in all cases act with the consent or conword "enforcement of the collection" by the minister.—
I only meant that it depends on his discretion whether to read so many of the sentences as should make it the duty of church of the sentences as should make it the duty of church of the sentences as should make it the duty of church of the sentences as should make it the duty of church of the sentences as should make it the duty of the sentences as should make of churchwardens or others to collect.

BISHOP MANT AND SIR R. PEEL.

The annexed important document appears as an appendix to a second edition of Bishop Mant's letter to Sir Robert D ADDRESS TO THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF

DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DROMORE. We, the undersigned Clergy and laity of you Lordship's united Diocese of Down and Conner and Dromore, desire to approach your Lordship with feelings of deep

respect.

"We thank the Giver of all good for those godly admostic."

"We thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of all good for those godly admost thank the Giver of the Giver

cation of this country.

"We, therefore, in humble dependence on his grace, hereby declare our unalterable determination to afford your Lordship our fullest co-operation in the furtherance of this righteous cause." [Here follow the signatures.] THE BISHOP'S REPLY. "MY LORDS, GENTLEMEN, AND REVEREND BRETHREN. -The language of respect, which it is your pleasure to use towards me on this impressive occasion, is met by

orresponding feelings of esteem and affectionate regard:

belings, not the result of a casual incident, but the fruit

of a long acquaintance, official and personal, with those who have most kindly distinguished me by this expression

Author and Giver of all good.
"To be His humble instrument in promoting the knowledge of His revealed will amongst the people of this country, is the duty and the privilege of the ministers of His Church. According to the Church's palpable intention, a sense thereof should operate throughout the sphere committed to the care and charge of each: prompting us to be faithful and diligent in making known God's truth, and in driving away all falsehood and error, not only amongst those who are actually in her communion but, amongst those also who go astray from her communion as God shall give us opportunity, and by such means as the Word of God shall warrant. And on the other hand, however a well-intentioned but ill-directed ingenuity may exert itself, to perplex a simple question, to dazzle and blind our understanding, to annul the force of a plain practical, apostolical maxim, and to seduce us 'to do evil,' in the fond hope 'that good may come,' a participation or concurrence in any device, the object or drift of which s the suppression of God's written truth, and the propa-

gation of falsehood and error, is to my mind a palpable sin.
"By His grace it shall be my future endeavour, as it has been my past, to extend and maintain His true religion, to the teaching of which I have been repeatedly, His passion) to the soul of every faithful receiver of the Lord's supper, the privileges of the church, which is Christ's body, the sinfulness of violating the unity of the confidence that your present declaration asground of confidence, that your present declaration assures to me the cordial co-operation of those with whom I am connected by the most holy union: many of whom, as ministers of the church, have undertaken the same sa-cred pledge; and the rest, as her members, now concur with her ministers in avowing their sense of the obligation, and their own 'unalterable determination' to contri-"May our Heavenly Father, by His holy inspiration, give us grace to think the things that are right, and by

His merciful guiding lead us to perform the same, through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ!" "Dublin, Oct. 22nd, 1844. "GENTLEMEN,-I understand that it is your intention to honour, by re-publication, a letter which I lately addressed to Sir R. Peel on the question of education in

this country.
"I take the liberty, therefore, of mentioning to you true and reformed church in its unity, its discipline, its divinely constituted polity.

While you expressed (if I mistake not) your own full and received from him an answer, to which I returned and received from him an answer, to which I returned and received from him an answer, to which I returned and received from him an answer. reply. Of my private communication, which was very brief, I have no copy; but I send together with this the answer of Sir Robert Peel, and a copy of my reply. No opportunity has hitherto presented itself for my acting as I expressed my intention of acting, according to what I said on that occasion. As this is the first opportunity, so it appears a convenient one for so acting; and, if it shall be agreeable to you, I request the favour of you to annex the two letters to the forthcoming publication, with this preliminary explanation.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very faithful servant,

"RICHARD DOWN AND CONNOR, &c. "To the Committee." "Whitehall, Aug. 30, 1844.

"My Lord,-I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of or lordship's letter, informing me that in consequence of a newspaper report of some observations made by me, you have been induced to put forward a justification of your own conduct, in a letter publicly addressed to me through the press, in answer to my public censure.

"I beg leave to acquaint your lordship that I have passed no censure on, nor made any reference to, your lordship are did there in mind what were your lordship's

lordship, nor did I bear in mind what were your lordship's opinions on the subject to which you allude

"I have referred to the report of the debate of the 6th August, as given in *The Times* newspaper, and accurately given, and I can find no other reference to Irish prelates, as connected with the system of National education in Ireland, than that I admitted the fact, that of the Irish pre-lates appointed during the lieutenancy of Lord De Grey, and whom I expressly named, some were hostile to that system, and that I regretted they were so .- I have the honour to be, my lord, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT PEEL. "The Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore." "D. C. and D. House, Sept. 2, 1844.

"SIR,—I have the honour of acknowledging your answer to my private letter, and of thanking you for the courtesy of informing me that you made no reference to

me in the debate of August 6.

"In my printed letter, of which my publishers tell me that they have sent you a copy, you will perceive that your allusion to me, was put hypothetically; the hypothesis being suggested by the fact that your reported speech was an answer to Captain Bernal, who had mentioned me by name. I shall be glad to avail myself of an opportunity, should any occur, for contradicting my supposition on

"This, however, is a mere incident, and stands apart from the argument of my letter, which sets forth the grounds of my persuasion, that any connection with the Irish Board of National Education is incompatible with a Clergyman's pledges to God and his Church. "Begging to be excused for this further intrusion, I

have the honour, &c..
"RICHARD DOWN AND CONNOR, &c. "The Right Hon. Sir R. Peel."

UNITED STATES.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S CASE. REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

(From the New York Churchman.) We take great pleasure in laying before our readers to-

day the expected Report of the Standing Committee, the signal ability and moderation of which will be acknowthereas yourself, and probably many others, object to the collection at the offertory, without being actuated by all impartial minds.

1. The first point which the Report makes is that a sentence of indefinite suspension, that is to say, a suspension when a sentence of indefinite suspension, that is to say, a suspension determinable neither by efflux of time nor by the performance of a stipulated condition, is void and inope

rative. This point is not merely asserted in the Report, but proved; and is capable of more abundant proof than it fell within the design of the Report to adduce.

