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THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK. (By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

Mary succeeded to the Crown in July, 1553. In the month of October in that year, an Act of Parliament* was passed for the purpose of suppressing King Edward's Liturgy, and restoring that in use in the time of King Henry the Eighth. The Preamble sets forth, "That for a smuch as by divers and several Acts, as well the Divine Service and good administration of the Sacraments, and divers other matters of religion, (which we and our forefathers found in the Church of England, to us left by the authority of the Catholic Church,) be partly altered, and in some part taken from us, and in place thereof, new things imagined and set forth by the said Act, such as a few of singularity have devised; whereof hath ensued amongst us in very small time, numbers of divers and strange opinions, and diversities of sects, and thereby grown great unquietness and much discord, to the great disturbance of the commonwealth of this realm," &c. The Act then goes on to repeal the Statutes in the

late reign, for giving the Communion in both Linds; for establishing the first and second Liturgy; 105 conhrming the new Ordinal; and for setting aside certain Parts and portions formerly observed. It is further enacted, That all such Divine Services and administration of the Sacraments, which were most commonly used in England, in the last year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, shall be revived and practised after the twentieth of December next following: after which term, the officiating in any other Service is forbidden. And lastly, it is provided, that all persons of the Clergy shall be at liberty, in the mean time, to use either the

old or the new Service. The enforcing of this Act, and the dread of the persecution which they saw impending, induced many of the learned and pious men, who had taken a prominent part in promoting the Reformation, to quit the

land of their birth, and to seek for safety in foreign countries, particularly in Germany and Switzerland. The largest number of refugees appears to have settled at Frankfort. They arrived in this city in the latter end of June, 1555, and on the 14th of July, by the special favour and mediation of Glauberg, one of the chief senators of that state, had a church granted to them; yet so, as they were to hold the same in "coparcenie" with the French Protestants, they one day, and the English another; and on Sunday alternately to choose their hours, as they could best agree among themselves. The church was also granted them with this proviso, that they should not dissent from the French, in doctrine or ceremony, lest thereby they should minister occasion of offence. On the 29th of the same month, our English, with great joy, entered their new church, and had two Sermons preached, to their singular comfort.

As it is to the unfortunate dissensions which arose among the exiles in Frankfort that much of the subsequent hostility to the Prayer Book is to be traced, a short account of those dissensions will not be inex-

the English exiles abrogated many things, formerly used by them in the Church of England. They concluded, that the answering aloud after the Minister ral Prayer for all States, and particularly for England, was devised, which was ended with the Lord's Prayer. Then followed a rehearsal of the Articles of Belief; another Psalm, and then the Minister pronounced the Blessing, after which the people departed.†

By framing their Confession according to the state and time, was meant, probably, that it was made more particularly, not only for sinners, but for exiles, acknowledging their present banishment as being justly inflicted upon them for their offences. The prayer devised after the Sermon, seems not to have been an extemporary prayer then conceived by the Minister, but a set form agreed upon by the congregation. The account of the Service here given, is to be understood as referring to those instances only in which it differed from the English Liturgy, which is the reason why no

mention is made of reading the Psalms and Lessons. t Thus settled in their Church, their next care was to write letters, dated August 1st, to all the English congregations at Strasburg, Zurich, Wesel, Emden, &c., to invite them, with all convenient speed, to come to Frankfort. With this invitation the other exiles were little disposed to comply. Those at Zurieh particularly, who were most of them men of distinguished learning, s pleaded in their excuse, that they were peaceably settled, and courteously used where they were, and that to go away before they had the least injury offered to them, was to offer an injury to those who so long and lovingly entertained them. The main point, however, was, that the exiles of Zurich were resolved not to recede from the Liturgy used in England in the time of Edward the Sixth; and except those of Frankfort would give them assurance, that, coming thither, they should have the full and free use thereof, they utterly refused any communion with their

About this time, John Knox, who was afterwards the vehement and sturdy leader of the Reformation in Scotland, came from Geneva, and was chosen by the congregation of Frankfort for their constant minister. Nearly at the same period arrived Grindal, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chambers, deputed by the congregation at Strasburg. They proposed, that they should have the substance and effect of the Common Prayer Book, though such ceremonies and things, which the country could not bear, might well be omitted. Knox and Whittingham asked them what they meant by the substance of the Book; and the Strasburg deputies not being prepared to state,

present dropped. It gave occasion, however, to Knox and others in Frankfort to draw up in Latin a description of the Liturgy as used in England under King Edward, and to submit it to the judgment of Calvin, who, with many of the Reformers, both English and foreign, had acthat in "the Liturgy of the Church of England were many weaknesses, which, seeing that there was no Ministers of Christ to set forth something more pure Church-building Society—reports that it has already and free from imperfection." This censure pronounced by Calvin produced a powerful effect upon 1,771 old ones. And, as to these numbers must be partly approved, did now dislike, and more who for- such as Marylebone and Pancras, and by private permerly did dislike, did now detest, the English Liturgy. sons, like Mr. Wood and Mr. Hardy, both of Brad-

Dr. Richard Cox, with some of his friends from England, arrived there. Cox was a man of high spirit, within the last twenty years, has been fewer than deep learning, unblameable life, and of great credit 1,000, or that less than one million of new seats s his countrymen: he had been tutor to Edward have been provided; -answering (reckoning the need-VI. He with others coming into the congregation,

(March 13,) discomposed the order of their service, have in some degree corresponded. The curates the powe of God, to a fearful extent, has ceased to The Prayer Book under Queen Mary .- Troubles at Frankfort. the pulpit, and there read the Litany. Knox was ciety are about 180; -- and Sir Robert Peel's Act is being raidly lost in the Dead Sea of Puseyism. The cess highly offended, and in the afternoon took occasion in setting to work about 200 more. Thus, from these evangelial clergy, as a class, are fast passing away. of good people, that in the heat of passion, they actists in the United Kingdom, the writer says:-

been unattended by some painful misgivings. At all twenty-six. The committee of the Baptist Union rejoice. At the same time, we will not conceal how and the effects of it were felt by the Church of Eng- members on the year, that is five to each church.— Church, unite under her standard and banner in rethese adherents of Knox, Fox the Martyrologist and number of members 86,555; average number of power which the Church has, not to fear (as we were a few more retired, shortly afterwards, to Basle; the members in each church, 110. But the number of going to say), but to contend against. Whatsoever greater number settled themselves at Geneva, where their churches of which the increase is only 'one or course, however, the Dissenters may think well to they were all most courteously entertained. ‡

In the division of the verses they followed the Hebrew give rise to serious and salutary reflection. example, and added the number to each verse. They text and explaining obscure words; § annotations, as of things very far from satisfactory, and which will might be expected, not untinged with the peculiar doubtless lead all concerned to deep 'searchings of notions of the translators.

IN ENGLAND.

(From the Nottingham Journal.) The late defections to the Romish schism have the following resolution:of ancient, noble, and wealthy families, should exert and people to rejoice together." their influence and expend their wealth in the propaself, they have, nevertheless, been taught to consider tion, "but too plainly indicates the real condition." the true one. We are amongst those, however, who believe that truth does not depend upon the continuance or opposition of Acts of Parliament, and that country the usurpations and errors of Popery for the pure doctrines and the legitimate influence of the Catholic Church. If the safety of the Church depended upon the short-sighted policy and puny efforts of man, we should have small hopes for its continuance; but, knowing its foundation, we have a sure hope and a well-grounded confidence in the duration also of Christianity, which caused the primacy amongst Christian Bishops to be conceded to the prelate of that city: the ambition of subsequent bishops and serviency of the rest of the world, led them, by degrees, to claim the SUPREMACY—an usurpation, which, like all other usurpations, led to great abuses and crying evils. The accidental circumstances which led to this state of things have, however, passed away, and with them for ever the days of Rome's universal dominion. England has succeeded to the eminent position of being the first of nations; and we doubt not that the English Church is destined to become, what Rome, perhaps, at one time was, the standard by which the Catholicity of other churches will be measured. That the papacy is greatly declining in power and influence, notwithstanding the convulsive efforts it is making to regain its hold upon England, we think very manifest to every calm observer of the signs of the times. In Italy, we may see the Pope himself made the object of jest and ridicule to his own subjects, who are continually conspiring against his authority, and who would dethrone him at once were it not for the intervention of Foreign Powers. In Spain, we have seen the people, some eight or ten precisely, the extent of their proposal, it was for the years ago, turn out of convents and monasteries every nun and monk in the country. In France, the Bible has found an entrance, and every year the demand for it is increasing; and numerous congregations are in the course of formation in various parts of the coun-In Germany we behold the tokens of a second Reformation, and thousands are withdrawing them-Quired an almost Papal supremacy. Calvin answered, selves from the Church of Rome; and a similar movement is proceeding amongst the Romanists of the United States of America .- On the other hand, look manifest impiety in them, might for a season be borne at the progress made, and now making, by the Church with, but that it behoved the learned, grave, and godly of England. One single society—the Incorporated the congregation at Frankfort. Some who formerly added the many churches built solely by parishes, In this position stood matters at Frankfort, when ford, all without aid from this society, we cannot sup-

* An Admonition to Christians. † Fuller.

§ Hartwell Horne, vol. ii.

he would never consent that they should be received dowments offered by pious individuals. Concurrently present sate of things is painful and alarming in the the end of the world.* There must be a sense, and nister of the world without a lawful calling." Again, into the congregation. Cox, however, being sup- with these proceedings at home, events of a similarly extreme Whether we look at our own land cr at a direct sense, in which our Saviour's words are true. (idem), "Ordination is always to be continued in the ported by refugees newly arrived from England, Knox gratifying character are progressing abroad—churches heathen limes, the fact is equally distressing. Small You will probably acknowledge that this promise was Church;" and again, (idem), "Every minister of the alled in to his support the authority of the Senate of are being planted—bishoprics are being founded— increase to the numbers of saved is bad; the simple not made to the eleven as individuals. And, from this word is to be ordained by imposition of hands, and Frankfort; and Glauberg (who at first procured for cathedrals and colleges are rising in every part of the maintenace of our ground is worse; but to be driven acknowledgment I argue, that it must have been made prayer, with fasting, by those preaching presbyters to them the use of the church) publicly professed, that colonial empire of Britain, and the prospect wears an from it, absolutely to decrease in numbers, is worst of to them as a body—a corporate, a chartered, an unif the reformed order of the congregation of Frankfort appearance of stability and permanence, exhibiting all! A this rate when shall the world be converted dying body. If you admit the incorporation of the with language like this, and much more of the same were not therein observed, as he had opened the evident tokens of the blessing of God upon the efforts to God Or rather how long would it require till apostles as a society, with undying succession, (as all kind, staring them in the face, whenever they open church-door unto them, so he would shut it again. of the Church. But not only do we find cause for the churches should have died away, and the kingdom corporations have,) then, and then only, all difficulty their standards, so many presbyterians of the present Upon this, the opposite part had recourse to an experience in the extension of the Catholic Church, but of Christonce more have given place to the kingdom vanishes. But if you deny this, (which I hope you day decry, as a figment of Popery, the doctrine of the dient, unworthy both of them and of the cause which the diminution of various sects of Dissenters is also of Satan the God of this world? Under such cir- will not do,) then our Lord's words become a mockery Apostolical Succession! they advocated. They represented to the civil au- matter for congratulation and gladness. To prove cumstantes the extension of the gospel whether at of our wants, and a difficulty is suggested, far beyond Mr. C .- I was really not aware, Sir, that these thorities of the city, that Knox had some years before that this is, happily, the case, we shall cite a witness home or abroad, ceases to be a greation. The the actual state of the case, and of an insurmountable standards had any such language. published a book, in which he said that the Emperor of unimpeachable authority—one whose bias would streams must ever share the fate of the fountain.— character. If our blessed Lord's words had any meanwas no less an enemy to Christ than was Nero.— tend rather to disguise than magnify the fact—even "Such," observes the honest historian from whom the Christian Witness, a magazine published among of the ord is in jeopardy! Something must be done. overturning of those with whom they contend."— the writer's own language, although it is an abuse of where. Where is it?" Hereupon the State of Frankfort (as an imperial town, the words "churches" and "chapels," to apply them highly concerned to be tender of the Emperor's hoto societies of this kind, or to their buildings] in gratifying any malignant or un-Christian purpose, nor cessors in all future time.

A triumph achieved by such means cannot have The number of ministers deceased within the year is sincere and consistent Churchmen, we are bound to dark ages, little better than popery itself. two members, is very large.' The committee say take VOLUNTARILY (and God grant that they may It was here that in the year 1557, some of the re- that they 'observe with deep regret that the condition takethe right one!) it is very evident that the founfugees published an English New Testament, the first of not a few of the churches is stationary, and even dation upon which they rest is of too shifting and in our language which contained the distinction of retrogade. A calculation, carefully formed from the sandy a nature to sustain the edifices they raise upon verses by numerical figures, after the manner of the returns, exhibits the following result :- In twenty-two it. They are daily being swallowed up in the Catho-Greek Testament, which had been published in Paris of the English associations, containing 507 churches, licity of the English Church, or falling into the mereby Robert Stephens in 1551. In 1560, the whole the condition of which is reported, 174 have had no tricious embraces of her erring sister. Let them ted, unsealed, unpledged. Bible in quarto was printed at Geneva, by Rowland clear increase; and of these 142 have suffered a choose the virtuous part, and join the Church of Eng-Harle; some of the refugees from England continuing clear diminution. The committee are quite ready to land in the high and holy duty of endeavouring to in that city for this purpose. The chief and most hope that so painful a proportion of decreasing church- convince that fallen sister of her errors, and in bringlearned of the translators were Bishop Coverdale, es would not be found throughout the denomination ing all into the "Unity of the spirit and the bond of Gilby, and Whittingham, assisted by a few others, all universally; but they think the fact is one which peace." zealous Calvinists, both in doctrine and discipline. they are bound to state, and one which is fitted to

also introduced brief annotations for ascertaining the which seem to be faithfully drawn up, exhibit a state heart,' that they may strengthen the things which re-Out of conformity, then, to the French Protestants, STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CHURCH Baptists are, at present, the most prosperous denomi- no little trouble of late. nation among us.'

that in thirty-three circuits the number of members had cuits hindered the prosperity of the work of God .-Inquiry was also made as to how far the recommenations of the preceding annual assembly for impro-

"The Editor says,

"'We are inclined to believe that it fares no better sorrowfully conclude that this section deeply shares be so kind as to give me, in regard to this "Apostoliin the common affliction.'

"Of the Dissenters, the Editor adds, we did not frankly confess that we have a large num- truth, upon which you appear so sincerely bent. conclude that we are worse.""

"The great Wesleyan Conference reports the net increase of that body for the year, to be 3,180 upon wish you to do; without it I cannot understand your who have left our communion, we trust, that by the wiews, and, therefore cannot treat of this doctrine in

"'This, however, is far from a satisfactory state of the manner best suited to meet them. things in so important a community. This sum, divery small result as the increase of each. Again, let have a result of only two and a fraction to each. and require from you a good deal of attention. Poor work this for Methodism! But there is the noble army of local preachers; have they no claim to only get my mind satisfactorily made up on this matter. any share of this fruit? Again, there is a countless agency employed, the result is most lamentable!"

He then concludes in the following terms:-FOUR MILLIONS. The additional labourers provided verily! There is the utmost reason to believe that tion.

DIALOGUE

"'The admirable documents of the Baptist Union, BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR.

