Edwards alluded.

[WHOLE NUMBER, CCCCLIX.

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

CHAPTER V .- (CONCLUDED.) that excellent Version which we now have in common strict conformity to the Rubric and Canons, without resigned his soul to God.6 use. The work was intrusted in the first instance to any allowance for latitude of interpretation, or for those fifty-four of the most learned men in the kingdom. of a different persuasion. This unrelenting strictness As a preparatory step, James addressed a letter to the gave a new face to the public exercises of religion. BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR. Archbishop, requiring him "to move all our Bishops Divine Service was performed with more solemnity; to inform themselves of all such learned men within the Fasts and Festivals were better observed; the their several dioceses, as having especial skill in the use of copes was renewed, the surplice generally worn, Hebrew and Greek tongues, have taken pains in their and all things, in a manner, brought back to the first private studies of the Scriptures, for the clearing of settlement under Elizabeth. Some who had formerly any obscurities either in the Hebrew or in the Greek, subscribed to the Prayer Book in a loose sense, with or touching any difficulties or mistakings in the former some mental reservation, were now called upon to sign Clayton. Please be seated. I hope you have consi-English Translation, which we have now commanded their conformity in more close unevasive terms. For dered carefully the state of the Protestants of Gerto be thoroughly viewed and amended, and thereupon now the 36th Canon obliged them to declare, that they many, Switzerland, and France, as set forth in our last of the Established Church. to write unto them, earnestly charging them, that they did subscribe willingly and ex animo, so that no room conversation. send such their observations, to be imparted to the was left for evasion. And thus some Ministers of may have the help and furtherance of all our principal science; for it is a hard matter to bring every body's of those countries, which, three hundred years ago, learned men within this our kingdom."

The whole number of the Translators was divided honest men of the same mind.2 when they came closer to the original.

able to the context, and to the analogy of faith.

chapters assigned for the whole company; and after gave way, and Abbot was appointed. having gone through the Version or corrections, all the them should stand.

amendments, the dispute was to be referred to a gene- thize with the necessities and infirmities of poor mi- sons for a time conformed to the Church, yet, in the ral committee, consisting of the ablest men of each

7. Lastly, three or four of the most eminent divines in each of the Universities, though not of the Transla- kill a buck; the keeper ran amongst the herd of deer assemblies. This was the beginning of Puritanism. tors, were to be assigned by the Vice-Chancellor, to bring them up to the fairer mark, while the Arch- They continued to increase until, in 1593, Sir Walter consult with the other Heads of Houses for reviewing bishop sitting on his horse discharged a barbed arrow Raleigh assured the House of Commons that there the whole translation.2

The Translators entered upon their work in 1607, and were nearly three years before they had completed it. The result of their care and diligence we have in Archbishop's mirth to the last of his life. He gave Presbyterianism was established in its stead. The the excellent Translation now used, a Translation during his own lifetime twenty pounds a year to the king was murdered, and the friends of rebellion (which which has contributed essentially, not only to the man's widow, (who quickly re-married,) and kept a they called "Reformation") had their own way.maintenance of sound religion, but also (if such a monthly fast on Tuesday, the day on which the acci- Now, then, was the time for the manifestation of its remark may here be allowed)—to the preservation of dent happened. the English language in its purity and strength.

Fulham, to meet with some Bishops and Judges of his directions is as follows:a severe attack of palsy in his right side, which de- in some of the Homilies. prived him of speech. Two days after, he was visited 2. That no Parson shall preach any sermons upon themselves. A zealous Presbyterian and fluent railer uttered only imperfect words. He was just heard to England. repeat earnestly, with his eyes and hands lifted up,day, Feb. 29, he quietly departed this life.

and other sciences. He entertained a great many in- simple auditories. digent scholars in his family, gave exhibitions to seve- 4. That no preacher shall from henceforth presume ral at the Universities, and encouraged them in pro- to declare, limit, or bound out, in any sermon, the portion to their merit and necessities.4 The charac- power, prerogative, authority, or duty of sovereign mentioned. A second calls him a holy, grave, and than as they are instructed and precedented in the pious man.6 And a third says of him, that he was Homilies of Obedience, &c. &c.; but rather confine

good of the Church." 8 In the interval between the death of Whitgift and sermons and homilies. of March, 1604. The See of Canterbury being now to be tainted with the one or the other infection. vacant, the Dean and Chapter of that Church gave a ward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, a particularly those tion under the Great Seal. put forth in the years 1571 and 1597.4

Fuller gives the number as forty-seven; some of those

first named having died in the interval.