It does not follow, however, that the sentence under which our Diocese is now suffering is in fact void and inoperative; but only that it is voidable and ought to be pronounced void and inoperative by a competent tribunal. Should the next Diocesan Convention by a strong vote

while give in the manner which the church points out, while give in the manner which the church points out, while of those who are not duly disposed to alms-giving, I dare not be afraid of saying, that they are under the influence of "selfishness and worldly-mindedness."

This I conseive is nerfectly consistent with my doing

This I conseive is nerfectly consistent with my doing

The above points are expressed in the Report and 3. The above points are expressed in the Report and the results of the second point of the Report is that the Episcopai of the second point of the Report is the the Episcopai of the Second point of the Report is the Episcopai of the Second point of the Report is the Epi and as the foundation of the inquiry into the powers and duties of the Standing Committee, there is a point tacitly assumed, about which we think a question may fairly be raised. The assumption is that the suspension of the Bis shop, like that of an attorney, totally incapacitates him

berty to read this letter to the meeting at Torquay, or to make any other use of it whatever.

the general scope of the canons, seeming which the Standard analogy of suspension with other cases in which the Standard analogy of suspension with other cases and suspension with othe

thirdly, by constructive arguments on cauons having a bearing on the case under consideration. But while the Committee maintains its position of being offertory be everywhere read immediately, but that it was remain with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rest of the rubric for a general arrangement with the rubr which may be brought against it for want of an express

precedent and cogent arguments.

This, as we understand the Report, is the course projec-

ted by the Standing Committee. We consider the course to be self-consistent and defensible, and concur very cordially in its results. Still, as already intimated, there is one point to which we demur; that, namely, which we have designated as the third point in their argument, or the tacit assumption that the suspension voids the Bishop, for the time being, of the Ecclesiastical authority of the ocese. For the Bishop's sentence is declared by the Court to be in general terms, "suspension from the office of a Bishop in the Church of God," and this is afterwards explained to be that he is "suspended from his Episcopal and ministerial functions." Now the Standing Committee, monitions wherewith he has enabled your Lordship as one of the overseers of His Church, to address the Prime Minister of England.

And ministerial functions. Now the Standing Communities, being a body representing the Diocese and composed of lay as well as clerical members, is certainly not competent to exercise any "Episcopal and ministerial function;" and to exercise any "Episcopal and ministerial function;" and reading on Friday.

"To the same God we express our grateful sense of the therefore the Bishop is not suspended from any powers

An Address to Her Majesty for the better securing the independence of the Legislative Council, by an act of the Imperior We are not sorry, however, that the Committee has taken the view which it has taken; for we believe that a more liberal construction of the sentence would have encountered a rude opposition, and we have no wish that the Bishop's Council of Advice should seek, by a stiff maintenance of his rights, to deprive him of any bearable amount of humiliation and suffering. Indeed even if the Report had been framed on the principle which we have amount of numilation and suffering. Indeed even if the Report had been framed on the principle which we have avowed, viz., that the Bishop is the Ecclesiastical authority of the Diocese and may, consistently with his suspension, exercise that authority to the extent to which and for all the purposes for which it is ever delegated to a Standing Committee, we might still think it desirable for the Bishop to waive the right, and for the Standing Committee to not in all cases, as is now proposed, with the of their good will.

"If any conduct of mine be worthy of commendation, it is only so far as it is agreeable to the will of God, as contained in His Word and set forth by His Church. In the humble hope that such has been the character of my mittee to act in all cases, as is now proposed, with the consent of the Bishop expressed or implied. And therethought it well, however, to call attention to the fact that the Report has conceded a point which it might have relate testimony in behalf of a sound religious education, I concur with you in humble and hearty thankfulness to the tained in the Bishop's favor; a concession which we hope will disarm all opposition, and be received in the same pacific and conciliatory temper in which the Report itself is manifestly framed.

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER HIBERNIA.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a circular to the Clergy dispensing with any alterations in the mode of conducting public worship which may be at variance with established.

He objected to the principle of making investigations into sub-ordinate officers, without preferring any specific charge against the Head; and would discountenance the imposition of any inwhere these may be proved to be in conformity with the written partment difficulties appears to be confidently expected. The Bishop of Exeter was amongst the first to submit cheerfully to the deciion of his Primate.

Fern Hill, in the County of Berks."

Parliament opens this day, and had the packet waited a few hours longer, it would have taken out the Queen's speech. The general impression is, that Ireland will be alluded to in soothing terms, and that another modification of the sugar duties will be announced. We have alluded elsewhere to the ministerial arragements, and to the resignation of Mr. Gladstone. that paragraph was in type, the feeling has increased that the sugar question has driven that gentleman from the cabinet.

Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the administration, in addi-tion to his resignation of office, seems to have been apprehended; and sundry vague rumours were circulated as to the individual who should fill up the vacancy so created a to the material who should fill up the vacancy so created. The St James's Chronicle sa, s,—"The fact, we believe to be, that beyond St. Thomas Freemantle's appointment as Secretary for Ireland nothing is settled, though there is too much reason to fear that Mr. Gladstone may retire from the administration, but certainly not from the Conservative party. Should Mr. Gladstone retire, the step will be altogether from his own choice, and it will be an occasion of deep regret to all his colleagues. We have seen in some of the journals various motives assigned for the right honourable gendeman's withdrawal from office, but not one of them, we believe, even approaches to the truth. At the risk of passing for uninformed, we shall be at present silent; because we will not let go the hope that the able and eloquent President of the Board of Trade may be prevailed upon to con-

tinue to give his services to the country.

The death of the Earl of St. Germans, the father of Lord Eliot, has caused a scramble for the post of Chief Secretary of Ireland as it is against official etiquette for a member of the House of Lords to hold the office. The past week has been spent in speculations respecting Lord Eliot's successor. It is an office requiring great talent, and most of the leading statesmen of the day have held it at the outset of their political lives. It is also, perhaps, the most thankless office under the Crown, and one exposed to more than ordinary obloquy. Sir Thomas Freemantle has at length been fixed upon, but the choice is not considered happy. A new Judge, in the person of Mr. Platt, has also been raised to the bench in the place of Mr. Baron

has also been raised to ...

Gurney, who retires from ill health.

The renewal of the negociations with Brazil will prevare our ...

West India readers for what has long been apparent, and upon ...

West India readers for what has long been apparent, and upon ...

A discussion took place on a motion by Mr. Murney, for leave to bring in a bill to alter the law of dower in Upper Capacity, and the sussion which ...