Mr. Hooker .- I am always very happy to see you, the same author) adopted, at their last Conference, to favour me with a call; be so good as to let me

ted from those civil disabilities which necessarily imshould, as early as possible, bring the matter before tainly in the right, if not in almost the only road to Minister prayed for the assistance of God's Spirit, and Minister prayed for the assistance of God's Spirit, and Minister prayed for the assistance of God's Spirit, and Mr. H.—So there are many men, of rare talents, heaven. But having, within the last two months, read wonderful gifts, and great eminence, whom this rule he called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called on him, and asked him if he really was circular transferred to the called transferred to the called transferred transferred transferred to the called transferred transferre dissemination of their doctrines and principles.—

dissemination of their doctrines and principles.—

dissemination of their doctrines and principles.—

inquiry and prayerful consideration; and the Confersome works that I have met with, on the constitution would exclude from the ranks of the British nagis
culating this pamphlet, and inquired why he was doing the control of their doctrines and principles.—

The readers and quarterly includes the constitution would exclude from the ranks of the British nagis
culating this pamphlet, and inquired why he was doing the constitution would exclude from the ranks of the British nagis
culating this pamphlet, and inquired why he was doing the constitution would exclude from the ranks of the British nagis-Having obtained an equal freedom of action with the ence would also especially and affectionally exhort of the Christian Church, I have been somewhat shaken tracy! Possibly, there may be more men out of the tracy! Possibly, there may be more men out of the christian Church, I have been somewhat shaken tracy! Possibly, there may be more men out of the christian Church, I have been somewhat shaken tracy! Possibly, there may be more men out of the christian Church, I have been somewhat shaken tracy! many other sects which, under the present aspect of the officers of our churches cordially to co-operate in this view of the case. I consulted our minister, the British Constitution, are allowed free room to with their ministers, in devising and carrying out such Mr. Bennett; but I cannot say that he gave me much germinate and spread, it was naturally to be expected measures as, under the Divine blessing, will restore satisfaction. I inquired of him, amongst other things, that the members of this society, many of whom were the prosperity of our Zion, and cause both ministers what he thought of the doctrine of the "Apostolical "Of the Wesleyan Methodist Association the "causaid so much? He told me that it was nothing more gation of that faith which, however erroneous in itdissenters with,-that the Puseyites at Oxford had "The Assembly took into careful consideration the lately found it in some old rusty books, which they state of the Connexion as indicated by the number of had got from the Pope of Rome; and that as they members returned from the respective circuits. It thought it would aid them in their deep-laid schemes wealth and influence, how great soever they may be, appeared that in thirty-two circuits there had been to bring back all their country to Popery, they had trine, properly understood, so far from favouring the were performed, as a valid transaction: they would not that all denominations virtually act upon it,—and that advance of Popery, was the very thing to check it, by be willing to recognize a person thus set apart as a the same doctrine is taught in the standards of all uniting into one powerful phalanx all the disunited minister of Christ. They would never consent Presbyterian bodies, and most distinctly avowed by of its existence until it has accomplished the wise ving the spiritual state of our Connexion had been foundation of the Church, and the real authority of they think that they were doing God service, if of Scotland. bodies of differing Protestants, and shewing the true to have their children baptized by him, nor would some of the most prominent ministers of the Church the Christian ministry. As I had often thought, when they received what they call the Sacrament of the Mr. C.—You really have adduced some very strong considering the matter over in my mind, that these Lord's Supper at his hands. No! they must have reasons for the doctrine in question. I will state these divisions amongst us must help the Church of Rome those to minister to them, who, in their view of the reasons, as well as I can, to Mr. Bennet, and see with that most laborious people, the Primitive Methoin her attempts upon the people of this country, I felt
case, have themselves been commissioned. The Preswhether he cannot overthrow them. I feel very much that city: the ambition of subsequent bishops and their lust for power, added to the ignorance and sub-their lust for power in the power i on the subject, a fact not likely to have occurred had of which such contradictory things were said. And, the Presbytery, the Methodist from the Conference, trouble with me. Good afternoon, Sir. they been able to publish anything to the praise and as I knew that you were quite as much opposed to the and the Baptist from their Association of Ministers. glory of God; second, because one of the ministers of pretensions of the Church of Rome, as to our peculiar Now, we do not object to this at all, if they fancy it: God that He may guide you into all truth the body, in an article in our Number for April, states views and proceedings; and, as you had begged peothe numbers at 'about 90,000,' but the Conference ple of all classes and denominations freely to consult the Church and casting every opprobrious epithet which met in June sets them forth as 87,585, and the you, I have taken the liberty of calling on you this

> "'Of our own people we can say nothing with con- my power to afford you, or any other of my neighfidence, having, as we have said, no statistics. We bours, on this or any other important subject, regardrejoice to know that we have a considerable number ing their soul's salvation, you and they may most reaprosperous churches, and many more in a state of dily command: and, I trust, that I shall derive much tolerable health; but we should betray our trust if pleasure myself, whilst aiding you in this inquiry after

> that are weak and sickly, and not a few that are Mr. C .- I do trust, Sir, that I am seeking for the 'ready to die.' We speak it in sincerity, although in truth; but you will, perhaps, be so kind as to allow much sorrow, that we have not to look upon ourselves me to state my objections, if any occur to me; and to as in a more satisfactory condition than our sister- ask you questions, whenever I deem it right, whilst communities, while, at the same, we have no cause to you are explaining and enforcing your views of this important subject.

> > Mr. C .- Thank you, Sir; I feel very much obliged

vided by the number of the Societies, would give a by your kindness, and shall endeavour to profit by it. Mr. H .- I shall now proceed to state the grounds, it be remembered that this is the ascertained fruit of on which I have myself been led most thoroughly to the labours of no fewer than 1685 holy and faithful believe this doctrine; and I pray God, that you and men, all, with the insignificant exception of the super- others of my neighbours may in like manner be led to numeraries, highly efficient, and most laborious .- embrace it! though, I would warn you, in the outset, Again, dividing the converts by the ministers, we that a full consideration of it may occupy much time,

Mr. C .- I shall not mind that, in the least, if I can

Mr. H. You no doubt remember our blessed Lord's host of class-leaders; are they to be allowed nothing? gracious promise to his disciples, whom he had met by Lastly, there is the mighty machine of the Wesleyan express appointment on one of the mountains of Gali-Sunday Schools; is it to be considered wholly unpro- lee: "All power is given unto me in heaven and on Faith, nor in the two Catechisms of the Church of ductive? In a word, considering the stupendous earth; go ye, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, -teaching them to observe all "Such, then, is an unvarnished statement of facts. | things whatsoever I have commanded you! and lo! But who can contemplate them without dismay? To I am with you always, to the end of the world." It is what quarter shall the man of God look for comfort? upon this last passage, supported by various others in

Mr. C .- I have no doubt whatever, Sir, regarding fully ordained." Surely, they would not esteem orby answering aloud after the Minister. And on the added to those previously on duty, by the Pastoral accompany the ministrations of the state-church clergy. the Apostles having been sent out by Christ, and dination originating with man a lawful ordination for Sunday following, one of his friends, without the con- Aid Society, number, at this period, about 248. Indeed, te stream of pure evangellsm which formerly Christ's promise to them; but I must say, that I do "one who is to administer the Christian Sagraments." sent and knowledge of the congregation, got up into Those provided for by the Additional Curates' So- fertilized nany a barren corner of our land, is now not see what that has to do with an apostolical suc- In treating of "Church Government," (sec. 1st), the

order, declaring that many things in the Prayer Book are sent forth; and this total might be considerably Evangelial Dissent; if that shall fail, all is lost. they were, and unto dust they have long since returned. says, (see "Touching the Doctrine of Ordination,")

events, the hostility to the Liturgy, which had prehave received returns from 978 churches, in which much greater would be our gratification, if the Disviously been felt and avowed by Knox and his adhe- the gross increase is stated at 11,045; the gross de- senters would at once abandon all their "minor dif- and God's institutions; but, my friend, if there be not believe that there exists in the Church of Scotland rents, became more bitter and more deeply rooted, crease at 6,153,—giving a clear increase of 4,892 ferences," and, having made their peace with the

Mr. C .- Surely this cannot be the case.

into the Christian Church, nor preside over a branch these last their successors, and so on downward, to the of that Church: for the apostle says expressly, "no humblest presbytery of the Church of Scotland." man taketh this honour to himself, but he that is Mr. C .- Why! this is every bit as strong as any called of God as was Aaron." Again, who but one thing I have heard charged against the Puscyites at commissioned by Christ, or by those who have re- Oxford! But surely these cannot be the acknowledged ceived their commission by transmission from Christ, writings of a Minister of the Scottish Church? CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC- is competent to administer Christian sacraments? Mr. H.—They certainly are! I made the extracts Who, but one deriving authority from the sovereign myself from the work itself, which I can show you in of the country, or from those to whom she has given a moment, if you wish to see it. Mr. Clayton .- I have taken the liberty of calling the office of bestowing that authority on her behalf, Mr. C .- Why! sure enough it is Just as you say. main and are ready to die. Still it is clear that the upon you to-day, Sir, on a subject that has given me is competent to administer the oath of allegiance to a I am amazingly surprised!!!

case. I would further remark, that it is not a little the pamphlet was aimed was "awful heresy." "Then," remarkable, that those very bodies, who appear the answered his minister, "our Church teaches 'an awful ession, nevertheless invariably act upon the principle the doctrine of an Apostolical Succession!"

know how you will make that out! deaths on the year as 1,122. On these grounds we morning, to ask you for any information that you may doctrine of an Apostolical Succession, whilst they themselves virtually act upon it.

Mr. C .- Why really, Sir, you have made out a Mr. H.—Any information, that I may have it in hard case against us. And, I must say that, we appear, at least, to attach more importance to the doctrine of a regular succession, than I even for a moment tion of St. Saviour's Church, Leeds; about 60 from the suspected; though I might have known as much, had I considered these facts, which I cannot deny, and which you have so kindly called my attention to.

Mr. H.—And we are further sustained in holding this doctrine by the equally remarkable fact, that, if we examine the standards of some of those who decry this doctrine the most violently, we shall find that the standards of some of those who decry this doctrine the most violently, we shall find that the standards of some of those who decry this doctrine the most violently, we shall find that the standards of some of those who decry with those over whom you are set in the Lord; it will not, we trust, seem out of place if we take this opportheir unvarying practice is far more in accordance with their acknowledged standards than their present lan-

by the term "standards."

Mr. H.—I mean, by the expression, those works, amongst the different denominations around us, which have been publicly aeknowledged by their authorized assemblies, as setting forth the doctrines and views held by them; for instance, the standards of the Church of Scotland are the Larger and Shorter Cate
"And since every good and perfect gift is from God, Church of Scotland are the Larger and Snorter Catechisms, the Form of Church Government and Ordination of Ministers, and the Westminster Confession of
Faith; which latter is also the standard of most Press
hyterian hadine

Mr. C .- I suppose, Sir, that your Prayer-book, which I have heard say was very like the Roman Catholic Mass-book, sets forth this doctrine of the Catholic Mass-book, sets forth this doctrine of the Apostolical Succession; but, surely, you can find ness and good will, in the address presented to me from nothing in its favour in the Westminster Confession of many among the clergy, belonging as well to my own as

Mr. H.—You shall judge for yourself. In treating of the Sacraments, the Confession of Faith says, chap. the more deeply this expression of your respect and sympathy at the present moment, as it is assuredly one of peculiar difficulty and very anxious trial, to all those who 27, "Neither Baptism nor the Lord's Supper may be dispensed by any, but by a minister of the word law-

Church of Scotland says, "The ministry of the New Mr. H.-I will then endeavour to show you. The Testament is given by Jesus Christ to the general his sermon sharply to reprove the authors of this dis- three sources alone, more than 600 new clergymen This fac exceedingly enhances the importance of apostles, you know, were men like ourselves. Dust Church visible until his second coming." She further were superstitious, impure, and impersect; and that augmented, by the various local subscriptions and en- The confusion, then, to which we are led is, that the Yet, our Saviour promised to be with them even unto "No man ought to take upon him the office of a mi-

this account is taken, "such too often is the badness the Congregational Dissenters. Speaking of the Bap- What shall it be? Where lies the spring of the evil? individuals they are utterly unsuitable. For my part, "Apostolical Succession," are quite as ignorant of that Is it with the ministry? Or with the people? Or I cannot bring myself to doubt, that when our blessed fact as you were. At any rate, if they are not, they count any play to be fair play, which tends to the "The entire number of Baptist churches we use both with? Or with neither? It must be some- Lord made this promise he made it in all sincerity, must allow us to esteem them guilty of abusing us for and in great mercy; and that, as it belonged to the holding a doctrine which, as Presbyterians, they them-We do not make these quotations with a view of apostles during their lives, so it belongs to their suc- selves hold. But, I am happy to be able to acknow. ledge, that there are some among them who not only nour) ordered Knox to depart from the city; who, Great Britain and Ireland is stated at 1,787; the for the sake of wounding the feelings or provoking the accordingly, on the 25th of March, to the great grief of his friends and followers, left the congregation.

On the 25th of March, to the great grief of his friends and followers, left the congregation.

On the 25th of March, to the great grief of hostility of any class or section of our fellow subjects, this is nothing more or less than a remnant of the but simply and solely as convincing facts, at which, as dark ages. But hostility of any class or section of our fellow subjects, this is nothing more or less than a remnant of the but simply and solely as convincing facts, at which, as dark ages. But hostility of any class or section of our fellow subjects, this is nothing more or less than a remnant of the but simply and solely as convincing facts, at which, as dark ages. But hostility of any class or section of our fellow subjects, this is nothing more or less than a remnant of the but simply and solely as convincing facts, at which, as dark ages. But hostility of any class or section of our fellow subjects, this is nothing more or less than a remnant of the but simply and solely as convincing facts, at which, as dark ages. "the Scottish Church" in the city of London, in his Mr. H. We are, fortunately, not accountable for Apology for the Church of Scotland, published in Christian commission from one man to another; then cable to obtain it, I would not remain a minister of land during the whole of the ensuing century. Of The number of churches associated is 1,099, and the sisting the advances of Rome, as the only substantial has a ministry of Divine appointment ceased,—then, her communion. It is true, (says he), it came through the ministry of the present day is only that of man's a source polluted enough; but because it did so, it appointment. If you admit this, (which the "eminent does not cease to be a reality." Again, he says, men" you speak of must do, if they wish to be deemed (page 21), "The presbyters of the Scottish Church consistent) then you take away the being of a Church; trace their ordination upward through the Church of you destroy and trample on its authority, which is Rome we admit, but also, if we had space to demonnothing more or less than Christ's authority; you strate, through the Culdees to the hands of the Aposbreak the covenant, -you take away the seal, -you tles themselves, and feel persuaded that neither they remove the pledge of salvation, -you throw away the nor their predecessors in the holy ministry ran unsent; Christian sacraments. Henceforth all is uncovenan- and again, (page 22), he uses this strong language, "We find the Apostles received their commission personally from the Lord Jesus Christ, which is the first Mr. H. Most assuredly it is so; for, certainly, one link in the chain, that they ordained presbyters commissioned by man only can neither admit a person wherever they had collected congregations of believers.

person desiring to be received as a subject of that Mr. H.—Perhaps it may strengthen my position if sovereign? Who are acknowledged by all, as the I mention to you a case that occurred a few years ago "The New Connexion Methodists (we are told by or any other of my neighbours, that may be pleased true and legal magistrates—those who are in the in a beautiful village on the banks of the St. Lawrence: commission of the peace, placed there by her Majesty, A member of the Presbyterian congregation there, should not be used; and that the surplice, the Litany, and other ceremonies in the service and sacraments, should be omitted, both as superfluous and supersticated of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be described in the state and time. The congregation according to the state and time. The congregation according to the state and time. The congregation according to the state and time. The congregation to the state and time. The congregation according to the state and time. The congregation to the state and time and sorrow performs to the following resolution.

The late defections to the holinon according to the surplice, the Litany, and secretary for the caused considerable uneasiness and alarm in the minds of time and sorrow performs to discharge the duties and time and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be defined and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be defined and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be defined and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be defined and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be defined and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be defined and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be defined and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be defined and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to be defined and sorrow performs to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to discharge the duties of timid and excitable people, and it is not to discharge the duties of timid an When Mr. -, the Presbyterian Minister,

> commission, fit for the office, than there are men in it; that good work; and that he had been induced to do but that does not alter in the least the state of the what he had done, because the doctrine against which most opposed to the doctrine of the apostolical suc- heresy, for the Church of Scotland undoubtedly holds may easily imagine the surprise of this zealous Pres-Mr. C .- Why, you surprise me! I am anxious to byterian, when his minister proved, from the standards of his own Church, that the very doctrine, against Mr. H.—That shall be done in a very few words. which the pamphlet that he had been at the expense You know that none of your dissenting friends, if they of having published was aimed, was a doctrine held by the increase in the number of church members, and dressed it up in the best garb, and sent it out on its quarter, or by any means, to minister in holy things, of England! Perhaps, Mr. Clayton, you have now have now have some convergence. decreased. The representatives from circuits in which that I thought that very curious; for these same works, daining a man, as a minister of Christ—they would be reduced were we to reject it. that I have been reading, told me, that this very doc- not be willing to consider such a transaction, if it which we would be reduced, were we to reject it,—

Mr. H .- Good afternoon, Mr. Clayton, and I pray

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY TO THE BISHOP OF RIPON, AND HIS LORDSHIP'S ANSWER. (From the Leeds Intelligencer.)

The following address, presented to the Bishop of Ripon, was signed by 160 of the clergy present at the consecradiocese of Ripon, and 100 from various other dioceses. His Lordship's reply is subjoined:—

"TO THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD CHARLES THOMAS, LORD BISHOP OF RIPON.

"My Lord,-The late solemn occasion of the con-

even in our present manifold distress, but that his Father-ly Hand which has been over our Church hitherto, preserv-ing and guiding her so mercifully, will be with her to the end. In reliance upon his gracious aid we earnestly de-sire to give ourselves the second s

Lord, your Lordship's humble and obedient servants.

[HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.] "My Rev. and Dear Brethren,-I have received with to other dioceses, who were present at the recent con-secration of St. Saviour's Church, Leeds; and I have felt the more deeply this expression of your respect and

bear rule in the Church of this land. "The immediate cause of anxiety for us all to which you specially allude, is the lamented departure of several of our brethren who have lately forsaken our Communion. Will he find it in the Established Church? No, the sacred volume, that we found the doctrine in quesof its members should have been so deceived as to lend

Fuller's Church History. § Ibid, book viii. p. 26.

their talents, given them, as I truly believe, for far other of this city, have adopted several reforms in the ceremo- case, is significant: and the notion begoth by it in their talents, given them, as I truly believe, for far other cause of ecclesiastical usurpation, of creature worship, in order to make them more conformable to the spirit of the times, but without in any happily their minds being thus overclouded, and their affections alienated from the Church in whose bosom

"Such is the Divine idea of Sacramental efficacy—the union of inward and spiritual grace with outward and the motion begoth by it in the mind is forcible and clear. And yet only establishes the fact, without detailing the articulars.