2 Collier, vol. ii. p. 694, and Fuller.

3 Strype's Life of Whitgift, p. 578.

5 Camden, see page 82.

4 Collier, pp. 683, 684. Wilson's Complete History of England, vol. ii. p. 665.

7 Stow, as quoted by Strype.
8 "He built a large Almshouse near to his own palace at Croydon in Surrey, and endowed it with maintenance for a master and twenty-eight poor men and women; which he visited so often, that he knew their names and dispositions, and was so truly humble, that he called them brothers and sisters: and whensoever the Queen descended to that lowliness to dine with him at his palace in Lambeth, (which was very often,) he would usually, the next day, show the like lowliness to his poor brothers and sisters at Croydon, and dine with them at his Hos.

9 The Prayer Book refers to the thirtieth Canon for an explanation of the reason for using the sign of the Cross in Bap- and said, "He believed them all as they were received all good men, so likewise matter of wonder and inquiry selves into thirty 'Churches' distinct from each other.

elergymen signify their assent to the Prayer Book.

Some years ago it was stated in a highly respectable periodical publication, (Blackwood's Magazine,) that the clergy of mistake was occasioned by the oath of canonical obedience upon with his death." Being questioned with respect to it engages to "perform true and canonical obedience to the Bishop of the Diocese, and his successors, in all things lawful and

onest."

2 See Lord Hardwick's judgment in the Preface to Burns' moirs. Fuller, p. 87.

5 Fuller and Collier.

4 Fuller, p. 28. Collier, vol. ii. p. 687.

The most important result of the Hampton Court of the Church, and was cordially attached to it. He could not imagine what ease and comfort he found in

into six divisions, a separate portion of Scripture be- Bancroft died towards the conclusion of the year many, Switzerland, and France, have turned aside (as ing assigned to each. Some of the judicious instruc- 1610. Upon the vacancy of the See of Canterbury, you express it) from the Apostolical Succession tions suggested to them by the King were as follows: occasioned by his death, several of the Bishops then When I reflect upon the awful condition in which the 1. The Bible then read in the Church, commonly in London met to consult together, who was the fittest Protestant communities of those countries are now called the Bishops' Bible, was to receive as few alte- person to be his successor. The great learning and sunk, I tremble, lest the like fruits should ere long be rations as might be, and was to pass throughout, un- piety of Andrewes, the Bishop of Ely, pointed him out found amongst those very bodies which I have always less the originals called plainly for an amendment; for that elevated station; and the Bishops concurring been led to look upon as "the salt of the earth;" and the Translations, however, of Tindal, Mathews, Co- in opinion as to his distinguished merit, they recom- I must acknowledge further, that, since my first visit verdale, Whitchurch, and Geneva, were to be used mended him to the King. Believing that the King to you, my attention having been turned towards the was willing to accede to their recommendation, and present state of the various dissenting bodies of the 2. The old ecclesiastical words were to be retained. that there was no occasion for soliciting any farther, present day, and having been led to compare their 3. When any word has several significations, that they either retired into the country, or, at all events, present sentiments with those of their founders, and which has been commonly used by the most celebrated desisted from pressing their application. In the mean what is now taught in their pulpits with what is taught Fathers should be preferred; provided it were agree- time, the Earl of Dunbar was so urgent with the King in their standards, my misgivings as to the race, which for the appointment of Abbot, Bishop of London, that they are likely to run, is of the most disheartening 4. Every member of each Division was to take the the King, in the yielding easiness of his disposition, character.

Abbot was a man of holy and unblameable life,3 Division was to meet, examine their respective per- but was not much beloved by the inferior clergy, as misgivings. Of these countries, the first that calls for formances, and come to a resolution, which parts of over-rigid and austere. "Indeed," says Fuller, "he our attention is England. During the persecutions in 5. When any Division had finished a Book in this ever learned to obey therein; made a shepherd of tants fled to Geneva and the Low Countries; and, on manner, they were to transmit it to the rest to be far- shepherds, before he was a shepherd of sheep; con- the accession of her sister, Elizabeth, returned to their secrated Bishop before ever called to a parochial native land, but with the sentiments of those in whose 6. In case of any difference of opinion respecting charge; which, say some, made him not to sympa- countries they had taken refuge. Though these pernisters." 4 In the year 1621, a sad accident hap- eleventh year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, (the same pened to the Archbishop. He had been invited by in which the Roman schism commenced), they began Lord Zouch to Bramshill in Hampshire, to hunt and to separate themselves and form distinct religious from a cross-bow, and unhappily hit the keeper in the were 20,000 Brownists (Independents) in England. arm, who died almost immediately. This presently And at length the barriers, which had so long resisted put an end to the sport of that day, and almost to the them, were removed, the Church was put aside, and