The Hong mover said that an alteration had recently a place in England in respect to the law of dower, which ... commences on Tuesday. But not only will the Sugar Act of last session be disturbed, the whole tariff, it is said, will undergo renewal of the negociations with Brazil, they must have made up their minds to abandon the distinction which they set up st year between free and slave-grown sugar. This says little for consistency-less for rectitude.

The Guizot Administration, after escaping a threatened debility, have established themselves more firmly than ever; and there is now the most flattering prospect of the permaneut superiority of the moderate party. The Answer to the King's Speech was carried by a majority of 216 to 33. The reply of His Majesty to the Address presented by the Chamber of Deputies, breathes a highly praiseworthy and temperate spirit. The Answer to the King's

Santa Anna, as he was attempting to make his escape to the sea-coast in disguise.

In a letter from the captive ex-President to the Govern of the Department of Vera Cauz, dated Jalapa, 16th ult.. he complains most hitterly of his treatment by the guards and the populace. He says his habitation presents the appearance of a quard room, with a sentinal constantly by his bed-he cannot sleep-the officials will permit none of his friends to have any intercour e with him,—and in fact his condition is vastly more degrading than whilst he remained a pri-oner in the hands of

the Texans. His entry into Jalapa resembled a triumphal procession, conducting him as a conquered foe to his country. "Indeed," he continues, "I would prefer death to such insults, —which are neither noble nor decent." It is stated that Santa Anna had 400,000 dollars in gold at but it has fallen into the hands of the Government department of Vera Cruz, who propose to employ it in remunerating the inhabitants of that Department for the losses sustained by them during Santa Anna's occupation.

UNITED STATES.

A New York Journal contains the following allusion to a circumstance which may probably prove a fresh cause of disturbance between Great Britain and the United States:—

bance between Great Britain and the United States:

MR. CALHOUN'S DIPLOMACY.—We have tidings of high import from Washington; tidings for the truth of which we cannot vouch, but which present nothing incredible, nothing indeed which we had not reason to expect. We are told that the last steamer from England brought despatches from the British Government to Mr. Pakenham, instructing him to demand from the Government of the United States an explanation on the decision of the Speaker, to reflect upon the explanation on the decision of the Speaker, to reflect upon the state of the had heard in that house; it had the merit of being brief, and said a great deal in a short time. The hone member for Quebe might take a lesson from it.

During the progress of this debate Mr. Aylwin interrupted Mr. Moffatt, and, upon being several times called to order by the Speaker, refused to take his seat, and was at length named to the house. He made use of his privilege of making an explanation on the decision of the Speaker, to reflect upon the progress of the had beard in that house; it had the merit of being brief, and said a great deal in a short time. The hone member for Quebe might take a lesson from it.

Speaker, refused to take his seat, and was at length named to the house. He made use of his privilege of making an explanation on the decision of the Speaker, to reflect upon the explanation of the United States and the member for Quebe might take a lesson from it. of the very extraordinary letter written by Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King, the U. S. Minister at the Court of France, which, as we learned by the same arrival, had been the subject of so much angry and indignant comment in the English papers. In the Pakenham is instructed to demand an apology—but we have below it more probable that an explanation would be re
a Report on the Petition of the Church Society of the Diocese quired in the first instance, and that an apology would be de. manded only in the event of explanation being withheld, or of England, relating to the Clergy Reserves. proving unsatisfactory. What is to follow a denial of either apology or explanation our readers can imagine for themselves. What is to follow a denial of either

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1845. ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The Surveyor General's Office Abolition Bill, and the Congregation of Notre Dame of Montreal Incorporation Bill were brought from the Assembly, and read a first time. Second The Quebec Fire-wood Society Bill was read a second time,

and referred to Committee. The Bill for the preservation of the peace on the Public Works in the Province was read a second time. Third reading

time, and referred to Committee. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

The Hon. JAMES CROOKS took his seat, and the usual oaths. The Right Honourable Several petitions were presented.

The Bill for the preservation of the peace on the Public Works

tory Bill. The amendments reported were agreed to. Some

MONDAY, Feb. 17.

The third reading of the Bill to make provision for keeping the peace on the public works was carried. Nays—Messrs. Aylwin, Cauchon, and Merritt.

ould enable them to answer all questions put to them.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for C. E. stated that it was ne-

Government into the Colony, and he was also much opposed to the Heads of Departments having seats in the House, as he By the arrival of the Hibernia at Boston, on Wednesday the 19th inst., we are just in possession of our London Files up to the 1st February. For the summary of intelligence which succeeds we are indebted partially to Wilmer and Smith's European would like to see it get a fair trial, and consequently would not be defined in another print about the same time, that the Bishop of London Files up to ties while engaged in politics. However, as the principle of Responsible Government was introduced into the country, he would like to see it get a fair trial, and consequently would not be defined in another print about the same time, that the Bishop of London Files up to ties while engaged in politics. However, as the principle of one year. I can give the names of five Romish priests that have joined the Church in Ireland in the Course of last year. at the present day object to those officers having seats.

ge and might give occasion to offence and dissension, even creased responsibility upon the Head of the Crown Lands De-

formularies of the Church. All private interpretations of the Rubric are condemned by His Grace, who exhorts that differences of opinion should in all cases be referred to the Bishop or Ordinary of the Diocese. An amicable termination of existing An allusion hazarded by Mr. Baldwin to the difficulty expeof York, and again at Hastings. On the other hand, the hon. His Excellency, Sir C. T. Metcalfe, has been elevated to the President of the Executive was defeated at Richelieu, and afterPeerage, "by the name, style, and title of Baron Metcalfe, of wards for the County of Montreal. One hon. gentleman had lost two elections in Upper Canada—the other has lost two in Lower Canada; and he had no doubt that some constituency, with the milk of human kindness, will step forward and do Mr. Viger the same favour as was done at Rimouski for his hon.

The system which existed that Heads of Departments should likewise be Representatives of constituencies in the Legislative Assembly was found to be inconvenient. Owing to the pancity the population and, he spoke without any wish to depreciate the poverty of this province, it was impossible to meet so readily here with all the requisites for a Ministry. And a diffi-

The Bill was read a third time.