"Such is the Divine idea of Sacramental efficacy—the union of inward and spiritual grace with outward and wisible signs inert and trivial in the mind is forcible and clear. And yet only establishes the fact, without detailing the articulars. These persons have sent a petition to the Council of Mithey were born anew to spiritual life, and nourished by the ample means of grace therein mercifully afforded to the children of God, and their influence once exerted to diffied by them. The Council of Ministers replied, that

to pray, in the spirit of compassionate love, that their hearts may be led by the eternal spirit of truth to discern just terminated in commemoration of the pretended mira-

"The lamented fall of our brethren will likewise teach us the danger of tampering with practices which may seem to us innocent and even edifying; but of which history and experience have so forcibly proved to us the peril, and which the Church of England has either expressly reprobated or tacitly discountenanced. For my own part I confess that I feel little temptation to despondency or discouragement, when I look to the many signal marks of God's providential eare vouchasfed to our Church, to the truth and purity of the doctrines she teaches, and to the many evidences of spiritual life within her, among which I would thankfully acknowledge the assurance given me by such a body as yourselves, of your anxiety to devote yourselves more earnestly than your anxiety to devote yourselves more earnestly than ever to the duties of your sacred calling in the Church whose vows are upon you. Let us only hold fast her doctrines of primitive authority—let us but carry out, in the spirit of fidelity, her recognised teaching as embodied in that definite expression of Gospel truth set forth in her.

REPEAL OF THE UNION WITH ROME.—We have the

Liturgy. Articles, and Homilies, remembering that in sub-ordination to the enlightenment of the Spirit of God, we have accepted these as our interpreters of His Holy Word, and we may humbly believe that we shall be safe ourselves, and likewise, through Grace, save them who hear us.

"I thank you affectionately for the promise of your prayers, which I feel to be especially needed in times when principles, hitherto held most sacred and incontrovertable, are tried and sifted to the very foundation; and I would entreat you to believe that all which I have said in reply to your address of kindness and respect, it has been my anxious wish to speak the truth in love. My own imperfect prayer shall, in return, be willingly offered for you, my reverend brethren, that in this season of our trial you may find your faith confirmed, your hope invigorated, your attachment increasing towards the Church of which you are the ordained ministers; and your hands strengthened in carrying on the heavenly work of winning souls to Christ, among those several flocks over which you are set in the Lord.—I remain the same of the safe our readers this day a list of persons who have renounced Popery in this day a list of persons who have renounced Popery in the list day a list of persons who have renounced Popery in the list day a list of persons who have renounced Popery in the latter, to show that both priests and people are shaking off the bondage of Rome.

Rev. R. Gaffney, diocese of Ardagh; Rev. M. Crotty, diocese of Killaloe; Rev. Michael Nolan, diocese of Elphin; Rev. Wr. O'Crolly, diocese of Cork; Rev. Wr. Dornelly, Belcarra, Tuanri; Rev. Mr. Brady, Kells, Meath; Rev. J. Commiss; Rev. Mr. Brady, Kells, Meath; Rev. J. Commiss; Rev. Mr. Tuam, late of Miltown, county Clare; Rev. Mr. Sweeney, diocese of Ardagh; Rev. Mr. O'Leary; Rev. D. Crowley; Rev. William Hogan, diocese of Limerick; Rev. Mr. Croly, formerly of Foundling the provided of the Protestant faith, the of lay converte sof the latter, to show that both priests and people are s

THE LATE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.—The will of the Right Reverend Michael Solomon Alexander, D.D., the first Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, whose death we recently announced to have taken place in November last, has just been proved in London; the personal effects in this country were sworn under £7000. It appears to have been made just previous to his lordship's departure from this country for Eygpt, and about a month after his consecration to this foreign see, being dated 1st December, 1841. He has left to his executors and trustees, the Rev. John Christian Reichardt, clerk, and C. H. Corbett, Esq., both residents of London, the whole of his property, real and personal, in trust for his wife, to receive the interest for personal, in trust for his while unmarried, and at her death, or second marriage, then to his children absolutely. (Signed) "M. S. Angl. Heirosol." The right rev. prelate had only presided for four years over this newly-established bishopric in the Ottoman empire, which embraces Syria, Chaldea, Eygpt, and Abyssinia.—Manning Paper.

Chaldea, Eygpt, and Abyssinia.—Morning Paper.

St. Thomas Church, Woolwich, and designated it the district of St. Thomas. The Rev. A. De La Mare has been appointed to the incumbency, and a plan for the new Church has been furnished by Mr. Gwilt, and been new Church has been furnished by Mr. Gwilt, and been settled.

State and Prospects of the Church in England.

Dialogue between the Rev. Henry Hooker and Mr. Clayton, a Disputer, ou the Apostolical Succession. in the Byzantine style of Architecture, and capable of accomodating 1000 persons, and it is calculated its erection, including every incidental expenditure, will not ex-A most eligible site for the Church, and plots of ground for a grave yard and parsonage-house, have been given by Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., of Charlton House, in addition to a contribution of 500l. towards the funds required to build the Church, which ceived to carry on the good work. The first Church built at Woolwich on a similar principle, and designated St. John's, is now in progress of erection, and will have a fine appearance when finished. It is in the Gothic style, ther than to express a hope that an object so confesand built in a highly eligible situation, granted by the

A dispatch has been received from the Court of Directors, expressing their disapprobation of the conduct pursued towards the Bishop of Madras by Lieut. General the Church Society.

The bounty of the and directing that due deference be paid to the judge-ment of the diocesan on all ecclesiastical matters. A significant intimation has at the same time been conveyed allotted in aid of the same object, is, with a view to to certain of the clergy who had evinced a disregard for its most judicious appropriation, distributed amongst Episcopal authority.—Limerick Chronicle. FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE SA-

voy.—The consecration of the neat Gothic edifice which has just been completed, in Bloomsbury-street, Bloomsbury-square, for the use of this congregation, took place on Tuesday morning, Dec. 23, the ceremony being performed by the Lord Bishop of London, who had previously laid the foundation stone of the building on the 2nd of January last. A large congregation was assembled on the occasion, and about 30 of the clergy were present in their robes. The Hon, and Rev. H. Montagu Villiers, op was assisted in the service at the cor table by his lordship's Chaplain, the Rev. C. B. Dalton, The petition presented to the bishop by the minister, the Rev. J Mudry, praying his Lordship to consecrate the supply. Rev. J. Mudry, praying his hardship to consecrate the Church, set forth, briefly, the origin and history of the congregation, tracing it back to the year 1640, when it was first known under the name of the "Westminster French are least bountifully provided with this world's goods; Protestant Church," composed of merchants already esta-blished in London, and of refugees driven from their country by religious persecution. This Church, it appeared, conformed to the discipline, and adopted the liturgy (translated into French) of the Church of England in the year This Church, it appeared, 1661, when it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and obtained from Charles II. possession of the Chapel of the Savoy, together with an annual stipend for its 'preaching minister." Since that period, the tion, as it was stated, had been subject to various vicis thou, as it was stated, and been subject to various vicissitudes, having been obliged to remove, first to a chapel in Spring-gardens, and to the Greek Church in Crown-St., and afterwards to a very humble chapel in Edward-St., Soho-square, from whence they will now remove, and fix themselves, permanently it is to be hoped, in this more appropriate and consecrated place of worship.

The Bishop of London preached an eloquent and impressive sermon, taking for his text Romans c. x. x. 10

pressive sermon, taking for his text Romans, c. x., v. 10.
"With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation." ter alluding to the case of the Jews, which the apostle w in this part of his epistle, and showing how they had rejected the gospel doctrine of justification by faith, while they "went about to establish their own righteousness" as a ground of justification before God, the bishop took occasion to observe that the interesting ceremony of the day might be regarded as a testimon borne to the value of that doctrine, inasmuch as the Church which he had just dedicated to the service of God was raised by the descendants of those pious and faithful was raised by the descendants of those pious and raithful men, who, under severe persecution, had voluntarily re-linquished their homes and their country, rather than give up, by conforming to the corruptions of an erring Church, the simple doctrine of justification by faith in

Christ crucined.

After the sermon, a collection, amounting to 53L, was made in aid of the funds raised for the erection and counpletion of the building. The Church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and the structure is such as to do credit to the talents and taste of Mr. Poynter the architect, as well as to the skill of Mr. Bryne, the builder, with minute demonstration, -for this would be to explain out whose zealous and indefatigable labours the building could not have been so well and so speedily completed.

After the ceremony the bishop and clergy, together with the members of the vestry of the Church, partook of the hospitality of the Rev. Mr. Mudry, the Minister of the Church, to whose persevering and self-deying exer-tions must, under God's blessing, be attributed the means that have been provided for the erection of this sacred

seduce others from their allegiance to her, it is, indeed, well that they have gone out from among us, and can no longer misuse the power committed to them by our Church to her own hurt and hindrance.

"For these fallen brethren we shall never, I trust, cease"

"The Papal States,—Extract of a letter dated Apone

THE PAPAL STATES. - Extract of a letter dated Ancothe error of their ways, and to return to the fold which they have forsaken.

Just terminated in comments and the Madonna in the cathey have forsaken. But their unhappy trespass will surely read a lesson eyes, I send you the account for publication, if you thi of seasonable warning to each of us, and remind us that we cannot, with impunity, pour contempt upon the Church of our baptism, in which we have grown in grace, and in the saving knowledge of our Lord and some contempt upon the cannot, with impunity, pour contempt upon the contempt upon the cannot, with impunity, pour contempt upon the contempt upon the cannot, with impunity, pour contempt upon the cannot in the cannot cannot be contempt upon the cannot cannot be contempt upon the cannot ca Saviour Jesus Christ; that if we wantonly despise the with which our priests would overwhelm our people. Spiritual privileges we have enjoyed within it, instead of With much mortification, I shall see this subject discr thankfully and reverently using them, where God has appointed us our place, we may well expect that He will, in his anger, take them from us; and that, if we will indulge a morbid yearning after an earthly visible centre use of the control of the of union, while we have the Lord Jesus Christ as our spiritual head, ever living to dispense to us from above the rich blessings of his Covenant of Grace, we may be provoking the Lord of Hosts to punish us, as he did the Israelites of old, by giving us up to our hearts and lusts, and letting us follow our own imaginations.

"The famented fall of our brethren will likewise teach writing is disguised and my initials are feigned (for the sanctity of private correspondence is no more respected).

in that definite expression of Gospel truth set forth in her Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies, remembering that in sub-ordination to the enlightenment of the Spirit of God,

the Church of which you are the ordained ministers; and your hands strengthened in carrying on the heavenly work of winning souls to Christ, among those several flocks over which you are set in the Lord.—I remain your affectionate brother and servant.

"C, T. Ripon.

Frost, Limerick; Rev. W. J. Burke, diocese of Kilfenora; Rev. John O'Brien, diocese of Kilfaloe; Rev. D. L. Brasbie, Kerry; Rev. George Macnamara, diocese of Killala; Rev. Roderick Ryder, diocese of Kilmaeduagh and Kilfenora; Rev. Thomas Moriaty, Rev. Timothy Hamilton, and the Rev. Daniel Foley.—Total 29.

The above were formerly Roman Catholics, and are now clergymen of the Established Church.

Miscellaneous.—Rev. John Smyth, Dominican Friar; Mr. Murphy, Youghal Monastery; Mr. Phillips Day, Youghal Monastery; Lord Galmoy; Mr. Steph. Bourke, student of St. Jarlath's, Tuam; Mr. O'Callaghau, student of Maynooth; Mr. John Moriarty; Mr. John Collins, attorney; Mr. John Stack, engineer, &c. &c.—Dublin Statesman.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1846.

Although the Circular of the Lord Bishop has been before our readers for several weeks, we would beg again to call attention to its purport, viz. a Collection in all the Churches, Chapels, and Stations of the Diocese, ou Sunday next, the 22nd instant, in aid of the formation of a Fund for assisting Candidates for Holy Orders in the prosecution of their studies.

The full and explicit terms of his Lordship's Circular leaves us nothing to say upon this subject, fursedly important, will meet with that general and liberal support which has hitherto been so freely contributed in furtherance of other special purposes of

The bounty of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, annually ten students, at the rate of £40 sterling per annum each; a sum of great importance and value in cases where there exist, we shall say, private resources to nearly an equal amount. But where, as in some instances, (if preparation for the ministry would be undertaken at all) the dependence is wholly upon this gratuity, it will be seen how advantageous it must prove to have a fund at command, from which further aid may, under particular circumstances, be extended. More-Rector of the parish, officiated in the reading-desk, and over, the wants of the Diocese may be considered to be much beyond what a school, averaging steadily ten candidates for Holy Orders, may be expected to

> and it would be much to be lamented if means should not be at the command of the Church in the Diocese, through her hand-maid the "Church Society," by which to draw forth talent from its obscurity, and aid in consecrating youthful piety to the service of our

We much regret that we were not in possession of the circular of the Lord Bishop of Montreal,-appointing a general Collection for Sunday next, in the Diocese of Quebec, -in time for our last week's publication. It will be found under the head of local Ecclesiastical Intelligence; but we much fear it will be too late, as far as its dissemination through our journal is concerned, to be of any avail. heartiest wishes at all times for what concerns the interest of the sister Diocese, we trust that the most is uttered by the Sacraments, -which are intended abundant success will attend the present appeal.

visible creation as well as in the dispensation of grace, we are frequently presented with the "wisdom of God in a mystery." In either department of divine providence, the mysteries of God's government are shadowed forth to the extent of which our faculties will admit, through the intervention of appropriate images and symbols. Sacred truth and religious principles are, in this manner, so represented as to convey to the mind distinct and definite ideas, and yet without absolute knowledge or complete revelation. There is not entire concealment, -for this would leave us in utter ignorance; neither are we possessed of to human minds things which are probably superior even to the intelligence of angels: "we know in part, and we prophesy (or interpret) in part."

Thus, for example, when St. Paul illustrates the mystical union between Christ and the Church, by the

We are assured by it that an alliance subsis between the Redeemer and the Church, which is the Bride of human soul." the Redeemer and the Church, which is the Bride of the Lord; and that this alliance is close at intimate and affectionate, -fitly typified by the mriage-tie, those "secret things" which "belong to Gd."

ded with such "mysteries" as these. I abounds his disciples would probably forget, by degrees, his with forms which embody spiritual realies. God divine lessons and his gracious benefactions; and, in surface of his handiwork; and this development of human heart, he desired, before his exaltation to the Nature,"—to make use of a very familiar epression. of his body and blood, as a pledge of his continual religious instruction through the medium of symbols, that we may console ourselves in regard to our temis a sort of sacramental science,—that is, ishares in porary separation from Him who "died for our sins, common with those ordinances which, by ecellence, and was raised again for our justification;" and whilst are termed "Sacraments," their commmorative we reverentially contemplate the symbols of his paspower and typical import. The spiritual maning of sion, and look beyond these to the throne of glory

Keble's valuable preface to Hooker's Works. "The New Jerusalem, and in the courts of heaven. moral and devotional writings of the Fathers shew But this is not the only, nor yet the most importhings, and especially those objects in it which are of sins and sanctifying grace—purchased by the atoneconsecrated by scriptural allusion, assume in their ment are conveyed, as through a channel, to our souls. eyes a sacramental or symbolical character."

constitute an integral element in nature, If from the Sermon before us:the proceedings of Divine Providence we adver to "It is idle and absurd to object, that the idea of Sacramaintenance of external forms is adapted to peculi- facts. take advantage of the connexion which prevails between the agency of the senses and the impressions upon the mind which are generated by their i struupon the mind which are generated by their instrumentality. The argument in question is well stated in a sermon by the Rev. C. S. Henry, D.D., of the University of New-York, of which the subject, as described in the title, is "The Gospel a formal no objection at all, but the grossest of all possible perversions of the doctrine of the Church. Yet it is a pervertance of the Sacraments is not generally understood be furnished) and evoke the shadows of the and estimated in the present day :-

"Everything in nature, accords with the idea of formal Determing in nature, accords with the idea of formal Ordinances in religion; everything in the constitution of the human mind supports the idea. Form, it would seem, is, throughout the universe, the condition of all spiritual manifestation. It is so in the whole kingdom of lifte—in Thore may be dead forms—forms with world. No living power can be dead forms for as without any hydry living three emondied in them; but there can be no life without form. Wherever there is active life, it will build itself a form, clothe itself in form, act and move of the

This is the universal law. But look at it nore par ticularly in the world of human life-the social and moral life of man. All human life-private and public, is full of forms. There are the forms of social intercourse, the hand-grasp of troth and friendly greeting, the embrace and kiss of love. Why do we see these everywhere among men? Why, but because they are the sacraments of the human heart, the outward and visie forms, in which the living spirit within spontan embodies and expresses what is in itself invisible The ceremonial and solemn forms of public life—forms of civil, judicial, and military proceedings—why are these everywhere seen? Why but because the spirit must ex-press itself in forms? And what are all these forms but he body and outward expression of the great spritual nterests of society—the ideas, the principles, the senti-ments on which public welfare depends? It seems indeed the instinct and necessity of the human mind to seek to spiritual conceptions, its profounder convictions, and its

'Here, too, is the foundation of all noble Art. Art is the embodied thought of the soul. Sculpture, and painting, and music, and poetry,—what is the object of these arts, but to give sensible form to that which is in itself piritual? Every artist seeks, each in his own way-by rms, or colours, or tones, or words,—to express the in ffable, to embody the ideal in the real, and so to external existence to the beautiful creations of his own thought. To take an instance from the grandett of all the arts of form—the art of sacred building;—for what is the solemn cathedral structure built up in all its vastness a whole and the infinite variety of its minute details? lerely to hold men? No: far otherwise. earth in lowliest humility, and soaring up to heaven in hopefullest aspiration, it is the outward form and body of Divine idea—the infinite in the finite, a link between the soul and God.