Whitgift himself did not live to take part in this concerning Preaching put forth by King James in the produced by the tree of Presbyterianism in England, great work. He had been unwell for some time; and year 1623, from their connexion-not, indeed, strictly when it had nothing to restrain it: and, if you can soon after the Hampton Court Conference, going, in speaking, with the Prayer Book, but-with the Pub- from them prove it to be the tree which the Apostles the month of February, in his barge, to the palace at lie Service of the Church. The substance of these planted, and they and the other first Martyrs watered

Court, there to confer about the affairs of the Church, 1. That no preacher, under the degree of Bishop argue for "the Apostolical Succession" in the line of the weather being inclement and tempestuous, and include and warranted in substance, and Psalms will pretty clearly established and warranted in substance, and provided and the proposition of the Apostolical Succession to the Apost ecclesiastier to dinner, after a long fasting, he suffered inference, in some one of the Articles of religion, or

by the King, who, out of his sense of the great need Sundays or Holy-days in the afternoon, but upon some he should have of him at this particular juncture, told part of the Catechism, particularly the Creed, Ten him, he would pray to God for his life; and that if he Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer, and that those could obtain it, he should think it one of the greatest preachers be most encouraged and approved of, who temporal blessings that could be given him in this spend the afternoon's exercise in the examination of kingdom. The Archbishop would have said some-children in their Catechism, which is the most ancient thing in reply, but his speech failed him, so that he and laudable custom of teaching in the Church of

3. That no preacher under the degree of a Bishop, "Pro Ecclesia Dei! Pro Ecclesia Dei!" The next or Dean at the least, do from henceforth presume to preach in any popular auditory upon the deep points Whitgift held the high office of Archbishop for of predestination, election, reprobation, or of the unitwenty years, and had learning, courage, and temper versality, efficacy, resistibility or irresistibility of God's suitable to his station. It was his custom to do a grace, but leave those themes rather to be handled by great deal of business without much appearance of learned men, and that moderately and modestly by effort. His house was a sort of academy, where young way of use and application, rather than by way of pogentlemen were instructed in languages, mathematics, sitive doctrine, being fitter for the schools than for

ter given of him by one layman' has been already princes, or otherwise meddle with matters of state, a man born for the benefit of his country and the themselves wholly to those two heads, of faith and good life, which are all the subjects of the ancient

the appointment of his successor, a measure was car- 5. That no preacher shall presume causelessly (or ried into effect, directly and materially bearing upon without invitation from the text) to fall into bitter inthe Church and her Service.9 This was the esta-vectives or indecent railing speeches against the perblishing of the Canons, under which the Clergy of the sons of either Papists or Puritans; but modestly and Church of England are now governed; the Clergy, gravely, when they are occasioned thereunto by the since it has been determined by a formal judicial de- text of Scripture, free both the doctrine and the discicision that the Canons do not-proprio vigore-bind pline of the Church from the aspersions of either adthe laity.2 The Convocation met on the twentieth versaries, especially where the auditory is suspected

6. Lastly, that the Archbishops and Bishops (whom amission to Bancroft, Bishop of London, to preside his Majesty hath good cause to blame for their former in the Synod. In the eleventh session, the President remissness) be more wary and choice in their licensing delivered to the Prolocutor a book of Canons, which of preachers: and that all the Lecturers throughout passed both Houses, and were afterwards ratified by the kingdom (a new body severed from the ancient the King's Letters Patent. Those Canons, being a Clergy,) be licensed henceforward in the Court of Fahundred and forty-one, were collected by Bishop Ban- culties, but only from a recommendation of the party croft out of the Articles, Injunctions, and Synodical from the Bishop of the diocese under his hand and Acts, passed and published in the reigns of King Ed- seal, with a fiat from the Archbishop, and a confirma-

> It may well be supposed that these directions gave considerable offence. They were looked upon as a reflection on the discretion of, and an unusual restraint on, the clergy.6

About two years after the issuing of these directions, the reign of James drew towards its conclusion. In the spring of the year 1625, he was seized with a tertian ague; and, when encouraged by his courtiers with the common proverb, that this distemper, during divisions, instead of unity and uniformity; . . . that season, was health for a King, he replied, that the instead of extirpation of heresy, schism, profaneness, proverb was meant of a young King.7

pital; at which time, you may believe, there was joy at the pital; at which time, you may believe, there was joy at the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; there was joy at the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; there was joy at the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; there was joy at the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; there was joy at the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; there was joy at the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; there was joy at the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; there was joy at the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; there was joy at the land. 7 "The evil," says he, "is at the door; the land. 5 "The evil," says he, "is at the a good accommodation and maintenance for the master and thought of the religious books which he had written; wherein this poison is not poured forth."

there is not a city, a town, scarce a village in England thought of the religious books which he had written; wherein this poison is not poured forth."

scholars." Walton's Life of Hooker. tism; and the thirty-sixth Canon gives the form, in which clergymen signify their assent to the Prayer Book.