Last evening Mr. Laurin departed from the usual practice of iting his notices in English as well as French, and sent up to the Speaker a notice in French only. The question was put to the Speaker whether he could receive it, as the 41st clause of the Union Act provides, that all proceedings of the House shall be in English. A smart discussion ensued, which lasted for nearly two hours; Mr. Paldwin and the French members maintaining that a motion is not a proceeding, and, therefore, might be in Chinese; Solicitor General Sherwood and the English members generally, maintaining that it is a proceeding. The Speaker decided in the affirmative, but this decision was appealed from by Mr. Lafontaine. The House was counted, and the Clerk returned 30 Ayes and 30 Nays. It was counted again, and the Speaker's decision was sustained by a majority of one. Several supporters of the Ministry went against the Speaker, and seveof the opposition sustained him .- Montreal Herald.

Mr. CAUCHON put a question to the Attorney General, whether the Government intended to appoint a Solicitor General for Lower Canada, and the reason why the appointment had not been made before?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said it was the intention of the Government to make the appointment; as for the reasons why it had not been made before, the Government did not conceive order, of

last session be disturbed, the whole tariff, it is said, will undergo a thorough revision. The new session promises to be prolific in measures of a practical tendency. One thing seems tolerably clear—that as our Government is the party seeking the renewal of the passicial respect to the law of dower, which had been conveyed which had been conveyed away in the lifetime of the husband, during the converture. Large properties have

Messrs. Roblin, Johnstone, Baldwin, and Col. Prince, opp ed the motion, and were against any alteration in the exiting law. Mr. Baldwin, in particular, referred to the difference which existed in respect to real property in England and Canada. In England, a great proportion of the real property was in the hands of a class of women who were not provided for by the common law of dower, but by special marriage settlements. In Upper Canada there were few instances of marriage settlements, and the effect of the alteration proposed would be to put it out followed. of the power of married women to protect themselves, and leave them at the mercy of their husbands, however bad and profligate MEXICO.

A New Orleans paper reports the capture of the celebrated dedly against the bill, and would vote against its introduction. Finally, it was put to the vote, and the motion negatived .-

Montreul Teanscript. TUESDAY, Feb. 18. Mr. Robinson moved the second reading of the Bill for the Repeal of the Customs and the substitution of a new Tariff .-The leading features of this measure—as we are enabled to

gather them from his speech—are as follow:—
1. Duty to be levied per lb. and gallon instead of ad valorem. Ready money payments instead of six months' bond.— Reduction of duties on tea and tobacco to prevent smuggling. Duty upon raw material to be reduced to nominal impost £1 per cent, in order to encourage home manufactures. 5. No stores to be erected within a given distance of the frontier.—

. American wheat to be admitted in bond.

Mr. Aylwan was, as usual, dissatisfied. He complained of his residence, Eusero, which was to have been forwarded to him, the meagreness of the statement proffered by the Inspector General, and was pleased to signify a gracious intimation that he would take care, if a more satisfactory report of official statistics were not forthcoming on a future occasion, to render the position of the Administration any thing but "a hed of roses." It is gratifying to reflect, under the weight of such a denunciation, that the powers for mischief possessed by the hon.

gentleman are somewhat restricted in their operation.

Col. PRINCE considered the speech of the Inspector General as the best he had heard in that house; it had the merit of

general character of the house in the most abusive terms, expressing his total disrega d of any opinion it might form upon his conduct. The difficulty, however, was settled without his his conduct. The difficulty, however, was settled without his withdrawal, by an apo'ogy on the part of the offender to the

Toronto, and other Petitions from Members of the Church

MONTREAL ELECTION.—The Opposition in the House of Assembly have indulged in frequent reflexions, equally correct and moderate in their tone, on the circumstances of the late Election for the City of Montreal; striving, though in vain, to fix upon the Executive the odium of disturbances known to have been occasioned mainly by the turbulence of the labourers on the public works in the vicinity of that city. The following Despatch from the Colonial Office, which has been trans mitted by the Governor General to the House of Assembly is satisfactory on this point. The individual whose exertions are so favourably acknowledged in the document, has been made the object of especial attack by the "Hon. Member for Quebec."

Downing Street, Nov. 16th, 1844. Str,-I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 162, of the 28th October, inclosing the copy of a Report from Captain Wetherall, Stipendiary Magistrate, detailing the proceedings which took place at the recent Election of Members to represent the City of Montreal in the new Parliament, You will signify to the Returning Officer, Mr. Young, and The Upper Canada District Courts Bill was read a second to Captain Wetherall, my approbation of the efforts so successfully made by them for the preservation of the peace of the City

THE CHURCH AND POPERY .- The pretended declension of

on that occasion. I have, &c. (Signed) Sir Chas. Metcalfe, Bart.

Dissenters from her communion. There is one peculiarity further amendments were then proposed, reducing the amount of capital stock from £12,000 to £8,000, and limiting the power of borrowing to £6,000, in lieu of £10,000. An amendment monly outstrips their memory,—and hence arises the circum—

The instruction given consists of the ordinary branches of an with regard to the liability of the Directors was negatived.

Third reading to-morrow.

Stance that facts are almost invariably forgotten in the excitement of leaping at conclusions without the painful process of French, Italian, and German. Third reading to-morrow.

The Bill for establishing the independence of the Legislative Council was withdrawn.

The Town of Niagara Incorporation Bill was brought up from the Legislative Assembly, and read a first time. Second reading on Friday.

The Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Directors was an examinated to the liability of the Legislative and the independence of the Legislative and other particulars, then their vision shall be purged of its jaundice, they will cause the Directors with torms and other particulars, then their vision shall be purged of its jaundice, they will cause the Directors with terms and other particulars, then their vision shall be purged of its jaundice, they will cause the Col. M. Burwell, rem.; Rev. R. Blakey, (next week); Dr. Winder; G. W. Baker, Esq. "A J. P. of the Newcastle District" in our next.

The town of Niagara Incorporation Bill was brought up that any addressed—Box, No. 284, Post Office, Toronto,—or may be obtained by letter (post paid addressed—Box, No. 284, Post Office, Toronto,—or may be obtained by letter (post paid addressed—Box, No. 284, Post Office, Toronto,—or may be obtained by letter (post paid addressed—Box, No. 284, Post Office, Toronto,—or may be obtained by letter (post paid addressed—Box, No. 284, Post Office, Toronto,—or may be obtained by letter (post paid addressed—Box,

The Surveyor-General's Office Abolition Bill was read a se- pected under the present unblushing development of schismatic noble stand which your Lordship has thus made in support of true religion, as connected with the scriptural edubut may himself be, consistently with his suspension, the

The third reading of the Bill to make provision for accepting the peace on the public works was carried. Nays—Messrs, Lylwin, Cauchon, and Merritt.