"Here, too, is the foundation of the numberless insti-

tutions, rites, customs, monuments, and memorials, which in every country have been made to hand down the emory of great events, and to maintain the life and

living power of great principles and national ideas.

"Now, if such be the nature of the human mind; if such be the instinct which prompts mankind ever to embody their internal and spiritual sentiments in outward and sensible forms, and to attach them to external sup-ports; should we not beforehand expect that in the matter of revealed religion God would graciously adapt His institutions to the nature of His creatures? Would it not be most strange if He had gone counter to the most vital Beyond all doubt, my brethren, in appointing outward and formal ordinances of religion. Almighty God has graciously regarded the nature of our minds; and manifold are the benignant influences of this constitution of the Gozel.

The standing ordinances of the Gospel not only percessant fluctuation and decay of things, the memory an purity of God's truth; but they also contribute to a more vivid and realizing apprehension of Divine and spiritual

But, whilst we admire the affecting language which in the following extract by the term "Ordinances of CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE the Gospel,"-we must by no means lose sight of the In both the natural and spiritual worlds-in the direct communications of spiritual assistance which Baptism and the Lord's Supper are designed to

"The great benefit of the Ordinances of the Gospel is not in the moral influence they exert—the impressions they produce, the recollections they awaken, the devout emotions they enkindle, the godly purposes they inspire. All this kind of influence they are indeed naturally All this kind of influence they are indeed naturally adapted, in themselves, or (more) in the sacred associations connected with them, to exert upon the soul imbued with devout sensibilities. But over and above all this, they are the signs, the pledges, and the means of a gracious communication of heavenly influence from the Holy Spirit, which the Ordinances in themselves, and in their associations, are totally inefficacious to impart. They are the natural signs and channels of supernatural grace. We are to observe them not merely because the observance tends, in itself and in its connected moral influence to promote our spiritual good, but chiefly because God will therein mysteriously, but none the less truly and really, impart the Holy Spirit to our souls. This is the great significance and glory of the Gospel Ordinances.—
Trivial and inert in themselves, they are means of grace. nsecrated bond which connects husband and wife They are means of grace, -not merely morally, by sugedifice.

The Jews in Germany.—A letter from Berlin, of the 9th, says:—"A great number of the most respectable Jews in the of a "great mystery." The symbol, in this life, all truth, all goodness, flows to the faithful soul.

The commemorative purpose of the Lord's Supper is, in itself, most serviceable to the nurture of godli--but the mode of this alliance remains all one of ness. Absence, we know, will often relax the strongest ties, and dissipate the deepest attachment. Our The material creation has been bountilly provi- Lord foresaw that, when he had ascended into heaven, hath imprinted an outline of his attribute upon the order to guard against this natural inconstancy of the the formation of an Institution at which their preparatory things divine constitutes what is called the Book of heavenly Zion, to leave with his people the Sacrament Natural Theology, implying the communication of presence. To that Sacrament, accordingly, we repair, to ten of such aspirants to Holy Orders. But I am these forms—as we think the works of Gormay, in a certain sense, be properly designated—is for the most part intelligible to the designated of the majesty on high, exalted far above the most part intelligible to the spiritual maning of the majesty on high, exalted far above the many pious and deserving young men, in every rank of life,—the sons especially of clergymen, retired officers, farmers, and others,—to enter upon a high and holy vocamost part, intelligible to most men; for Go hath at reach of sorrow, humiliation, and pain, we are led to tion for which perhaps their hearts are yearning, but from no time "left himself without a witness," hasmuch reflect with hope and delight, upon the promise he which, by straitened circumstances, they are unhappily as "the invisible things of him from the ceation of has made of re-joining his redeemed Israel, when his debarred. the world are clearly seen, being understool by the things that are made, even his eternal power and the marriage-supper which celebrates the espousals the marriage-supper which celebrates the espousals term I must take occasion further to request of my bre-On this topic we may quote a passage from Mr. not in any earthly temple, but in the sanctuary of the

things are passed away,' and 'all things are become view," says the learned Dr. Waterland, "to the mere such aid. new'; that the very inanimate creation itself is 'de- commemoration of our Lord's sacrifice, and expression livered from the bondage of corruption into the glo- of our faith in his atonement, the mere breaking of to them existed in two worlds: in the world of sense, in conformity with his declaration, "except ye eat world intellectual, according to its spiritual associa- have no life in you." By partaking, in faith, of the to the peculiar circumstances, and often, it may be, to the tions. And thus did the whole scheme of material Holy Communion, the spiritual blessings-remission

The objections usually made to the doctrine of depends. Form, therefore, has been appointed by God to Sacramental Grace are well discussed and refuted in

the pursuits and usages of human society, we discover that form here is indispensable; and from trese admitted facts the reflection naturally arises, that the waters of the sea; and so are ten thousand undeniable facts. The whole life of nature is full of relations which arities which pertain to the nature and habits of nen; which being the case, it is most reasonable and necessary that they should likewise be preserved in the services of religion, in order that these may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may the case, it is most reasonable and necessary that they should likewise be preserved in the services of religion, in order that these may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed, and may be suited to the circumstances in which we are placed. Grace because it is mysterious, or to explain it away into

and that irrespective of moral conditions on the pa discourse with pleasure, and feel much satisfaction in being enabled to avail ourselves of its contents, esthe spring that unlocks the cells of memory (if haply they superstitious past-of occult arts, of magic rites, ineantations, potent spells, and charms. You are immediately charged with ascribing an operative efficacy to the mere material elements. 'A mystic spell is pronounced,' (so you are represented as believing), 'a charm is adminis tered, and, without any moral or religious effect, the sou is consecrated.' So gross, now, is this misrepresentation that no one whe or Sacramental Grace declares that there is 'an outward and visible sign, and an inward and spiritual grace,'—that the former is the condition and means latter; but it also declares that the sign is in itself that of the Holy Ghost acting mysteriously in and through the outward medium, acting neither physically, nor e power and efficiency are ever morally, but supernaturally, though in union with a natural sign and form. The doctrine of Sacramental Grace no more ascribes an operative efficacy to the mere outward nent or visible form of the Sacrament, than it ascribes outstretched rod of Moses, or the blind man's cure to the mere virtue of the clay, or the leper's cure to the touch even of the Saviour's hand, considered as mere material contact. It was the invisible spiritual power of the Saviour's almighty will, acting in, and with, and through His touch, that cured the leprous man. It is the same invisible almighty power of His Holy Spirit that acts in and with, and through, the material elements and sensible forms of the Sacraments. It is the Holy Ghost that cleanses the soul in the 'laver of regeneration,' imparting a new Divine life to every person duly qualified to receive it—to the infant in his freedom from actual sia without other condition than that of future holy obedience when obedience shall become possible—to the grown-up man the water in itself that baptizes: it is the Holy Ghost that baptizes. It is not the water that cleanses and re generates the soul: it is the Holy Ghost that cleanses and regenerates with the water. So, it is not the bread and wine, in the Holy Eucharist, that strengthens the faithful soul: it is the Body and Blood of Christ, given by the Holy Ghost and received by faith. In short, nothing can be a more monstrous perversion of the Church's doctrin of Sacramental Grace, than that which represents it a ascribing an operative efficacy to the mere material and formal elements in themselves, and that independently of the state of the receiver's soul."

It was omitted to be stated that the excellent Dialogue on our first page was written expressly for this journal. We are much obliged to its zealous

works," their unfeigned thanksgivings for His fostering care of this District Branch Association, during the past year.

They feel, indeed, that not so much has been done as ought author, and we anticipate much good from its dissemination; because, notwithstanding all that has been said and written upon this and kindred subjects, much ignorance and misconception upon distinctive tenets of the Church still prevails, and that in quarters where we should naturally have looked for a larger harvest of fruit from the labour that has been exerted. Reading and reflection, upon serious sub- Branch Association during the past year, and the expenditure jects, we lament to feel, are much impeded by the worldly and speculative tendencies of the age.

Mr. Thomas Ryall, Travelling Agent for this journal, is now engaged in a collecting tour Eastwards from Toronto, and we trust his success will be every where satisfactory.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. OF TORONTO

Toronto, January 17th, 1846. Dearly Beloved Brethren, I beg to call your attention to the following Resolution passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Church Society on the 7th instant:-

"That whereas by the 19th Article of the Constitution, four Sermons are to be preached annually in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations of this Diocese, in aid of the funds of this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall appoint; and that whereas the proceeds of three sermons are set apart for special purposes, while the proceeds of the fourth may be appropriated to any other such object embraced within the Constitution,

s the Society from time to time may direct-'That the fourth Sermon this year be applied to form

that the Collection for the object here stated be made in the several Churches and Stations of this Diocese, on SUNDAY, THE 22ND OF FEBRUARY NEXT, being Quinqua-

I have great satisfaction in being thus permitted to ring under public notice, and to solicit the sympathy and aid of the members of our communion to, another of the many pious and charitable objects included in the design of that excellent Institution, the Church Society.

power to avail ourselves, is not equal to the immediate demand for them, or even to the means actually furnished for employing them. The many vacancies which, in the Providence of God, have within the last few years occurred, and which it is my first duty to supply, have prevented me from complying with the desire which, in reversed quarters, has been expressed for the services of Travelling Missionaries, the support of whom has been tendered from the local resources of Branch Committees

of the Church Society.

Candidates for the Ministry have much increased since studies could be systematically pursued, and especially since the munificence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has enabled me to extend auxious,—and I am joined I believe in that auxiety by the members of the Church at large, that this amount of encouragement should be augmented from our local resources; that we should be enabled, in some particular instances, to add an occasional gratuity to the stipend thus allotted; and that we should have the means of enabling

of the Church to her divine Head shall be solemnized the church to her divine Head shall be solemnized the head shall be solemnized the church to her divine Head shall be solemnized the head keep in view, and transmit to me from time to time the names of such individuals as they can conscientiously rethat they were deeply imbued with the evangelical tant end which this Sacrament has been designed to from our local or other resources to apply, in order that sentiment, that Christians, as such, are living in a answer. It is not merely a memorial of the reconcilenew heaven and a new earth; that to them 'old ment, it is likewise a participation of it. "With a to their age, standing, and circumstances, in apportioning

The demand for clergymen, owing to the vast multiplication of churches of late years, in the Mother Country, cannot allow us to hope for much addition to our minisrious liberty of the children of God. Thus in a the bread and pouring out of the wine in the Lord's terial strength from that quarter; so that we shall be manner they seem to have realized, though in an infinitely higher sense, the system of Plato: everything to them existed in two worlds: in the world of sense, in conformity with his declaration, "except ye eat according to its outward nature and relations in the flesh of the Son of Man and drink his blood was according to its outward nature and relations; in the the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink his blood, ye tive as those who, from early years, have been habituated privations, of a new country; and who possess that acquaintance, which only time and experience can give, with the habits, feelings, and impressions of the people, upon which the success of their ministrations

Commending this good work to the zealous advocacy of my brethren of the Clergy, and entreating for it from our brethren of the Laity that hearty and liberal co-operations. ration which has been already so frequently experienced, I remain, your affectionate

Servant in the Gospel (Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary

Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Previously announced, 136 collections, in am't 393 1 43 Additional Wellington Square 0 2 6

Additional Medonte, from a poor but charitable and zealons member of the Church per Rev. J. McIntyre

138 Collections..... . £393 8 114 T. W. BIRCHALL,

The Treasurer has received from the Niagara District Branch a further remittance of £3 2s. 6d.,—being the proportion from the Dunnville Parochial Association. Also, from the Vaughan Parochial Association the sum

CHURCH SOCIETY. NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH.

On Wednesday evening, the 14th January, the fourth Church, St. Catharines. Divine Service commence of the Go'clock, the Rev. John Anderson reading Evening Prayer, and the Rev. G. R. F. Groat the Lessons. After the Commence of the Grayer, and the Rev. G. R. F. Groat the Lessons. Divine Service commenceation of Elias S. Adams, Esq., to whom the congregation are deeply indebted for his interesting assiduity and devotion. through a long series of years, to that most enlivening through too often undervalued, part of public worship,— the singing God's praises in His holy sanctuary. It must have been highly cheering to that indefatigable gentle-man, as well as to others, both instrumental and vocal ess of the choir, to witness the effect which that beauti ful anthem had on the crowded and highly respectable congregation, whose high privilege it was to listen to it and I trust that others, to whom God has given the talen of singing "His praises in the public congregation," will be stimulated by Mr. Adams's example, and persevere under disappointments and discouragements, trusting that they too shall reap the reward of their perseverance if Immediately after Evening Prayer, the chair was taken

by the Rev. William Leeming, the senior clergyman of the district. In opening the proceedings of the meeting, the Rev. gentleman shewed, from a review of the past and present state of the Church, as well in England as in this country, that the shadows of worldly adversity, which have for years past hung over it, have, under the Divine guidance of Him "who can make even the wrath of man to praise Him," produced amongst her members a vast increase of activity, zeal and devotion.

The Secretary having been called upon, read the fol-

At this, the fourth Annual Meeting of the Niagara District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, which, in the good Providence of God, your Managing Committee are privileged to meet, they would tender to the Gracious Source of "all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just

to have been done, and as might easily have been done, had all Churchmen, within the bounds of this Association, realized more fully their blessings, and their correspondent duties.— But since, without God's blessing "we can do no good thing," your Committee feel that whatever good has been done, is t be ascribed to that Gracious Being, who alone puts into our hearts good desires, and brings them to good effect. The following abstract from the Treasurer's Report shows,

at one view, what funds have been collected by the District of the former :-Statement of Funds of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, for the year ending 14th Janu-

From what Parish. Total am't received. Retained for Dioc'n for Trav'g Ch. Soc'ty Missionary Parish.

£ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d. 30 0 0 7 10 0 7 10 0 15 0 0

	" Special	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
	Chippawa	34	1	3	8	10	4	8	10	31	17	0	74
	Niagara	59	12	6	14	18	13	14	18	11	29	16	3
	" Special	6	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	6
	Grimsby	30	13	9	7	13	5	7	13	51		6	101
	" Widows' fund	1	3	9	1	3	9	0	0	0	0		0
	Louth	21	1	3	5	4	1	5	4	04	10		14
	" Special	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	02	6	5	03
á	Fort Erie	15	0	0	3	15	0	3	15	0	7	10	0
	Stamford	7	0	0	1	15	0	1	15	0	3	10	0
9	St. Catharines	61	0	0	15	5	0	15	5	0	30	10	0
1	" Widows' fund	4	18	0	4	18	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Dunnville	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i	TENSOR WILL STORY	-	-	_	U	V	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
	£	288	4	6	70	12	81	64	IO	11	142	6	101
8	£ 288 4 6 70 12 83 64 10 11 142 6											-	
į	April 16-Paid Quarter's Salary to Rev. H. Stoneman 12 17												d.
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ı	NOVI 4-Do, to Key, 1	K . (7	arre	tt.	16th	A	ou be	21	44.6	Dest.	11	14	2
١	1846-Jan. 14-Balance	in l	hand	1							108	3	21
ı										900	200		-9
				100	bn					£	147	12	101
	1845.				IPTS.						£	S.	d.
	Jan. 20—By Balance reserved for Travelling Missionary,											1	111
	1846-Jan. 14-Do.	0011	do.		LIEV	do	ng w	11881	de	dry,	83	10	112
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ı	PP									£	147	12	101
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ı										Tree	isur	er.	

"That the fourth Sermon this year be applied to lot." a fund for the support of Students in Theology, and be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose."

Whilst your Managing Committee would be seen Anngary God, of His great goodness, to accept these our unworthy offerings, made for His service, they would also implore Him to put into the hearts of all the members of the Church in this put into the hearts of all the members of the Church in this District, a desire to give more freely of what they have so freely received; so that, at our next annual meeting, it may be said every parish and of every missionary station,-They have

Your Committee feel that this cannot be said of every, nay, perhaps not of any parish in the District during the past year. In a season of general commercial prosperity, when the staple production of the country has not only yielded an ample return for the seed sown, but when it has also commanded an excel-

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amongst us, to whom the Lord has given the power of casting into His treasury even a single mite, - should teach us all how far we live below our privileges and our corresponding duties; and should send us frequently to His throne of grace, that all our hearts may be more and more imbued with that love which His own dear Son displayed, when, "though he was rich, yet fris own dear son displayed, when, "though he was hen, your for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be rich." The principle of love, so beautifully set forth by the beloved disciple, should be our constraining principle. "Herein is love—not that we loved God, but that he loved us, and sent his Son to be the propitiation for our sins. Behold if God so loved us, we ought also to love one another." And how better can the Churchmen of this District show their love to their brethren, than by doing all they can to further the excellent objects of the Church Society?

In order to promote the spread of this Christian principle among all our people, the clerical members of your Managing Committee propose holding a series of meetings in the various parishes of this District, during the present year; and hereby ask the assistance of all their lay brethren who can aid them in the work, and the prayers of all, that their labour may not prove in vain; but that all their aversions may released to the

in the work, and the prayers of all, that their labour may not prove in vain; but that all their exertions may redound to the glory of God, through the salvation of immortal souls.