On the motion being made for the third reading of the Bill by the Supervice General's office—

Mr. Editor, unintentionally have inserted a passage in your highly re-pectable journal, that would in the slightest degree countenance the imposition. For my part, I wonder indeed that the number who join the Church of Rome is so small, in Towels; all of which will be returned.

Towels; all of which will be returned. On the motion being made for the third reason to abolish the Surveyor General's office—

Mr. Johnston gave it as his opinion, that the Heads of Departments could never perform their duties satisfactorily so long as they sat in the House. His plan would be, to give the Attorney and Solicitor Generals seats in the House, and that he tumber of the Clergy of England,) I wonder that there are so few young men of ardent temperament and imaginative turn of mind, who, like poor Mr. Sibthorp, are led astray by the torney and Solicitor Generals seats in the House, and that he would allow them, without recording a vote in their favour—
(hear)—as it was necessary they should look after the laws, and give them such a knowledge of the other departments as

"But whilst upon this subject I would inquire, Mr. Editor, if you have never heard of the immense numbers of dissenting cessary for the carrying out of the system of Responsible Government, as it was found by the present Executive that the Heads of Departments should have seats in the House.

ministers, who are yearly seeking admission into the ministry of the English Church. For one proof of this fact, allow me to reter you to the columns of the late British Chronicle, printed Heads of Departments should have seats in the House.

Mr. Murney was opposed to the introduction of Responsible in New York, in which I saw it recorded, that the Bishop of Chester had applications from 36 dissenting ministers in course of nine months, for Orders in the Church. It was stated of one year. I can give the names of five Romish priests that | "February, 1845." A CHURCHMAN.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on THURSDAY, March 6th,

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The members of this Association are respectfully reminded that the next meeting will be held (D.V.) at Belleville, on Wednesday 5th, and Thursday the 6th of March next. SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary:

Mohawk Parsonage 17th February, 1855.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manageent, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIS BARBIER; and that no sales will be culty arises of procuring persons with seats in Parliament, who recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that would give setisfaction; which would not be so much felt if it are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her were possible to select from the Province at large, without it being indi-pensably necessary to procure a seat in the House. for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is prised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

TRENT CHURCH. HE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and

about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq, who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.
(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY, (Signed) SHELDON ITALE

Treasurer to the Building Committee

30 February 20, 1845.

DUNDASFOUNDRY

MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, beg to announce they have now added to their extensive works, the manufacture of

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES. of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to

STRAM ENGINES. BOILERS. &c. and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILUS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province. Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms, GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES, (of which the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, (of which the sole right in Canada is noted by the Eq.). Packing Presses, and Mill Machinery of all kinds; Boulting Cloths, Screen Wire, Threshing Machines, Ploughs and Stoves of various patterns, &c.

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co.

Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845.

and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi

UPHOLSTERER. AT No. 94, YONGE STREET, THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH,

Where he has erected a Steam Apparatus, for CLEANSING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS. By which all moths and insects are destroyed -grease, dust, and

unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness.

The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as "Williams' Feather Renovating Machine."

All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who

study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

Beds can be returned same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public.
WALTER TELFER, Surgeon J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c. John King, M.D. *
ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician.

Toronto, February 7th, 1845.

G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

W. HARTWELL.

Cobourg, January 23, 1845. JUST RECEIVED, THE TRIAL OF THE

RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, FUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 1½d. BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT

Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial. Price 9d. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman holding an official station in Toronto, who receives into her family a few young Ladies to educate with her daughters,—baving now the assistance of a Lady from England of some experience, whom she knows to be highly qualified, and well prin wishes to increase the number of young persons under her

charge.

Her establishment being intended to be a family on a larger scale, her husband is the head of that family; and he extends to the other young people that daily instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in the doctrines and practice of religion, and that paternal supervision and control, which he bestows on his own children. The religious principles inculc ted are strictly and exclusively those of the Church of England, as taught in the Catechism and brought out devotionally in the Offices of the Church. The young people are expected to take their share with the voice in the family devotions and in those of the Church,—and they will be encouraged early to prepare themselves for Confirmation and the Holy Communion.

in the Province, was read a third time and passed.

The House then went into consideration of the amendments by the Committee of the whole on the Sherbrooke Cotton Factory and so to form their personal habits, that they may be fitted for domestic relations, and be trained to act with that delicacy, cheerfulness, and attention to the wants and feelings of others,

English Education, Needle-work, Botany, Music and Singing,

BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY. MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER! TYUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. de

cond month. I have heard a great deal from those who are no friends of the Church, that there is a constant sec-ssion from her ranks to that of Rome; but I now call upon them to prove it.

"I believe that the community are very grossly imposed upon in this matter; and I could not help regretting that you should, M. Edit.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupils 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.

Angust 12, 1844:

WANTS A SITUATION, A Sa Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The

Apply (if by letter, prespaid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks2

November 8th, 1844.

LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain & A situation as Datty Governess to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. Thos. Charletos, 144, King Street; Toronto.

December 18, 1844.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQUIRE, are requested to transmit the same, duly authenticated, to Francis M. Hill, Esq., who is authorized to adjust the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, either by Account, Note, Bond, Mortgage, or otherwise, are also requested to settle with him, or either of the undersigned, without delay.

SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT. PETER DIEHL,

Kingston, 22d January, 1845.

SURGEON DENTIST. FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, LATE OF MIAGARA, TEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that

the has made this City his residence, and, from long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its ranches, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. References to the following gentlemen: -Dr. Widmer, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Hodder.

JOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The Old Countryman, stid Chamber's Edinburgh Journal, No. 3, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. TERMS:

As the new volumes of these commence the beginning

Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of theoselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any

ns, Lace Good , Furs, &c. &c. Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c

Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books; Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware.

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

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, A good assortinent of choice North-West Buffale-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844. 383-tf

> EASTON & WRIGHT. Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods,

R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILDS INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOOD'S, 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

practical experience, made subservient to their interests

BRITISH MAGAZINES,

REVIEWS, &c. TORONTO,
[LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

PAIL FACTORY.

THE Subscriber is now carrying on the PAIL FACTORY, and intends to have a supply of Pails and SAP-Buckets about the 25th of February.

W. HARTWELL. will meet with extensive effecting ement, and especially as the past year's experience has shown the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have

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 " 1 10 0 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 7 0 Ainsworth's Magazine " 1 7 0 The London Lancet, a weekly Medical

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

King Street, Totonto: January 8, 1845; BIRTHS.

At Cobourg, on the 15th inst., Mrs. (Dr.) J. A. Cowles, of

At Willoughby, C.W., on the 9th January last, Mr. Jacob

Everitt, aged 66 years.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst., of scarlet fever, Charles James, son of G. Duggan, jun., Esq., M.P.P., aged six months. At St. Catharines, on the 1st inst., at the residence of W. H. Merritt, E.q., Mrs. Penelope Prendergast, wife of Dr. Jedidiah Prendergast, of Chautauque county, New York, aged 70 years.

At Hamilton, on the 16th inst., Captain Thomas Bentley,

inst., John P. Clement, Esq., aged 87 years and 52 days.

35, Newgate Street, Toronto,

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

most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

GOVERNESS.

NOTICE.

THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON, JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH,

MR. MEREDITH.

Toronto, Jan. 1, 1845.

of the year, all persons intending to become subscribers to either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. Nimmo

IMPORTERS, KING STREET, COBOURG,

house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muss

397-6w advance for CASH

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. KING STREET, COBOURG,

patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be uniformate tow, the most strict attention paid to the wishes

3s. 9d. per dozen.
Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.
382-tf

H. & W. ROWSELL,

At Thorold, on the 9th inst., the wife of the Rev. T. B. Fuls er, of a son

At Prescott, on the 7th inst., aged 13, of consumption, Georgina Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of Ralph Allen Dan-

late of the 3rd Battailion Incorporated Militia.

At the residence of his daughter in Niagara, on the 11th

ST. MARTIN'S, CANTERBURY.

and thus to brand it with contempt, as having no exand thus to brand it with contempt, as having no extinct the lower one is a simple scroll; the next a kind of But though he never supported religion by his examistence previous to the Reformation. The fact is notorious, however, that long before the arrival of a legate hieroglyphical true-lover's knot; the third, small Saxon ple, he was no sneering Sadducee: he never treated from Rome, or Augustine ever set his foot on English arches, which show the architecture, intersecting each it with disrespect, nor ridiculed the observance of its ground, Christianity had been preached and professed other; the upper one, a kind of lacing in semi-circles, duties in others; on the contrary, he always admonishin Britain. Whether the gospel was preached here inverted, intersecting one another. All the ornaments ed his young associates if they showed any disposition by St. Paul himself, or not, it is indisputable that it are very small, and much enriched." was previous to the close of the second century. In Queen Bertha is supposed to have been buried in furnishes no evidence that he ever felt the force or value likewise attended by British prelates.

The Saxon invasion proved a sore trial to the Chris- at St. Augustine's, or at Reculver. most universally destroyed, and most of the worship. lord keeper Finch, created baron of Forwich. pers driven into Wales and Cornwall.

The church of St. Martin, Canterbury, is closely Christian church; and though others give the priority to Glastonbury, the generality of ecclesiastical historians attribute the first building of a church on this there is no doubt that St. Martin's took the lead .the Christians of the Roman soldiery, about A. D. 200, poverty. in the time of Lucius, the first Christian king; and is gether, with the Roman brick interspersed, so as to they had leave granted them more freely to preach or appear to have been constructed long after the chancel, repair in all places. and principally with the materials of some part of the

bishop of Soissons, her confessor, and married Ethelbert. She soon gained a great ascendancy over him, and his attention became entirely devoted to her .thoughts of the Christian religion, she took all occasions to display, in his presence, the gospel truths in the most forcible manner. In this she was aided by Luidhard; and very shortly Ethelbert was so far wrought upon that, though he did not embrace it, at least he had not an aversion to the gospel or its pro-

At this conjuncture pope Gregory's missionaries, with Augustive at their head, arrived from Rome, where they had sojourned with a design to instruct the English in the knowledge of the gospel; and having, in their way through France, obtained interpreters, they arrived in the isle of Thanet, A. D. 596 .-Augustine, on landing, despatched a messenger to the king, intimating that he was come, with a company of "leader of a set,"-a pampered ornament of the fash- when at rest, suddenly changed on the approach of honest men, bringing a message of the utmost impor- ionable world of London-and who terminated his my hand, and when allowed to come out of the cage, tance. Ethelbert ordered the missionaries to stay existence within the walls of a public hospital in France, and walk on the sofa or carpet, the hue varied through where they were, designing to go and hear from them- are thus recorded by his biographer, Captain Jesse: all the shades of bright green and white to olive, dark selves the purport of their journey. Some few days maining in his kingdom.

The swift progress of the gospel at Canterbury raised thou. promote its reception.

crees were declared utterly valueless.

or not, it is unquestionably very ancient. but of which little is said in the general history of the ter past nine in the evening of the 30th of March,

It is the unceasing aim of the Romish see to repre- and as much in diameter. It is but a shell, so that that, whatever he may have done in early life, he did sent the church of England as a schismatical body, the bason is sufficiently large to dip a child. The not, when at Caen, attend the public worship of that

314 the bishops of London, York, and Lincoln were the porch of St. Martin's church; that is, of that part of it in his life so deeply as he did the want of it in his present at the council of Arles. The councils of Sardica, A. D. 347, and of Ariminum, A. D. 359, were also is said to have been buried here; but other ac-

eleventh century.

tarchy till the sixth century. "The pagan people des- tion under the archbishop of Canterbury. At length, that all-merciful God to whom it was addressed. It

Bede, in his lives of Augustine and his fellow-mis- Brummell! one of the oldest structures of that kind now in con- sionaries at Canterbury, thus writes:—"There was in stant use in the kingdom. This, however, applies to the east side (of Canterbury), near the city, a church the chancel only, which bears evident marks of great dedicated to the honour of St. Martin, formerly built antiquity, and is built chiefly of Roman or British whilst the Romans were still in the island, wherein bricks, placed in regular order. The nave, and the the queen (Bertha), who, as has been said before, was square tower at the west end, are in a different style a Christian, used to pray. In this they at first began of workmanship from the chancel, and composed of a to meet, to sing, to pray, to say mass, to preach, and variety of flint and other stones, irregularly thrown to- to baptize; till the king, being converted to the faith,