As one of the detailed objects of the Church Society, from its establishment, has been "the temporal support of the Church and its ministers, including all matters relating to the care and improvement of the present resources of the Church,"—your Managing Committee feel called upon, at this juncture, to press upon the attention of their fellow Churchman the duty of carupon the attention of their fellow Churchmen the duty of earestly petitioning the Legislature to arrest further injury to the Church, by investing the small portion of Clergy Reserves still belonging to it in the Church Society of the Diocese.

When it is known that in 1842, the sale of £18,000 worth of these lands cost £5,196; the sale of £18,000 worth these lands cost £5,196; the sale of 200 acres in 1843, and the receiving of £7,000 cost £1,763 11s. 3d.,—that, whilst there have been no sales of such lands whatever in Canada East since the Union, and whilst only £1150 have been received on account of monies due, the large sum of £609, or more than one-half of the amount received, has been charged against it as disbursed for expenses; and that, whilst in the same part of the Province in the first half of 1843 the small sum of £75 16s. 6d. only was collected, the disbursements on account thereof amounted to no less than £431 9s. 2d.,—it must be evidently the imperative duty of every Churchman in the Diocese to make what exertions he can, and to use what influence he may possess, to put an end to this waste of their own and their children's patrimony, ere it be too late—ere that ample provision which was intended by His gracious Majesty King George the Third, of blessed memory, for the support of "a Protestant Clergy" in the Province, be in a great measure absorbed in the payment of Land Agents, Clergy Reserves Commissioners, and the heads and subordinates of the Provincial Land Granting

The Rev. H. Stoneman, M.A., ceased to be the Travelling Missionary in the District in July last, in consequence of finding himself unable to bear the hardships incident to a Travelling Missionary's life. His place was temporarily supplied by the Rev. Richard Garrett until the end of October, when he was succeeded by the Rev. R. Shanklin, who had been ordained

on the 26th of that month.

As the arrangement, under which Mr. Shanklin is engaged, admits of his devoting only a portion of his time to the desti tute parts of the District, and as our poorer brethren scatte over twelve of our townships, absolutely require the undivided services of at least one Missionary, your Managing Committee have deemed it their duty to recommend the District Branch Association, to apply to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for the appointment, as soon as practicable, of a suitable Missionary, whose whole time shall be devoted to the destitute parts of the District.

Your Committee make this recommendation in faith, that those, who have had so many blessings bestowed upon them freely and without cost, will also freely give of their worldly substance to impart a small share of those inestimable blessings to their brethren who are now destitute of them. No one can take up a map of the District, and look at the twelve townships almost entirely destitute of the ministrations of our Church, without feeling that the large numbers of our fellow Churchmen, scattered throughout them, have a strong and unquestionable claim on us for assistance. We were once in ther and more highly favoured brethren in the mother country pitied our condition, and sent, not the travelling missionary, but the resident Clergyman, to break to us the bread of life. And surely it becomes us to evince our gratitude for these blessings, by doing all we can for our destitute brethren.

There are many members of the Church Society in this District, who could, with ease and without feeling it, double their subscriptions; and there are no doubt a large number who could, if they only would, do far more than this. What along farmer in the parish of Ningara, who, in addition to a donation of 100 acres of land for an endowment of a church in the toward. ship of Beverly, Gore District, gives annually to the Church Society the large sum of £12 102

this act of Christian liberality, as well worthy of imitation by many to whom God has given far ampler means than those of this worthy Churchman; and they would ask many, who annually spend far more than this sum on folly, vanity and sin-fi it would not become them better, as persons who have so-temply renounced "the world, the flesh, and the devil," and if the would not afford them far greater satisfaction in their mo-ments of reflection, at the hour of death, and throughout eter-nity, if they withheld those means, of which God has made them stewards, from the service of the world and the Prince of the world, and devoted them to the service of the Lord God Almighty, through the medium of the Diocesan Church Society-All which is respectfully submitted.

St. Catherines, Jan. 14, 1846.

The following Resolutions were then proposed and Moved by W. H. MERRITT, Esq., seconded by Col.

KINGSMILL, and Resolved, 1 .- That the Report now read be adopted, and rinted in The Church newspaper, for the information of the mbers of this Association. Moved by REV. THOS. GREEN, seconded by HENRY

Resolved, 2 .- That this District Association feel it a duty incumbent on them, again publicly to acknowledge the goodness of God in the success which has hitherto attended their humble efforts, and to record their earnest prayer that He may still continue to vouchsafe to them His blessing. Moved by the REV. G. W. WARR, seconded by Col-

CLARK, and Resolved, 3.—That, fully impressed with the belief that the Church Society in this and the sister Colonies, (being the hand-maid of the venerable and never-to-be-forgotten Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to which we owe so much, and intended eventually to supply its place to these Provinces,) is the best and most effectual means that could have been devised for promoting the prosperity and advancing the interests of our Church, and the conequent extension of true religion,—this Association would berefore earnestly call upon their brother Churchmen throughout the District, entreating them to come forward with re-doubled zeal in aid of a cause, which has for its object the maintenance of that Church, the diffusion of whose true and apostolic doctrines affords the surest guarantee for the happiness, temporal as well as spiritual, of any community.

Moved by REV. A. TOWNLEY, seconded by REV. A. F. Resolved, 4 .- That this Association, feeling it to be highly

Acsorbed. 4.— That this Association, retring to desirable that the whole time and attention of the Travelling Missionary in this District should be devoted to the unsupplied nd destitute portions of the same, the Secretary be reque to communicate with the Lord Bishop of the Diocese on the ubject, in the hope that this arrangement may be carried into effect as soon as practicable.

Moved by REV. THOS. CREEN, seconded by REV. R. SHANKLIN, and

Resolved, 5.—That in order that the means may be afforded of fully carrying out the object stated in the foregoing Resolution, as well as the other most useful objects contemplated by the Church Society, the different parishes throughout the District be earnestly and affectionately called upon to give their

best co-operation. Moved by REV. T. B. FULLER, seconded by JAMES W. O. CLARK Esq., and

Resolved, 6.—That deeming it to be a matter of great importance to the present and future interests of the Anglo-Canadian Church that the management of that portion of the Clergy Reserves allotted to it by recent Acts of Parliament should, as was strongly recommended by a Committee of the House of Assembly in the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, be vested in the Church itself; and that, as this might be done without interfering in the slightest degree with the rights of any other body of Christians whatsoever; this Association therefore earnestly recommend that Petitions be forwarded from every parish in the District to the next Session of the Provincial Legislature, praying that this act of common justice may be done to the members of the Church of England

Moved by John Stevenson Esq., seconded by Rev. G. R. F. GROUT, and

Resolved, 7 .- That the thanks of this Association be cordially given to the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Secretary; to Henry Mittleberger Esq., Treasurer; and to the Collectors in the different parishes; and that the Office-bearers of this Association be requested to continue their valuable services during the

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REV. S Article of cese, I h

one present, then received, that the Church Society is a blessed means, in God's hands, of not only supplying, in some public manner, the innumerable wants of our destitute brethren, but also of uniting the various members of our Church, however scattered, and however separated by the common distinctions of human society and worldly circumstances, in the endeared bands of one holy brother.

I take the opportunity of suggesting to you, the necescircumstances, in the endeared bands of one holy brotherhood. Before its institution, our lay brethren, especially, never had the opportunity of learning that all their brethren, throughout the Diocese, nay, throughout the whole extent of the Church, have a lively interest in the promotion of the very same excellent objects which they themselves in their several parishes have: but now, by joining the content of the colonial Bishops, that the Colonial Bishops, the Col selves in their several parishes have; but now, by joining in the various meetings of the Parochial and District Associations and of the Parent Society, and by having laid before them, at those meetings, not only the exertions themselves, for the maintenance of their Religion, if they expect the continuance of assistance, where it is needed, from home. We have had almaking them, at those meetings, not only the exertions making for the spread of the glorious Gospel of the "Prince of Peace" in this Diocese and in the sister Dioceses of British America, but also in England, Ireland and the most distant dependencies of the British Crown, they cease to feel themselves isolated individuals,—their views of their privileges and corresponding duties become views of their privileges and corresponding duties become more expanded, their hearts grow warmer, and they give themselves more readily to the great work which God, in

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Funerals,

his Providence, has given them to do.

If previous meetings have had the effect of producing this assurance, we may firmly hope that this last one must have contributed vastly to increase it; for, of all the meetings of the Church Society which it has been my privilege to attend, (and they have not been few), none, (save perhaps that held for its establishment April 28th, (save perhaps that held for its establishment April 28th, 1842), exceeded it in the interest taken in its proceedings by all present; none was better or more respectably attended, and scarcely any have surpassed it in the excellency of the addresses delivered by the several speakers. In this last respect we were very highly favoured by the cheering presence, in addition to all the clergy of the district, and the Rev. J. L. Alexander from Binbrook, of the Rev. Messrs. Greene and Warr, who, in the most fraternal manner possible, kindly consented to leave their homes and parishes on the northern shores of Lake Ontario, and come, as a deputation from the Gore and Wellington Branch of the Church Society, to our annual meeting, which they favoured, the one with a sound practical and most useful address, the other with a speech surpassing in its beauty and eloquence even the high expectations which we had been led to form of this gifted son of the Church. In addition to those of these gentlement, speeches were delivered by almost all the clergy, and he all the leiter whe either moved or seconded very and eloquence event the protestant portion of the community is but of competations which we had been led to form of this gifted son of the Church. In addition to those of these gentlement of the cherch is placed, as well as land, under which its management is placed, as well as land, under which its management is placed, as well as land, under which its management is placed, as well as land, under which its management is placed, as well as loo others to whom the means of superior education are there offered upon liberal terms, that a short allusion to others to whom the means of superior education are there offered upon liberal terms, that a short allusion to endered upon liberal terms, that a short allusion to endered upon liberal terms, that a short allusion to endered upon liberal terms, that a short allusion to endered upon liberal terms, that a short allusion to the endered upon liberal terms, that a short allusion t pectations which we had been led to form of this gifted son of the Church. In addition to those of these gentlemen, speeches were delivered by almost all the clergy, and by all the laity, who either moved or seconded resolutions; so that, though the meeting was continued to the late hour of 10 o'clock, the attention of all present was admirably kept up, and many (as we have proof that some, who felt the "argumenta ad hominem" speech of a junior member of the clergy, did (returned to their homes with a greatly increased interest in the Church Society, and with a full purpose of doing what they could, and using what influence they may possess, to promote its using what influence they may possess, to promote its most excellent objects. This increased interest and these good purposes were very cheeringly proved by a visit the next day of a non-commissioned officer and his excellent wife, belonging to a company of Passel (4). The change of the College have at the same time much since the change of the College have at the same time much since the change of the College have at the same time much since the change of the College have at the same time much since the change of the College have at the same time much since the change of the college have at the same time much since the change of the college have at the same time much since the change of the change of the change of the college have at the same time much since the change of th wife, belonging to a company of Royal Canadian Rifles stationed at St. Catharines, to the worthy Rector of that parish, bringing the handsome sum of £2 7s. 6d., which non-commissioned officers and men with ther families with grateful hearts, they freely offered for the promotion | stated as of the great objects contemplated in its formation.

Jan. 19, 1846.

A CHURCH A CHURCHMAN.

MISSION OF FENELON FALLS.

This Mission was established in 1839, when the present Missionary was appointed thereto. It is situated in the north-western part of the Colborne District, in the fourth range of Townships, and about forty miles from Peterborough. Its isolated situation at the time above mentioned, being separated from the more settled Townships by about seventeen miles of almost unbroken forest and a chain of waters at seasons very difficult to cross, rendered the Missionary's usefulness very limited if restricted to his immediate neighbourhood, and an extension of his sion of his services to distant and destitute townships very irregular, if not at times almost impracticable. Divine Service has always been performed on the Sunday morning at Fenelon Church, and generally, until the last year, in some part of Verulam in the afternoon; but of late the means of communication with the more southern townships having the agree of the sunday and the sunday and the sunday are successful to the sunday and the sunday are successful to the sunday are successful. ships having become much improved, especially by a sub-stantial bridge over a river which forms the chief branch of the Trent, his labours have been particularly devoted and to the Township of Mariposa on the border of Edon. and to the Township of Mariposa on the order of Divine Service is regularly performed in one or other of Divine Service is regularly performed in one or other of these places on the afternoon of every alternate Sunday, these places on the afternoon of every alternate Sunday, the sunday of the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side and on the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side and on the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side and on the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side and on the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side and on the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side and on the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side and on the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side and on the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side wings, with a handsome though unpretending Gothic front, is now completed. Its interior will, it is hoped, be prepared to receive its inmates (now temporarily accommodated in a private dwelling house in Lennoxville-commodated in a private dwelling house in Lennoxville-commodate Divine Service is regularly performed in one or other of these places on the afternoon of every alternate Sunday, and on the intervening one in Verulam, on the south side attention and decorum when there, and by their invariable kindness and hospitality towards their minister, evince a sincerity of purpose which it must ever be gratifying to the servant of God to witness. It excites him to follow on in the good work with an increase of pleasure, since he thinks he can clearly perceive that his labour is

The week-day Services are not regular, varying the season and the means of access to different places,—
the season and the means of access to different places,—
governed also at times by local circumstances. Their
The Grammar School connected with the College and
The Grammar School connected with the Superin-The week-day Services are not regular, varying with

tinued advancement of its prosperity. The extract of a letter contained in the Annual Report of the Rev. Secretary of the District Branch of the Church Society, published in The Church of the 30th January, would not unnaturally lead to the impression that affairs are indeed in a retrograde motion. Instead of "all," it was intended to say both the large landed proprietors (Robert Jameson and James Wallis, Esquires,) had left. Nevertheless it can happily be stated, that notwithstanding the losses it has to regret, the population of the Township at large is steadily and progressively increasing. The prosperity currency, not including the amount realized both in the steadily and progressively increasing. The prosperity of the older settlers is becoming every day more conspicuous, and the roads are fast improving. So that although there has hitherto appeared but little utility in attempting the formation of a Parochial Branch of the Church Society at Earsley E. H. Church Society at Fenelon Falls, yet, as stated in a former letter, there is an expectation that the day may not the public—and harmonious co-operation among the Gomer-Continued patronage and support the public—and harmonious co-operation among the Gomer-Continued patronage and support the public and harmonious co-operation among the Gomer-Continued patronage and support the public and harmonious co-operation among the Gomer-Continued patronage and support the public and harmonious co-operation among the Gomer-Continued patronage and support the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and harmonious co-operation among the government of the public and the government of the government o

NOTITIA PAROCHIALIS. Baptisms during the last year, 57 Whole number of communicants at the Church, 14 Greatest number at one time, 8
Whole number of communicants at out stations, 33

T. FIDLER,
Missionary at Fenelon Falls.

Rev. and dear Sir: - Absence from home prevented me and burden of the day :"from sooner noticing an error (into which I am persuaded you have fallen undesignedly) in your statement of facts relative to the proceedings at the late annual meeting of the Church Society at Kingston, contained in your letter to the editor of The Church, published in The News. In that communication I was surprised to find myself represented as making the following contained as making the following contained as making the following contained as the late of the day:

"To the Right Honourable the Lord Commissioners of the Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"Your Memorialists, the Commanders of the Royal Navy, hope to be allowed to participate in the principle of a ctire-ment which has been lately accorded to the captains, and beg myself represented as making the following certainly not very sapient or courteous enquiry of the Secretary (the Rev. Mr. Bartlett) respecting an expression used by him

in the Report, which you consider exceptionable, viz: "whether he had any jesuitical intentions in the use of the plurase objected to?" As it appears you have quite misunderstood what I said, and as your statement is calculated. ted to call in question my pretensions to common sense and decorum, I beg leave to adopt this method of publicly correcting the mistake. The facts of the case, so far as I am connected with it, are simply these. After the business of the meeting had apparent approximation to an adjustment, and perceiving that the time allotted for the transaction of business was

eded for an unreasonable period, without any wery limited; with a view of pouring oil upon the troubled waters. I suggested, that perhaps, if the Secretary would disclaim before the meeting any jesuitical or improper intention in the use of the obnoxious phrase, it might satisfy your scruples, and terminate the controversy.

That my motive and meaning were clearly understood by others, as well as by the Secretary himself, I am well aware; for shortly after the meeting terminated, that reverend gentlemen, in the presence of several others, expressed his obligations to me for what he was pleased

expressed his obligations to me for what he was pleased term my wise and well-timed proposition. humble attempt at peace-making proved unavailing.

Trusting that I shall be excused for this intrusion upon Public notice, I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, yours faith-

SALTERN GIVINS,

Your affectionate brother, G. J. MONTREAL.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. (From the Montreal Courier and Church Intelligencer.)

The commencement, under auspicious prospects, of another Term at this Institution, affords matter of such sincere rejoicing to the members of the Church of England, under which its management is placed, as well as

The particular reasons which recommended its establishment in the Eastern Townships appeared in a Docuhad, quite unsolicited, made up as a donation to the funds of the District Branch of the Church Society, and which, following extracts are here subjoined. They are there with a contract of the Church Society and which, following extracts are here subjoined.

1st,-The local subscriptions together with some en-1st,—The local subscriptions together with some endowments of land prospectively of considerable value.
2nd,—The happy effects promised by the establishment of a British Institution of such a nature, at the place which is the centre of the Eastern Townships, and may be called the head-quarters of the great tract of country which is distinctively the seat of a Protestant and English exceptions expectation. ish speaking population.
3rd,—The Institution's comprehending, besides the ob-

ect of training aspirants to the ministry, a general course

of academic instruction.