On "the east side of the city of Canterbury still stands the church of St. Martin. Its windows belong In the sixth century, and time of the Anglo-Saxons, to various periods of gothic architecture. Its external Ethelbert, having succeeded his father, Hermenric, in walls are patched after the barbarous fashion of mothe kingdom of Kent, demanded in marriage Bertha, dern repairs. It is deformed within by wooden boxes daughter of Cherebert, king of Paris, a Christian princess. Ethelbert being an idolater, objections were at mental vanities, miscalled sculpture; but the old walls first made to him on that account; but he removed are full of Roman bricks-relics, at any rate, of the every obstacle by proposing to the princess that she older fabric where Bertha and Augustine 'used to pray.' Some have maintained that this is the identical Roman sion, and enjoy the free exercise of her religion. church which Bede describes; and tradition has been Bertha came to England, accompanied by Luidhard, pretty constant in the belief that it is as old as the second century. Mr. King has his own theory upon the matter: 'Some have supposed it to have been built by the Roman Christians of the Roman soldiery; but, if With the view of bringing the king to have favourable that had been the case, there would surely have been found in it the regular alternate courses of Roman bricks. Instead of this the chancel is found to be built almost entirely of Roman bricks, and the other parts with Roman bricks and other materials irregularly intermixed.' There is therefore the utmost reason to think that it was built as some imitation only of Roman structures by the rude Britons, before their work became so skilful in Roman architecture as they were afterwards rendered, when regularly employed by the drawn back with singular rapidity and force. They Romans," (Old England, book i. p. 50.)

> A MELANCHOLY PICTURE. (From the New York Churchman.)

after, he went to the isle of Thanet, with the queen, those persons whose countenances had been the most observed that the light colours always predominate. I and, on their arrival, the king seated himself in the familiar to him, and they would occasionally bring to hope this unfortunate survivor will live long enough open air. "For," according to Bede, "he had taken mind the remembrance of those friends from whom he to enable our friends in the Natural History Society precaution that they should not come to him in any had, during his residence at Caen, received obligations to observe its constitution and peculiarities.—Ever and kindness. In this state of second childhood he faithfully yours,

J. EMERSON TENNENT. they had any magical arts, they might, at their com- remained till the spring in the following year, appaing, impose upon and get the better of him." He or- rently perfectly happy, and capable of answering quesdered the strangers to be called, and asked them what tions relating to his wants, but wholly unconscious of they had to propose; when Augustine, coming into his real position. Though one or two of his intimate his presence, bearing a silver cross, and the image of friends called to see him after he was placed in this our Saviour painted on a board, preached to him the asylum, the only visits that he received towards the gospel. Ethelbert, informed by the interpreters of immediate close of his life, were those of the English what Augustine had said, did not object to their re- Clergyman, and this gentleman to whom I wrote on the subject, draws a melancholy picture of the state The queen obtained leave for the missionaries to of his impaired intellect, when he attempted to excite settle at Canterbury, the capital of Kent. She provi- in it any reflections or recollections of a serious nature. ded them with convenient lodgings, and procured them | This point is one which certainly ought not to be the liberty of preaching to those desirous of hearing evaded in the biography of any man: yet, rememthem. Thus favourably received, they were most bering our own errors and infirmities, it should be parties advertising. energetic in their work. Several of the principal Sax- touched upon with benevolence and charity-not in ons embraced the Christian faith, and were baptized. the pharisaical spirit of "Stand off, I am holier than

in Ethelbert a desire to be better instructed in the na- The following is an extract from his letter :- "Mr. ture of the religion preached; and accordingly, he had Brummell was in an imbecile state when I arrived at frequent conferences with Augustine. The queen be- Caen, and remained so until his death, incapable of ing likewise importunate to win him to Christianity, her remembering any occurrence five minutes together; leading object was carried-Ethelbert became a Chris- but occasionally recalling some anecdote of days long Handsomely printed on superior Paver and on Parchment tian, and was baptized about a year after the coming since passed. Mr. Brummell seemed quite incapable of the missionaries to Britain. On the arrival of Ber- of conversing on religious subjects. I failed in every FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, tha in England, Ethelbert had allotted to her his church, attempt to lead his mind (if he can be said to have then dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but, as it had lain retained any power of mind) to their consideration. desolate upwards of a hundred years, Luidhard, by the I never, in the course of my attendance upon the sick, king's order, caused it to be repaired and reconsecrated, aged and dying, came in contact with so painful an exand dedicated it anew to St. Martin (bishop of Tours, hibition of human vanity, and apparent ignorance and who died A. D. 395). Hither the queen resorted for thoughtlessness of and respecting a future state; for her devotions; as, with the leave of the king and I have before visited persons whose mental powers queen, did Augustine and his companions, on their were equally shattered, but still it was possible to first arrival, celebrating all the offices of their religion touch some chord connected with religion, to which at this church, according to the directions of Gregory, they responded, though perhaps weakly and imperfectwho sought, by the introduction of pompous ceremo- ly: with him there was some response, when sounded nies, to attract attention and gain the people to receive on worldly subjects; none on religious, -until a few the gospel; the usual means which his successors have hours before he died, when, in reply to my repeated ever substituted, instead of a faithful manifestation of entreaties that he would try and pray, he said, 'I do the gospel of Christ-"the power of God unto salva- try,' but he added something which made me doubt And it is melancholy to reflect how often men whether he understood me." About a week before of purer creeds have erred in the supposition that Mr. - paid him this, his last visit, his debility had Christianity stands in need of something extraneous to continually increased; his hour was evidently approaching fast; nature was completely worn out; and Ethelbert is said to have given up his palace to the her lamp which had burned too frequently before the missionaries, and to have himself retired to Reculver. altars of folly and pleasure, was now at the eve of In progress of time the palace and adjoining buildings expiring. This letter of the Rev. gentleman's is but were converted into a cathedral and priory, and Au- a sad and painful prelude to the description of his last gustine was consecrated archbishop. A magnificent moments, the particulars of which I learned from the abbey was also erected by him in another part of the nun who had attended him from the time he entered town which was suppressed A. D. 1539. It has been the Bon Sauveur. "On the evening of his death," long in a ruinous state, and devoted to secular pur- said that amiable woman, "about an hour before he poses. The premises, however, have been lately sold, expired, the debility having become extreme, I observand is supposed will again be restored to religious ed him assume an appearance of intense anxiety and fear, and he fixed his eyes upon me, with an expres-Augustine was exceedingly anxious to reduce the sion of entreaty, raising his hands towards me, as he British clergy to Romish subjection, but utterly failed; lay in the bed, and as though asking for assistance, the assembled bishops declaring, that they were sub- (ayant l'air d'implorer que je vienne à son secours,) ject to no one but the bishop of Caerleon-upon-Usk, but saying nothing. Upon this, I requested him to their overseer under God. And at a subsequent synod repeat after me the acte de contrition of the Roman at St. Augustine's Oak, in Worcester, the Romish de- ritual, as in our prayer-books. He immediately consented, and repeated after me in an earnest manner The font of St. Martin's has attracted the admira- (un air pénétré) that form of prayer. He then betion of the antiquarian. Its ornaments and construc- came more composed, and laid his head down on one tion testify its remote antiquity. Whether we admit side; but this tranquility was interrupted about an the statement of ecclisiastical antiquarians, that Ethel- hour after, by his turning himself over, and uttering bert actually was baptized by Augustine in this font, a cry, at the same time appearing to be in pain; he soon, however, turned himself back, with his face "From the very antique appearance of the font," laid on the pillow towards the wall, so as to be hidden observes Mr. Bunce, "now standing in the nave of from us who were on the other side; after this he that church, and its being of a Saxon construction, never moved, dying imperceptibly." It was a quar-