4th, —Its having a school engrafted upon it, affording both classical and commercial education.

5th,—The prospect of its efficiency while conducted on the most moderate scale of expense.

6th,—Its being the means of retaining within the Pro-ince a number of youths belonging to respectable famivince a number of youths belonging to respectable families who would otherwise be sent to form their minds and principles among our republican neighbours.

7th—The prospect of its anglifying the feelings and attachments of the American inhabitants of Canada.

8th,—The attractions to respectable families immigrating to Canada, so as to decide their location.

The exterior of the College a large and substantial

The Act of Incorporation vests the Government of the College in three bodies, collectively forming the Corporation. The Bishop, the Board of Trustees and the Colege Council. The establishment consists at present only if the Principal, one other Professor and the Bursar, but the gradual increase of Students will shortly demand an increase in that establishment—and it is already contemplated if means can be procured, to provide other Professors in Classics, Science, &c. &c., among which the large flux to make the first the most part of it will be a total loss, the tempendous storms which raged in the river during period; -50,707 minots wheat—22,004 minots peas—1-barrels flour—1,024 tubs or kegs of butter—107 barrels flour—1,024 tubs or kegs of butter—108 tubs or kegs or k

sharing in its endowment, which is under the superintendence of Henry Miles, Esq., M.A., flourishes beyond well deserves the success which has attended it.

But though thus prospering beyond the sanguine hopes of those who first fostered it—it must be admitted that the College is but in an infant state. The endowment —comprising the local subscriptions and donations, the very liberal grants from the two great Church Societies in England, and a part of a munificent donation £6,000 sterling, through the Lord Bishop administering this Diocese, from a private individual in England, who is interested in its walfare, greate a capital of short Cl. 100 College and the school from Students and Scholars .-This is but inconsiderable as the foundation of such an Institution—but careful management on the part of the Corporation—restriction of the expenses within the inbe distant when that desirable object, with the Divine blessing upon the endeavours of his people, will be effected.

The purple of the distant when that desirable object, with the Divine very some as anything blessing upon the endeavours of his people, will be effected.

The purple of the distant with the blessing of Him without whom all help of man is vain it will rise to regard and the purple of the pu and note, will tend to promote the glory of God, and contribute greatly to the advancement of Religion and Learning, and the good of the community at large.

From our English Files.

THE NAVY.

THE RETIREMENT.-MEMORIALS OF THE COMMANDERS. -The following memorial of the veteran commanders of the Royal Navy has been drawn up at a meeting of officers of that TO THE REVEREND R. V. ROGERS, CHAPLAIN TO THE PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY, AND MINISTER OF ST.

JAMES'S CHURCH KINGSTON.

Rev. and dear Sir. Above Company of the country, which is due to a class of officers, who "have borne the heat

hope to be allowed to participate in the principle of a etirement which has been lately accorded to the captains, and beg to observe to your lordships, while they apologise for the remark that there exists in the grade which they hold, officers of similar age and service to that of the captain's. That, amongst the many old officers that compose their list, there are 400 who have been from 32 to 65 years commissioned officers. A considerable number of the remainder have been 30 years commised officers, and have also contributed equally in the triumphs of the service over the many enemies in all parts of the world

that this country had to contend with. "If long standing as commanders should excite your Lord-ships' surprise, they beg to remind your lordships that their loss of rank proceeds, not from unwillingness on their part to serve, their negligence in applying, or their unfitness for service; they have generally solicited unsuccessfully that employment which they anxiously sought and which they would have been proud

to have obtained. "Your memorialists feel assured that your Lordships are disposed to attend to the just claims of officers in her Majesty's Navy; therefore with your Lordships' experience and knowledge of the service, it would be presumptuous, and trespassing too much upon your Lordships' valuable time in going into a lengthened detail on the subject; they, therefore, only pray hat your Lordships will be pleased to grant a retiring allow-

ance to the commanders.

"The details of your memorialists' services are recorded in the memorandum-books of the Admiralty, and from the generous remarks made in the House of Commons in the last session, and the reason is generally said to be the determination of certain the memorandum books of the Admiralty, and from the generous remarks made in the House of Commons in the last session, and the reason is generally said to be the determination of certain the details of your memorialists' services are recorded in the Position of the Lieur. Governor,—We have read the Oregon Territory.

Mr. Cass justified his former remarks upon the necessity of preparation, by an appeal to the correspondence just transmitted.

Mr. Mangum expressed his regret that the President had taken his second to the proper the correspondence in the preparation, by an appeal to the correspondence just transmitted. in favour of acceding to any grant made in behalf of the navy, your memorialists do humbly trust, that your Lordships will give your powerful support and influence in their case. This

spent the best of their days in the most arduous service and in parts of the globe.
Your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"HENRY LOWCAY, Chairman,
"Plymouth, Dec. 6, 1845."

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT. - The Admiralty in their minute attention to all that may affect the liability of steamers to be disabled in action, have ordered an old funnel of a steamvessel to be sent from Woolwich to Portsmouth, to try the effect of shot and shells on it. WHIG AND CONSERVATIVE MINISTRIES .- Who can, or

who will, at this crisis, forget the condition of the country's affairs in 1841, after 10 years of Whig misrule? Who can overlook the stagnant state of commerce and manufactures at that period, when every man was in hourly dread of being obliged to part with his last sixpence, when mills were either empty, or only a fourth part employed—when the employer went to bed with a heavy heart, and the working man with an empty beliy? Will the capitalist forget that the 3 per-cent. stock was down at $89\frac{7}{8}$ to 90 on the 10 April, 1841? Will he not remember that in less than three years under Sir Robert Peel's government (on the 10th April, 1844) it was at

bert Peel's government (on the 10th April, 1844) it was at 100\(\frac{8}{2}\) obve par?

Then as to the state of public finances, what said the Gazette of the 5th April, 1841? It said that "the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland exceeded the actual revenue thereof, for the year ending the 5th day of January, 1841, by the sum of \(\mathcal{L}1, 593,670 \) 15s. 2\(\frac{3}{4}d. \)!" Is it not always the sum of \(\mathcal{L}1, 593,670 \) 15s. 2\(\frac{3}{4}d. \)!" Is it not abundantly clear that under Whig management the country was rapidly going down the wind to its final wreck? Our declining finances, our stagnant industry, our multiplying mouths, and failing supplies, were evils not to be cured by idle prayers to fortune, by a passive expectancy of events, or an imbecile and scoffing pretence of reliance on Providence. Much less were the specious and hollow pretences, and spurious, affected confidence of a minister who was perpetually fishing for an exchequer in "a bottomless deficiency," to be relied upon.

Undoubtedly, sagacity, promptitude, vigour—an accurate measurement of ends and means—a bold appeal to the national resources, and a resolute determination to keep the national exediture within the national means—such, and such only, are the qualities which could successfully encounter a crisis that. These qualities were discovered in Sir Robert Peel's overnment. And what was the result to the country? Just is:—Against an acknowledged deficiency of more than a illion and a half (we speak very moderately here) on the 5th like that. These qualities were discovered in Sir Robert Peel's government. And what was the result to the country? Just this:-Against an acknowledged deficiency of more than a million and a half (we speak very moderately here) on the 5th of January, 1841; there was a bona fide increase on the year of £1,073,974 (exclusive of the income tax!) on the 5th January, 1844. Need we add that since then the increase has been swelling every quarter, at the rate of a third of a million?

one interest in the country is exempt from the upas influence of their nostrum. Together with the agriculturalist, the manof their nostrum. Together with the agriculturalist, the manufacturer, and the bread eater, the shipping interest, as a distinct order, must share in the common ruin. The expence in
diet and wages of seamen in the ports of the Baltic, is about
one fourth of that paid in our shipping; the foreign corn, then,
if it is to come, will come in foreign bottoms; and this host of
shipping, rather than sail home empty, will take "back cargoes" at freights which will pretty well close the British shipyards. In fact, there is no class of Engli-hmen but will suffer in privations, which, among the masses, will be extreme, from the effects of this monstrous measure.—Felix Farley's Bristol

It may be, that Sir Robert Peel meditates the acco ment of a modification of the corn-laws by a repeal of the malt

Colonial.

LATE BANK ROBBERY .- The Grand Jury have returned them to be stolen; and also a second on against Anopolus Handfield and Robert Philbin, for a substantive felony, in causing a clerk to embezzle from his masters. No bill on this admit Lamontagne to bail was refused .- Mont. Transcript.

The following quantity of Canadian Produce was on board he vessels wrecked in the St. Lawrence last fall; we are apthe vessels wrecked in the St. Lawrence last fall; we are apprehensive that the most part of it will be a total loss, from the tremendous storms which raged in the river during that period. 50,707 minots wheat—22,004 minots peas—14,951 period: -50,707 minots wheat—22,004 minots peas—14,951 barrels flour—1,024 tubs or kegs of butter—107 barrels beef—and 7½ tons oil cake.—Ibid.

We have been gratified at hearing from the Chairman of the Library Committee of the Shakespeare Club, that he has re-Although the Settlement has suffered by the removal from it of several of its valuable and influential members, yet enough remain to warrant the assurance of the consequence of the consequence of the consequence of the success which has attended it.

| Although the Settlement has suffered by the removal tendence of Henry Miles, Esq., M.A., flourishes beyond tendence of Henry Miles, Esq., M.A., flourishes beyond to Canada and other colonies. We predict that the Shakespeare Club will succeed in forming a Library second to none in this Province.—Courier.

We are informed that the Parishioners of Saint Armand West, through their Clergyman, the Rev. R. Whitwell, remitted to Quebec, for the use of sufferers by fire the sum of £4 3s. in money, and two large cases and a bundle of bed and body clothing, valued at about £50. These things were carried e of charge by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad pany and the Old Steamboat Company, as we believe they LAW SOCIETY .- During the recent Hilary Term, the fol-

lowing gentleman were called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law, viz: Messrs. R. Muttlebury; G. W. Allan; R. J. Fitz-gerald; R. K. Nichol; W. P. Vidal; John Strathy; and S. J. Jones, Esqrs. Mr. G. Crookshank, Jr., B.A., who passed s examination in the " University Class." -- Messrs. E. Stinson. Kingsmill; G. F. Loring; G. A. Barber, Jr.; and A. Walbridge, (all educated at Upper Canada College,) who seed their examination in the "Senior Class"—and Messrs. A. J. Moore; C. H. Stokoe; H. A. Hardy; C. M. Leonard; G. Cole; and P. Lamond, who passed their examination in the "Junior Class"—were severally admitted, and entered on the books of the Society, as Students-at-Law.—Toronto Herald.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

OPENING OF THE HOUSE.

Fredericton, January, 29.
The fourth and last Session of the General Assembly of this Province was opened on Thursday last. The weather was propitious, and there was a larger concourse of people assembled than we ever recollect to have seen upon any former occasion.

About half past two his Excellency came down in state, escorted the High Sheriff of York, and several other gentlemen .was received on his arrival in the usual manner, by a guard honour from the 33d Regiment of Foot, and a salute from the Royal Artillery. Having taken his seat on the Throne—the Council Chamber being at this time thronged with the elite of the city and neighbourhood—he summoned members of the Assembly, of whom 25 were present, and opened the session with the Speech.—[We do not consider it necessary to publish this document as it contains little more than matters

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!

January, 29.

The members returned to their seats, and the Speaker having called the House to order, and read His Excellency's opening Speech, Mr. Partelow arose and put a question to the members of Government (Hon. Col. Allen and Hon. Col. McLeod being sent) desiring to be informed upon what footing the Government stood; as various reports were current, and he thought it expedient the House should be informed as to their truth. MR. END thought the question premature; he would wish

to see the Address in reply to His Excellency's Speech first Sposed of.

HON. COLONEL ALLEN arose in his place and stated that United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the he was authorised to announce to the House that all the Mem-bers of the Executive Council had tendered their resignations, and that His Excellency had been pleased to accept of the same;

and that a new Government would be formed as soon as possible, which, it was hoped, would be satisfactory to the country.— The House then proceeded with the business of appointing per authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy Committees for various purposes, and at an early hour ad-

Mohawk Parsonage, 9th Feb., 1846.

DIOCESEOF QUEBEC.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

Church Is past year we have, to the best of be sut shall offer a few remarks under the supposition that they look for ward in practices of the Executive, which practices of the Executive, which practices of Mexico Of Mexico.

Church Past Anonae According to her intelligence conveyed in his despatch, with

consideration so do we now as distinctly declare that we will not join, by fuding any influence this journal may possess, in coercing her flajesty's Representative to receive in his Council —sit tete a tte with—consult and advise with—a man who has rendered imself personally obnoxious to him, and who has personally inclted him. We are no admirers of Sir Wm. Colebrooke, nor o' his past policy, but upon a question of this nature the manis sunk in the office, and never shall our pen be prostituted to the vile purpose of bringing the first branch of our government into contempt. Every person must recollect the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr. Wilmot towards his Excellency directly the languagensed by Mr.

ring the last session—language personally offensive. Now no private gentlman thus insulted could be expected to hold any intercourse with the party until an ample apology had been made; and shall Her Majesty's Representative be forced into a position a private gentleman could not submit to? We are certain that he loyal people of this Province will say No! If Mr. Wilmotmust have a seat in the Executive, let him first production of the seat of the Coursel Read without apologize, for if he be received at the Council Board without having made an apology, it will be considered—and very justly too—that the Governor has apologized to him! The very act of the Governor meeting Mr. Wilmot at the Council Board,

of the Governor meeting Mr. Wilmot at the Council Board, without an spology having been first made to him, will be an admission that Mr. Wilmot was right! Again we ask shall his Excellency be coerced into this humiliating position?

We consider Mr. Wilmot notoriously unfit for an Executive Councillor—not that he lacks talents, but principle. Others may entertain a different opinion, therefore, for the sake of giving the question an impartial consideration, we will waive this question. It certain gentlemen are strenuous in their endeavours to earry Mr. Wilmot with them, we take it for granted that it is for the purpose of seeing the Responsible Government party represented in the Council. This we consider quite fair, but are they under the necessity of selecting a man who is perbut are they under the necessity of selecting a man who is pertlemen belonging to that party of respectable talents, and whose influence is equal to Mr. Wilmot's? Without going out of the House of Assembly we could point out several; they are Messrs, Fisher, Brown, Hanington, and Hill; why not se-

never expect him to give way on this point; and if a difficulty should arise in consequence, no peconiary motives—no desire to see a certain set of men in office—no friendship for the party whose measures we have been accustomed to support, shall prevent us from sastaining him in this stand to the very utmost of our abilities; and we have not the slightest doubt but our Machester Courier.

Even among the mercantile classes, a large number dissent from their (the League's) opinions; and well they may, for no brethren of the press, and public opinion will also rally to his

Since the above was written a conversation took place (see our report) in the House, by which it appears that the new Government will be formally announced to-day. It is pretty generally understood that Messrs. Chandler, Johnston, and Hazen will go in, with two other gentlemen, probably Crown officers, and that the Council will be but a temporary one, merely to enable the Legislature to proceed with the business of the country, and to remain in office until the ensuing election shall have taken place. We believe we were quite right in the surmise expressed above, and that his Excellency has shown much firmness upon the subject, for which every conscientious and right-minded person must thank him.—Loyalist.

and hop duties, an assignment of county rates to the Consolidated Fund, and a more just and equal distribution of poor-rates between the agriculturists who produce and mature the labouring poor, and the manufacturers who kill them or convert them into helpless paupers; changes that ought to be made without reference to any change in the corn-laws. Or it may be, that the right hon, baronet would limit the sphere of free trade in corn to the few countries that meet us with a fair reciprocity. Any, or all of these measures, would not, in our opinion, compensate for the series of statistics in relation to the great Colonial Empire of England, with a view, as we are informed, of introducing that the old and staunch friend of the North American Colonies, Sir Howard Douglas, to whose wise and paternal administration of the Government of New Brunswick this Province owes many of its present advantages, and to whose fore sight we are indebted for the important suggestion of connecting that the old and staunch friend of the North American Colonies, Sir Howard Douglas, to whose wise and paternal administration of the Government of New Brunswick this Province owes many of its present advantages, and to whose fore sight we are indebted for the important suggestion of connecting the waters of the Bay of Fandy with the St. Lawrence, has called for a series of statistics in relation to the great Colonial Empire of England, with a view, as we are informed, of introthe right hon. baronet would limit the sphere of free trade in corn to the few countries that meet us with a fair reciprocity. Any, or all of these measures, would not, in our opinion, compensate for any material reduction of the protecting duties: but no matter; they certainly would, in some degree, mitigate the effect of Lord John's total repeal—and besides we have the satisfaction of knowing by the de facto state of affairs, that even Sif Robert Peel could not carry a slighter measure than Lord John's, in the present state and temper of the Conservative party. Let then the Conservative party zealously maintain its present state and temper; restoring if it can, the administration that in four years has given us surplus in the revenue for deficit—commercial prosperity for commercial depression for deficit - commercial prosperity for commercial depression commercial knowledge, and political sagacity of that able states—

glorious and profitable peace for disastrous and cosily wars—

let we say, the Conservative party maintein. let, we say, the Conservative party maintain and ner Coolnes; it would draw closely and indissolubly the bonds of affection and the compromising the security of our native industry. louish family and the Mother Country, and unite their powerful and increasing energies with the world or against the world, as the plan of their destiny shall hereafter be evolved from the depth of the future.—St. John (N. B.) Courier.

United States

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON! From the New York Herald.

PROPOSITIONS FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. Washington, Feb. 7, 1846.

The truth is out at last.

Monday's Paper.

 A note from the President, enclosing the correspondence.
 A note from Mr. Buchanan to the same purpose.
 Mr. Buchanan to Mr. McLane, our Minister to Engand. dated Washington, Dec. 13th, 1845, requesting Mr. Mcceived from J. M. Higginson, Esq., a donation of £10 and 16 handsomely bound volumes of valuable State Papers referring made by Great Britain. IV. Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan, dated London, Jan. 3.

IV. Mr. McLane to Mr. Buchanan, dated London, Jan. 3, 1846, stating that an interview had been had between himself and Lord Aberdeen. Lord Aberdeen said that England had the most friendly feelings toward the United States, but they were obliged to be in readiness for an emergency. The war-like preparations had no particular reference to a war with America. They were commenced before any difficulty with the United States was apprehended; and their extent was exaggerated. Mr. McLane, however, thinks that these preparations are made in view of difficulty with the United States, and that these preparations are made with a view of doing the greatest these preparations are made with a view of doing the greatest the shortest time, if a war should come

V. Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, dated Dec. 27, 1845, ing arbitration, and giving reasons for this offer, which is in the spirit of kindness. The value of the disputed point is small when compared with the maintenance of peace.
VI. Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Packenham, Jan. 3, 1846, declining the offer, and giving reasons for this refusal. Arbitra-tion would seem to concede that Great Britain had rights in this territory, which was the question in dispute. In this con-

ion, he referred to his former arguments on this subject .he President claims the whole.
VII. Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, Jan. 8, 1846, stating that he had sent Mr. Buchanan's reply to his government

VIII. Mr. Packenham to Mr. Buchanan, Jan. 16, 1846, in reply to Mr. Buchanan's note of Jan. 3, stating that England had rights but that she wished to have the controversy settled. If objections were made to referring this to a sovereign, he proposed that it might be referred to a mixed co citizens and subjects with an umpire, or to a board of jurists and distinguished men. This proposition he submitted again, to show the desire of his government to settle this long pending

1X. Mr. Buchanan, to Mr. Packenham, Feb. 4th 1846, giving his reasons for again declining the offer. This is a long despatch, and points out the difficulty of selecting a fit board f arbitration. But there is one reason above all others for declining arbitration, which is, that the President does not feel himself at liberty to submit to arbitration the disposal of the territorial rights of this country. This closes the correspon-

The general opinion among members of Congress seems to be, that war is more probable than it was before this correspon-

PASSAGE OF OREGON RESOLUTIONS.

The House of Representatives, agreeably to a previous vote, voted on Monday on the Resolutions underneath to terminate the joint tenancy of Oregon.

The proposition of Mr. Hillard, vesting the President with

power to give the notice when he saw fit was voted down; but it will be seen that the impressive word "forthwith" in the 4th line of the first resolution is omitted. It was struck out on motion of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. They were adopted by a vote of 163 to 54, and are as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the
President of the United States cause notice to be given the

territory on the north-west coast of America, west of the Sto Mountains, be annulled and abrogated twelve months after And be it further Resolved, That nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the pro-

specting the Oregon Territory.
Mr. Cass justified his former remarks upon the necessity of

taken his stand against arbitration.

MEXICO.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

W. H. RIPLEY, 18th Feb., 1846.

The stated MONTHLY MEETING of the STANDING COMMITTEE of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto. on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. THOS. CHAMPION, Asst. Secretary.

Committee Room, 18th Feb., 1846.

CHURCH SOCIETY. Parochial Meetings of the Church Society of the Diocese o Toronto will be held at Weston, on Tuesday the 24th Feb'y, at 11 o'clock, A. M Springfield, do. eetsville, Wednesday, 25th do. at 11 "A.M. Carter's Church, do. 4 "P. M. St. Mary's Chinguacousy, Thursday 26th; 11 "A. M. Bolton's Mills, do do. 6 "P. M. olton's Mills, do do. 6 oyd Town, Friday, 27th do. 11

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Kingston, on Wednesday the 4th, and Thursday the 5th of March next.

St. Stephen's Vaughan, do. do.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 2d Feb. 1846.

OWEN, MILLER, & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS.

HAVING disposed of their Establishment in Kingston, with the intention of increasing their business in Toronto, take this opportunity of returning their sineere thanks for the liberal and distinguished patronage conferred on them during the last five years; and they respectfully solicit a continuance for their successor, FREDERICK KEYLER, who, from his long experience in their Establishment, enables them

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

to state he will merit the same generous support.

N.B.—The present Firm will continue the Business until
1st April, 1846; at which period a variety of New and Second-hand Carriages, Waggons, &c. WILD LANDS, CLEARED FARMS, HOUSES Will be on hand for Sale, up to the 23d of said Month.

Kingston, Feb. 9th, 1846. ANNUALS FOR 1846. The Keepsake, edited by the Countess of

Heath's Book of Beauty, edited by the Countess of

plates coloured after nature A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour Boxes, &c. &c.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street. Toronto, January 14, 1846. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada THE FOLL ON THE JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.: Lot. District. Journship. hip. Lot. Cos. Acres.
h ... 15 ... 6 ... 200

Broken lot 27, and
E. part of broken lot 26
Lot 26
E. half 11 ... 200
Lot 200
Lot 26 ... 12 ... 200 Broken lots 39 & 40 Care .. Collingwood .. E. half 14 Broken lots 10 & 11 .. Victoria Hunger ford § 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 Do. 6, 8, 23, 28 } front \(\frac{1}{2} \) 33 \\ 12, 17, 18 \& 34 \\ ... \\
18. \& W. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 19 \\ ... \\
15, \& E. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 25 \\ ... \\ W. half 19 13. W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots Loughborough Moore Murray E. half South half 14 do. ... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

rictoria Sidney
Prince Edward Sophiasburgh ...
Western Sombra
Niagara Stamford Do. do. N. half 19 incoe ... Tiny ... S half 13 Do. do. S half 13 Do. do. ... 11, S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 13, S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 17 Do. Uzbridge... E. half 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by latter, free

FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845. LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned.

Township. Lot, Con. Acres. Bathurst N. half 14, 17, 22 14, 16

7, 11 W. half 11 W. half W. half 23 South Sherbrooke

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will take place at the Society's House, King Street, Toronto, on Thursday the 5th March, 1846, at 3 o'clock, P. M. for some years engaged in here: and the long experience he has had in Commercial business in Montreal, &c. enables him, with more confidence, to offer his services to those who may be pleased to avail themselves of them, in disposing of Lands, Real Estate, Merchandize, Produce, &c. &c. Stocks of Bankrupt Real Estate, mercand and other Estates, Sc. Sc.
SHAW ARMOUR.

Cobourg, 5th February, 1846.

NOTICE

I S hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the Conourg Harbour will be held at the Office of the Company, on Monday, the second day of February next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing

By order of the President, W. H. KITTSON, Harbour Company's Office,

Cobourg, 27th Dec., 1845. The above Meeting is POSTPONED until Saturday, the 7th March next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the Board.

W. H. KITTSON. 31st January, 1846.

F. LEWIS.

Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer, BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYANCING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the

greatest exactness.

On Monday, the Second day of March next,

TOWN LOTS, &c. &c. which will be continued on the first Mondoy in every month throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published.

King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

TO LET, THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store un-6 derneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store

let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Propriets
Esq., or to the Subscriber.

ETER MORGAN.

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EDUCATION. . mnited numrered for sale by the r. Esq., viz.:

Con. Acres.

RS. HERRMAN POETTER regarded usual branches to factor of Young Ladies, to inc.

of a sound and lady-like Reded to the Rev. W. M. Hencamer,

References kindler is indebted for the superintendence of to whom, M instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-thentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— THOS. KIRKPATRICK. Esq., of Kingston.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cohourg. JOHN TURNBUEL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: UITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

Music 1 10 0 In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-

mar, Geography, and Needlework Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance) 8 0 0
Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February. 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. Bay Street, (between King Street and) Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. & W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS
FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the
early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer
during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particular Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846.

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY, ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE RATEFULLY acknowledges the kind and extensive patronage with which he has been favoured in the above department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every opportunity to sustain and enhance the reputation the BINDERY has acquired. None but the most Experienced Workmen

are employed, nor any but the BEST MATERIALS used, and those imported direct from England.

An experienced Parisian Hand has been engaged, and an entirely new assortment of Tools of the newest patterns pur-chased, to get up FANCY and ORNAMENTAL BINDING, in a style to command universal approbation.

Especial attention will be paid to the Binding of LAW and

ACCOUNT BOOKS. Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any Bankers' and Merchants' Books made and ruled to order, in

a very superior manner.

All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and at the lowest possible price.
Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845.

BIRTHS. On Wednesday, the 4th inst., the lady of the Rev. George Maynard, Upper Canada College, of a daughter. At the Lake of Two Mountains, on the 6th inst., the lady of John George McTavish, Esq., of the Hon. Hudson's Bay

Company, of a daughter. MARRIED At St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. John McCanl, LaL.D., Principal of the University of King's College, Toronto, Wm. Ramsay, Esq., A M., Barrister-at-law, eldest son of Robert Ramsay, Esq., of Sligo, Ireland, to Frances, eldest daughter of Capt. Hugh Eccles, late of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment.

On Saturday the 14th inst., deeply lamented, Hester Madeline, wife of the Rev. Arthur Palmer, A.B., Rector of Guelph.
At his residence, "The Retreat," on Lake Erie, Township
of Dunn, Canada West, on the 11th inst., Lieut.-Col. John of Dunn, Canada West, on the 11th inst.. Lieut.-Col. John Johnson, C. B. Engineers Bombay Establishment, aged 77. The deceased entered the service in 1784; he was employed with the army in reducing the important fortress of Dharwur, and in the field through the Mahratta wars; was in the leading dop party at the storming of Seringapatam; appointed Deputy-Quarter-Master-General of the Field Force under his Grace party at the storming of Seringapatam; appointed Deputy-Quarter-Master-General of the Field Force under his Grace the Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesley), and took an active share of the labours on the memorable battle field of Assaye; during a cessation of hostilities he assisted in the survey of the Ghaut Mountains in the Deccan, a most arduous and perilous task; and was afterwards appointed Quarter-Master-General of the Bombay Army; and retired from the Hon. East India Co.'s Service, after active service of 40 years. For his services His Majesty George IV. created the deceased, then Major Johnson, a Companion of the Bath; a distinction at that period seldom conferred on officers of the Indian army.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 19: N. half 7 13 100
Part 21 2 76
Block No. 3, on the Grand
being laid out in 200 aere lots
ars, apply,—if by letter free of
FRANCIS M. HILL,
439-tf

Rev. T. Fidler; Rev. T. Johnson, add. sub.; Rev. A.
Townley; Messrs. Owen, Miller & Mills; Rev. T. S. Kennedy,
(2); Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. C. Dade; H. Rowsell,
Esq.; Rev. W. Laurie; D. P. M. General; Rev. A. Palmer;
T. Champion. Esq.; Mr. T. Ryall, rem.; Rev. J. H. Nicolls,
add. sub.; Rev. E. J. Boswell, (next week).

IES

Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

O gracious God, by Thee we're taught
That works, how good soe'er they seem,
Unless in Love celestial wrought,
Are all devoid of Heav'n's esteem.

11. 6 Thy Spirit send from Heav'n above, And grant us CHARITY like Thine; The Gift Supreme -- the Grace of Love --"The very BOND of Peace" benign!

O Lord, let ev'ry bosom glow With holy flame of CHARITY; With ardent Love for friend and foe, With Love to Man for sake of THEE. c

"Now," Lord, "we know" Thee but "in part;"
Thine image Thou dost "darkly" trace
In that dull'd "glass," d—the human heart:
'Ere long, we'll see Thee, face to face."

We bless the Love that gave us light, And ope'd our eyes to see the Day : God grant that all, restored to sight, May "follow Jesus in the way!" e Should darksome grief that "way" enshroud,

We'll hope; for Thou art still above; Thine Arc of Mercy gilds the cloud, f Its tear-drops tell that "GOD IS LOVE." g The Path of Love by LOVE was trod,
When Christ went up, h to "die for All!" i
With grateful heart, O Lamb of God,

Before Thy throne THE RANSOM'D fall!

a Collect and Epistle.
b Collect and Epistle.
c Matt. v. from v. 43 to 48; xviii. 33; 1 John iv. 19, 20, 21.

d Episte—(1 Cor. xiii. 12); See Original—εσοπτρον, spe a looking-glass, or, more properly, mirror. e Mark x. 52, and The Gospet. f Morning Lesson—(Gen. ix. 13). g 1 John iv. 16.

h Gospet.
2 Cor. v. 14; John i. 29; 1 John ii. 2.

"AINT MATTHIAS'S DAY. C. M. O ALMIGHTY Gop, who into the place of the trans.

Thy faithful servant Matthias to be of the number of Met choose Apostles; Grant that Thy Church, being alway preserved from false through, may be ordered and guided by faithful and true pastors;

Gop's guiding Ha... I.
O Lord, 'twas Thine to ed the Lot! a
What faithful heart should fill the
From whence "the Traitor" fell. b

Thine infant Church, in Council met, In pray'r pour'd out her voice, In faith she gave the lot; and lo: MATTHIAS proved Thy choice le m.d

The things, from carnal wisdom hid, Were thus "to babes" reveal'd;
"O Father, Lord of heaven and earth," To THEE our thanks we yield ! IV. e Still guide Thine Israel's ballow'd HEADS

All "carnest heed" to take,
That none may serve the Fold of Christ
For "gain,"—for "lucre's sake," v.f From "grice oue molece" preserve the nock;
"From false Apostles" keep: 9
Let faithful guides be alway given
To lead and guard the sheep. h

Let holy Hands be laid on men Of truth and love possess'd; Then, weary hearts, to Jesus led, Shall find in Him their Restli

a Proverbs xvi. 33.
b Collect and (for the) Epistle.

The same.

d Gospet—(Matt. xi. 25).
See Ordination Offices.
The Collect.
Heb. v. 4, 5, with iii. 1, 2. g Heb. v. v. h. Jer. xxiii 4. 4 Gospel—(Matt. xi. 28, 29, 30).

XXVIII.—THE FIRST DAY OF LENT, COMMONLY CALLED ASH-WEDNESDAY. C. M.

O Lord, our God! Thy servants blush To lift their heads to Ther: a
Their sin is great; their guilt is deep, b II. c

To THEE we "SANCTIFY A FAST," To THEE in tears we come; Restrain, O God, the wrath deserved, Avert the righteous doom,

Thou, Lord, dost hear the mourner's pray'r, "Thy people" therefore pray:
"Make in us new and contrite hearts," d And wash our sins away. e

O Father, spare "Thine heritage !" O Lord, our God, forgive! Let all, "that name the name of Christ," Repent, -- believe, -- and live

In Zron's day of stricter Rule, (Alas, not yet restored), Their crying sin deplored.

O God, may lives, reformed and pure, Declare our Grief for sin!
May "worthy fruits" of Penitence

a Ezra ix. 6; Dan. ix. 8.
b (Proper) Psalm xxxviii. 4-18.
e For the Epistle—(Joel ii. 12), and last prayer in Comminal

d Collect.

Pasim H. 2, (in the Commination).

See Commination Service, first paragraph and beginning of the g Second part of the Exhortation in the same.

GOTTFRIED; OR, THE LITTLE HERMIT. CHAP. X. FRIENDS IN THE DISTANCE.

walnuts. The harvest will be as abundant this year upon a beaten pathway, which they followed. The still conversing, walked slowly after. By the time

branches, they sat down under a tree, and partook of some bread and milk. "My dear children," said their father, "it was under this very poplar that I dined for the last time with your brother." He again but as the day began to dawn, and the seet light of related to them what had passed, describing with morning to spread insensibly over the leavens, his much emotion the awful storm, as well as the utter heart grew more calm and serene. "Bountiful God!" N. B.—These Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

desolation of Gottfried. "Look," said he, shuddering, and stretching his right arm towards the sea; to follow the darkness of night; so wit thou also "just in that spot I saw him disappear amidst the cause joy to follow the sorrow that now oppresses me. XXVII.—THE SUNDAY CALLED QUINQUAGESIMA, OR THE SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE LENT. L M. Just in that spot I saw mini disappear aimeds the cause joy to follow the sorrow that now oppresses me. Alas! when I had eaten my last nut, I wa in despair; turned to hide his grief; but Elizabeth wept bitterly. I feared to die of hunger, and shed many litter tears; They afterwards went to the walnut-tree, and filled but thou didst not forsake me: thou dilst help to O Lord, who hast taught us that all our doings without charity are nothing worth; send Thy Holy Ghost and pour into our hearts that most excellent gift of charity, the very bond of peace and of all virtues, without which whosever liveth is counted dead before Thee: Grant this for Thine only Son Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.

They afterwards went to the walnut-tree, and filled their baskets. "How delighted my mother will be," said Frederick, "to see so many nuts!" "Alas," answered Elizabeth, "she is always sad about the said Frederick, "to see so many nuts!" "Alas," and now that I can no longer catch fish, low that I answered Elizabeth, "she is always sad about the am once more without any means of subsistence, thou time when the nuts are ripe. It makes her think of wilt still take care of me. Thou dost not abandon poor Gootfried: I am sure she will cry when she sees those who put their trust in thee."