consisting, says Mr. Hasted (History of Canterbury), Romish and Protestant Churches, nor insensible to the of a cylindrical stone, of near two feet six inches high, difference between them; but it is equally certain to joke upon the subject. Unhappily, however, this sion, and repeated after her the prayer of her Church. would pray, he replied "I do try," but that he "thought, There are no monuments in the church worthy of from something he said afterwards, it was uncertain whethe most disgusting idolatry. The churches were alever, that he did understand him, and that the words Of the estimation in which the church was held on he subsequently murmured, which seemed to cast a account of its connexion with the revival of Christia- doubt upon the subject, were the expressions of a associated with the introduction of the gospel into this nity, and of the privileges conferred on it by the first ruined intellect, which had already wandered from country. It is asserted by some that it was the first royal convert, a very respectable testimony was given the subject. Let us hope, too, that the overwhelming by its being an episcopal see till the middle of the feelings, the "air pénétré," was the result of a return of conciousness such as sometimes visits on their Till the death of Godwin, the last bishop, in 1061, death-beds those who are afflicted as he was,-that site to the second century. After this the light of as affirmed by the Saxon Chronicle, there were bishops under its influence he eagerly clung to the support the Christianity was obscured in the kingdoms of the hep- of St. Martin, who exercised a chor-episcopal jurisdic- nun offered him, and that his prayer was accepted by troyed the churches throughout the land, and thrust however, the see of St. Martin was dissolved, and its was the only tribute that, in that awful moment, his out the Christians." On the revival of Christianity, jurisdiction transferred to the bishop of Rochester, startled mind and "broken and contrite heart" could Laufranc refused to consecrate any more bishops of offer, being utterly unable to remember a prayer, The original church is supposed to have been built by St. Martin, and for this reason—their "scandalous according to the liturgy of his own Church. Such was the melancholy end of the gay and admired George

THE CHAMELEON.

Mr. Emerson Tennent, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control, has sent a living chamelion to his constituents in Belfast, accompanied by the following letter :- "London, Nov. 22, 1844. On leaving Jerusalem, about two months ago, I brought away with me a number of chameleons, which I caught on the terraces and in the gardens of the Greek convent, on Mount Calvary; where Mrs. Emerson Tennent and I were staying. I was desirous to send them to the Natural History Society at Belfast; and, knowing the difficulty of bringing them alive to this climate, I carried with me seven, in order to increase th echance of any surviving. Fortunately I succeeded in getting two of them to London, but one died two days ago, whilst I was waiting for an opportunity to forward it to Belfast, and I can now only send you the survivor of the party, whom I trust you will find living on her arrival. The seven which I had originally were all of different hues and colours; some were spotted as this one is, and others a uniform colour-brown, olive, or green. Two of them, of whom the one sent is one, laid each twenty-two eggs on the passage home; but took no precaution for their safety, as I presume the heat of the earth in their own climate is sufficient to hatch them; but here they all decayed in the cold at sea. They ate freely of leaves which I put into the the cage for them-mulberry, vine and fig leavesand, on board ship, letuce, and even cabbage. But their favourite food was flies and insects, which they sought by the quick motion of their tongues, which are of prodigious length, and can be thrust out and were all very harmless, and when alarmed turned back the head and opened their mouths, but are clearly incapable of biting or inflicting a wound. The formation of their claws and the singular construction of the eye is very remarkable. As to their change of colour The last moments of George Brummell, a celebrated this was incessant, when at all disturbed. The colour. To the last he retained a confused recollection of green, brown, and black. When at rest or asleep, I

Advertisements.

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Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 7\d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. 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 Scotia 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."

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No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs ave 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

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

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

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

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortment of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, 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 Ma-jesty'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. which it will ever be his study to deserve.

Toronto, May 23, 1844. JOHN BROOKS. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

FROM LONDON, CHANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he usiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. JOHN HART

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) but of which little is said in the general history of the church, and nothing to show when it was first placed there, it is not altogether improbable, nor is it too much to suppose that the ceremony of the king's baptism was performed at it. It is of a most curious fabrication, and much enriched with ornamental sculpture,

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For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St., Toronto. March, 1845.

The Second Annual Report OF THE

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. IS now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded to the Branch Societies and Parochial Associations on application to the Assistant Secretary. THE CONSTITUTION

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

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RMBELLISHED 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 appendage to the Office, Counting-House, &c. For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's,

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163, King-Street Toronto, Dec. 18th, 1844.

Ecclesiastical Minsic.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVERENE 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. 369

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c. BENJAMIN CLARK. Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844. 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 Toronto, September 26, 1843.

326-tf and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete

> DRY GOODS. Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the int his very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit.

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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 Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERT.

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of the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844. CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET,

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Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA.

Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. 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'cleck.

Toronto, November, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

December 1, 1842. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET. NEAR TO FRONT STREET.

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Poronto, 7th August, 1841.

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

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

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. 364

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

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DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS. Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. THOMAS WHEELER.

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Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

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

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TORONTO AXE AND TOOL FACTORY,

RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.) THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which he has received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion sha

be wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes, Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description, Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual.

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will be warranted not inferior to any in America.
Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are

Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.

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SAMUEL SHAW, Richmond Street, West of Bay St. 381tf Toronto, August, 20, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-Ing, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the 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 adopted for Patters Could for Patters and the second for the soil is given at adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

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

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

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid Bullding 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. Toronto, October 27, 1842. 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-The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which CHIER, R.N. 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

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

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

353-tf

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

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

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FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head. Salt Rheum. SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.

Ulcers of every description.

WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their administer them whenever their administer. GENERAL DEBILITY.

existence is suspect 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 BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

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