> erick said to his father: "Will you accompany us to caused by the fire. The turf was covered with ashes; the top of this high hill: I am sure there must be a and some smouldering brands, hidden beneah, emitted fine view from it." "O yes," added Elizabeth, in a smoke. The rocks around were all blackened with supplicating tone, "do come; there must be a very smoke and resin: every thing of wood was consumed; extensive view of the mainland from such a height." and the two firs which stood before the cave were Their father ascended with them. The day was delightfully clear and serene; the sky of so bright a blue, on the ridge of a rock, had been spared by the fire, not until past midnight that they could think of sleep, and the atmosphere so transparent, that they could and remained untouched. "Beautiful emblem!" said before which they devoutly returned thanks to God, see to a great distance on every side. The children he; "when all else shall become a wreck; when the who had vouchsafed them such a happy day. were enchanted. "O," exclaimed Frederick, with entire universe shall be burned up, our salvation, astonishment, "how beautifully distinct, how brilliant which we owe to him who died for us on the cross and magnificent, although in miniature, are these val- will still remain!" leys, mountains, rocks, forests, villages, these castles He knelt down, and prayed: "O my God, pardon and towers which I see all around me! no painting my cowardly fears; pardon me for not having at once could equal them." "And our village," said Eliza- recalled to mind the example of thy beloved Son. beth, "how little it appears to us in the distance! how In his last agony he entirely resigned himself to thy pretty and smiling it looks! and our cottage—do you will. I am, no doubt, much afflicted, and I tremble see it yonder, Frederick? How white and shining it to think I can no longer live; yet I will say, like him, seems, in the midst of those green trees! O, how 'Father, not my will, but thine be done: if it be possmall it is! the windows are like black specks. See sible, take this cup from me; but, if thou wilt not, how the tints of autumn have variegated the green grant me at least some consolation: it would be too forests. And the mountains yonder, towering to the much to ask of thee a strengthening angel." sky; we cannot see them from our cottage, as the Whilst Gottfried was praying thus, the three mari-

water!" His father did, indeed, perceive a column | yonder. Can it be Gottfried?" of smoke undulating through the air, the wind blowtion: the sun was setting on his left, and the sea "Well, well," said Thomas at last, "will you not that our poor Gottlizabeth, "may it not be possible

hope—hope which to her seemed certainty. The effect of improving you in piety and wisdom." younger children screamed aloud with joy. The father and mother assembled their neighbours, but their tion, and had made frequent signs of approbation, now ocean. Evil will befall us, if we venture to go there. The flames and red hot stones issuing from the moungive me ten pounds I will venture; but not for less." additional reasons shall we find to admire the wisdom posing silence on all around. "Well," said be, apple-tree loaded with fruit and flowers; at others, He who inspires us with courage will also grant us dle or a pin, you must, no doubt, have perished here; success." A young man named Peter then said: - and, on the other hand, how unhappy you would have "As you are going, Thomas, so will I. I have often been, had you not, before you came here, been taught sisted in rescuing this poor lost child." "God grant arose from your island. What is more vile than a us such happiness!" exclaimed Thomas. "Should worm, or more changeable than smoke? And yet the wind and weather prove as favourable to-morrow the worm gave you the idea of catching fish, and preas they are to-day, we will start by day-break." The vented your dying of hunger; while the smoke was to dicting all kinds of misfortunes, while the brave here; and, further, that it contained a human being, Thomas and Peter remained for a while conversing who might, possibly, be our dear Gottfried: this fire, with Gottfried's father about their intended voyage. which seemed the worst of all misfortunes, has in re-Margaret, the mother, set to work to prepare a sufficient quantity of provisions; when Thomas said to appear visibly in the matter? And is it not by such her, "Do not trouble yourself about it. I intend to triffing means that God accomplishes great things?—

take my large fishing-boat, and will not fail to have it Let us adore his divine providence." well stored with provisions. The next morning was beautiful, and the wind fully reveals his infinite wisdom. proved favourable. The mother and her children ac- Gottfried inquired if it was from the mainland they companied the three intrepid mariners to the sea- observed the smoke. "No, that would have been shore; and, when they had embarked, she said to impossible," replied his father, who then told him how them, looking fervently toward heaven, "We will not he had crossed to the "Verdant Isle," taking with him cease to pray till your happy return. God grant you may bring me back our dear Gottfried." They walnuts, and had afterwards ascended the hill with spread their sails to the wind, and passing by the them. "Verdant Isle," steered their course in the direction "Do you recollect," said Gottfried, "the fine comof the brown spot, which they could not yet perceive. parison you made to me beneath the shade of the great When about a league from the Green Island they walnut-tree. 'Our sufferings,' you said, 'resemble a came in sight of it; and, as they approached it, it appeared larger and more distinct. "My brothers," How right you were! My exile has indeed been hard Three years had now elapsed since the tempest said Peter, "it is indeed an island. Let us spread all and bitter: but I now enjoy the pleasant fruit. My drove poor Gottfried on the desert island. His pa- sail, and pull away as hard as we can" They now abode here has been very salutary to me; and my rents no longer doubted of his death, and never hoped advanced rapidly, when Thomas suddenly cried out: sorrows are followed by joy." "Well," said Peter, to meet him but in heaven. They were, however, "Halt! take in the sails: there are rocks ahead; and laughing, "I have often met with these hard, bitter very happy in their other children. Elizabeth, who we must use every precaution to prevent our striking." nuts; but I shall never crack one, in future, without approached her fourteenth year, was a very industri- At length, after considerable fatigue and hard work, thinking of this comparison." ous girl; and Frederick, who was only nine at the three mariners succeeded in their enterprise. Gottfried showed his guests the cave, the spring, time that Gottfried was carried of, now actively assis- They safely landed, and fastened the boat by a strong and pool, and promised to regale them with some fish. ted his father. They were both of them good, and cable to an enormous block of stone. Thomas looked "They are very fine ones," said Peter, "and we will well brought up. One day (it was about the time round at the frightful barren rocks, then shook his not refuse them; but you must be our guest to-day, when walnuts are ripe), the father said to them, "To- head, saying, "It would not be pleasant to live here: for we have brought plenty of provisions. I will take day, my children, as the sky is so serene and the sea if poor Gottfried had been thrown on these rocks, he this path, which seems a better one than that by which so calm, we will take a trip to the 'Green Island.'— can never have lived there for three years." They I came, and go and prepare a good dinner for you. I am much in want of willow boughs; and you can then proceeded to examine the island, scaling rocks He hastened towards the boat, the mast of which was employ yourselves in gathering some baskets-full of and descending deep gullies. At length they came seen rising behind a distant rock, while the others,

CHAP. XI.

THE VISIT. sustain my life, in providing me abundance of fish;

When the sun had risen in all his radiance, Gott-Their father was now ready to depart; when Fred- fried repaired to the valley to examine the ravages

intervening wooded mountains hide them from our ners entered the valley and saw him kneeling, his hands extended towards heaven; but in the fervour Frederick afterwards turned towards the open sea, of his prayer, he did not notice them. The brave and exclaimed with astonishment: "Father, what is Peter was the first to perceive him, and said, in a low that youder? I see a thick smoke rising from the tone, to his companions, "Look at that hermit praying

Gottfried, astonished and alarmed at so unexpecing it in an oblique direction. "I know not what it tedly hearing a human voice pronounce his name, means," said the father; "but I fear it may be some turned quickly round. Oh, joy! he saw his father, Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment, vessel on fire." "Alas," said Elizabeth, "that would and ran and threw himself on his bosom, crying out, be terrible. May God have pity on the poor people! "O my father!" They shed sweet tears of happi-They cannot escape the fire without perishing in the ness; and it was long indeed before either could speak, OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND so completely were they overcome with sudden joy.

shone like molten silver. "It appears to me," said spare a glance at your father's companions? Dear he, shading his eyes with his hand, "that I see a Gottfried, have you forgotten your god-father?" brown spot on the ocean, from which the smoke is Gottfried then embraced his god-father in the most Elizabeth, whose not perceive it?" "O, yes," said affectionate manner. "God bless you, dear Gottly; it is terminated by two points. "I see it clear-fried!" said Peter: "come allow me to have a look cried Frederick: "one point is higher than the other. at you. Really you are looking well, and are much "It is not a ship," said his father: "a ship is differ- and how have you managed to live on this island, which ently shaped, and would not appear so large at such may truly be called a wilderness?" Gottfried, instead a distance. It must be an island of whose existence of answering these questions, asked, "How is any dear playe heretofore been ignorant; and there must be mother, and my brothers and sisters? and how did dear fathers, or there would be no smoke." "My you get here in so unexpected and unhoped-for a said Frederick, "it might be at there?" "Indeed," Thomas, "and will be delighted beyond measure to direction that he was driven by the teas in that very what happiness if he lived," exclaimed his sister, us your whole history now, from organing to that has turning pale with joy and surprise. "Nothing is im- and we will tell you, afterwards, every thing that has possible with God," said their father; "it may indeed happened at home since you left us. Youder there, be that divine Providence has preserved our Gott- near the cross, the rock is covered with moss, and fried." "Well then," said Frederick, "let us go at quite free from ashes: let us go and sit there." once, and seek for him." "That cannot be done in As soon as they were seated, Gottfried proceeded

such a hurry, my dear boy," replied his father: "yet to relate to them all that had happened to him from the time he had last seen his lather up to the present to relate to them all that had happened to him from the time he had last seen his lather up to the present to which he met him once more. and experienced seamen. Land hasten home.' the time he had last seen his lather up to the present happy moment, in which he met him once present happy moment h his children as quickly as possible. They all, with one voice, communicated their happy conjectures to said he, "that we have found you; and my joy is increased, to find that your residence here has had the

Thomas, who had listened with the greatest attenopinions were very different. "What!" exclaimed said, "Yes, dear Gottfried, you have certainly become one of the most talkative; "I should like to know where the island comes from. I never in my life heard talk of it. No doubt it was some ship on fire."

"No," cried a second, who wished to appear more knowing than the rest: "it was no ship in the second of the most talkative; "I should like to know where the island comes from. I never in my life telling you one day that God would place you in some peculiar school, to correct your faults? Well, my prediction is accomplished. Yes, truly the last of the rest is the production of having copies more handsomely or substantially bound will please send their orders to the Publishers. For sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigat's, Cobourg; Rumsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton's, Montreal. "No," cried a second, who wished to appear more prediction is accomplished. Yes, truly, the school knowing than the rest; "it was no ship, but a monn- of affliction is the best of all. It has taught you to tain vomiting fire. I have heard say, that, during the know God, to implore his assistance, to love and thank night, similar mountains have often been seen on the him for all his mercies. I also rejoice to think that, feeling more deeply than formerly the love the Altain will soon destroy us." "Whether it be a ship isle, have received such proofs of his bounty and goodor a mountain," said a third, "I would not, for a hun-Assignty and everlasting God, who hatest nothing that Thou hast made, and dost forgive the sins of all them that are penitent; Create and make in us new and contrite hearts, that we worthily lamenting our sins, and acknowledging our wretchedness, may obtain of Thee, the God of all mercy, perfect remission and forgiveness; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Or a mountain," said a third, "I would not, for a hundred pounds, venture such a distance in our slight boats." "Christopher," added a fourth, "if you will give me ten pounds I will venture; but not for less."

Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. Honest old Thomas now interrupted them, first im- and goodness of God; sometimes when admiring an "neighbour, I will accompany you. Gottfried was a the green enamelled meadows, or fields covered with good lad, and he was my godson. To say the truth, the golden harvest! And I am, moreover, pleased to it is anything but certain, or even probable, that he find that you have learned to value the mutual sershould still be living; but it is, at all events possible. vices which men render to each other. If you had We will, therefore, undertake the perilous voyage.— not preserved some product of man's industry, a neerisked my life for the sake of catching a few worthless to know God and to love your Saviour, without which fish, why not now to accomplish a good work? But you might have given way to despair. The most inment, but shall rejoice as long as I live if I have as- worm in the little bird's beak, and the smoke which other men walked off, shaking their heads, and pre- us as a proof sent from heaven that there was an island ly adored that God who in human affairs so wonder-

as it was three years ago, when our dear Gottfried father walked first, his heart agitated by hope and fear. they had arrived, Peter told them dinner was ready. the Drug Department. They all proceeded to the island; "Great God!" he exclaimed; "if the poor child still "This mossy carpet" said he, "must do for us instead and, after cutting down a sufficient quantity of willow lives, it is truly a miracle of thy almighty goodness!" of tables and chairs." There was bread and milk, Toronto, July, 1845.

butter, and cold meat, besides fried fish, and a variety of other things. At the sight of bread, Gottfried was so transported with joy that he began to cry and kiss it. "Precious gift!" said he; "for three years I have not ceased to regret you, most wholesome food of man: how sincerely do I thank God that I see you

again! Oh, we ought never to eat a morsel of bread without thanking God for it!"

They sat down beside each other, and made a happy meal. Their conversation never flagged, even alhough the evening was advanced, and the moon, shedding her beams on the dishes and vessels strewed around them, cast long shadows across the mossy turf. 'This is enough for to-day," said Thomas, at length; to-morrow, I am pretty certain, the wind will change, when we will set sail to return home: our anxious families will doubtless be expecting us with impatience. Let us now retire to rest, which will better enable us to rise early in the morning." Thomas and Peter returned to the boat, forming a kind of awning of the sail, beneath which they slept. Gottfried and his father retired to the cave, the former delighted to think that his dear father was in reality with him where he had so often seen him in his dreams. They continued

Advertisements.

RATES.

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 arties advertising.

From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province anada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Bittain & Irelands well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found formally advertisements which are desired to idely and generally diffused.

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

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

The Lord Bishop of Toronto. T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. erthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar

to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, re-cently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro-counced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Person desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be Proofs, £1 0 0

The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received H. & W. ROWSELL, September 10th, 1845.

ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.

MET PUBLISHED. THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY: CONSISTING OF

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, MILE Work is in medium oblong 4to size, and consists of one hundred and sixteen pages, containing generally two Psalm Tunes on a page, with Organ or Piano Forte accompaniments, with Anthems for the principal Festivals

ing the year, and numerous double and single Chants, PRICE-In stiff covers, with cloth backs, 6s. 3d. each; full und in cloth, lettered, 7s. 6d. each. Persons desirous of having copies more handsomely or sub-

King Street, Toronto.

REGISTER BOOKS

OR BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, BURIALS,

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street. FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

> JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customer and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of VESTINGS. J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of

SMALL WARES: Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which I won't expose my life for money: I want no pay- teresting part of your history, to me, is that about the he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can ased at in Cobourg. ECCLESIASTICAL AND LEGAL ROBES made in the best style, and on moderate terms.

Cobourg, 16th October, 1845. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS. TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, 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 Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

RICHARD SCORE, No. 1, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American

Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS;

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has Foronto, 25th May, 1842.

FURS! HATS!! JUST received direct from London, ex Lady Seaton, a splendid assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS, Stone Martin Muffs, Boas and Gauntlets.

Squirrel do. do. British Sable do. do. Stone Martin, South Sea Scal, Nutriæ Caps. -ALSO:-Paris Silk and Satin Hats.

Beaver Ladies' Riding Children's Beaver Bonnets. Do. The whole of which were made expressly to the order of the mporters, and are warranted to be of the best quality, and as low in price as any house in the Province.

GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

King-Street. Cobourg, 4th Nov., 1845. D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC. MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, Canada West. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c.

(Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 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 REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET,
At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE.

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DR. J. A. COWLES,

King Street, Toronto.

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OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

KING STREET, COBOURG.

SURGEON DENTIST,

OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL,

Sive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, July 14, 1842 EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public,

TORONTO: 332-tf Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, Toronto, June, 1844.

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

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY. Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO.

BANK STOCK A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

G. & T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

A. McMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, AT Mr. ELLIOT'S, KING STREET, COBOURG. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car 391-1

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

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

January, 1844.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

WILL leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and V Lewiston, every day, (Sundays excepted) at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morning, (Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at 9 o'clock, Toronto, November 20, 1845. WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

S. E. MACKECHNIE. Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

NOTICE

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Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIES, rustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is a submired to collect the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

Farm for Sale. POR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

THOMAS CROSSAN. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

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 EYENING, 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 raid in four equal annual instalments. 435-t remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths

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

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

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

Toronto, May, 1844. 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 Bous-The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

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

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

April, 1844.

BUILDING LOST. ELEVEN splendid Bell.DING Lors for sale, containing about hall an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the Rivel Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted to the erection of Rustle 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.

TO LET,

sive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land.

Possession given this Fall. F. M. HILL, Esq. ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out-Buildings, &c.

Kingston, August 28, 1845. MONTREAL TVDB BOHMED Spores HE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage ch has been heretofore so liberally best own him as

Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support. to give him their support. PRICES the same as in the United States.

Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER. OMPRISING Statistical and General information connected with all parts of the Upper Province; Distance Tables; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steamboats' fares; Lists of Post Offices, Hotels, &c. &c., with descriptions of the leading features of each Township, as regards soil, climate, productions, &c., together with a mass of other useful information, collected from the best authorities, verified by personal observations and enquiries on each section. by personal observation and enquiries on each spot.—The author having visited every Town, Village, and New Settlement in the Upper Province, for that express purpose, Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be laid

down every Village and New Settlement. BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH. In one handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, 10s. To be ready for delivery in January, 1846.
Those places from which Dr. Smith has not yet obtained information, will be visited by him during the present Summer and Autumn. July 21, 1845.

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

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furpiture, Mills, Manu. factories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne,

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