The added such and expounded by that part of the Catholic Church which was established here in England."

He added such as some the form, in which was established here in England."

The added such as some the form, in which was established here in England. The added such as some the form, in which was established here in England. which was established here in England." He added such numbers of Socinian books, which have swarmed to suit him, may himself become a 'Church,' and pray, with a degree of vivacity, that "whatever he had writ- all upon a sudden." the Church of England were sworn to obey the Canons. The ten of this faith in his life, he was now ready to seal institution to a Living, by which oath the Clergyman taking his charity, he answered, "That he forgave all men

> <sup>2</sup> Collier, vol. ii. p. 687. 3 Wilson's History of James the First. Welwood's Me-

6 Collier. 7 Hume's History of England.

After a vacancy of about nine months in the see of that offended him, and desired to be forgiven by all Canterbury, Bancroft, Bishop of London, was trans- Christians, whom he in any wise had offended."lated to it. Bancroft was a man of deep and accurate Some hours after receiving the Sacrament, he professed

DIALOGUE

CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC-

(By a Correspondent of The Church.) No. VI.

Mr. Hooker .- I am happy to see you again, Mr.

Mr. Clayton .- I have done so, Sir; and must acunderstanding to a common standard, or to make all gave such promise, the less confidence have I in the various denominations of Christians, which, like Ger-

Mr. H .- I fear that our review of the remaining countries of Europe will only tend to increase these was mounted to command in the Church, before he the reign of Queen Mary, large numbers of Protesreal character. They tell us that "a tree is known It may be expedient to mention here the Directions by its fruits." I will set before you some of the fruits with their blood, then I will give up Episcopacy, and

> would hardly be impartial witnesses. Mr. H .- No; my witnesses shall be from among at the Bishops, of the name of Edwards, testifies 1 that, within four years after the destruction of the Church, the whole land was overflowed, from one end to the other, with a deluge of heresy. More than one hundred blasphemous errors are enumerated by their own writers, "all of them (as they speak) vented and broached forth within these four years last past."-2"Within that time," says he in another place, "there have been blasphemies of the Scriptures, the Trinity, each person of the Trinity, both of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, of God's eternal Election, of the Virgin Mary, the Apostles, and holy men of Scripture, of Baptism, Prayer, the Ministry of the Word, and the Ministers of all the Reformed Churches, of the Government of the Church, and of the Christian Magistrates." " "We have overpassed," he confesses, "in these last four years the deeds of the prelates, and justified the Bishops, in whose time never so many nor so great errors were heard of, much less such blasphemies, or confusions; we have worse things among us than ever were in all the Bishops' days, more corrupt doctrines and unheard of practices." An eminent Presbyterian preacher, of the name of Crawford, testifies, that 4 "in eighty years there did not arise so many horrid opinions and blasphemous heresies under of a town or city is a further spreading over this kingdom the gangrene of heresy and error; where these enlarging of our quarters is an enlargement of secta-

Mr. C.-Why, really, this is strong testimony

rianism and a multiplying of schisms."

Mr. H.—It is indeed so; and it is fully corrobowithin the province of London declared to the world, that "instead of true piety and godliness, the ejectors of the Bishops had opened the very flood-gates to all moved the Prelatical yoke from their shoulders by their covenanted endeavours, there was a rueful, deplorable, and deformed face of the affairs of religion, swarming with noisome errors, heresies and blasphemies, instead of faith and truth; torn in pieces with destructive schisms, separations, divisions and sub-

e Fuller. Edward's Gangræna, p. 1. <sup>2</sup> Idem, p. 37.

Idem, p. 143. Future State of England, p. 240. Hornii Hist. Eccles. et Politic. p. 333.
 Peerce's New Discoverer, pp. 135 and 136.
 Owen's Vindiciæ Evangelicæ, pp. 45 and 69.

8 Edward's Preservative against Socinianism.

the present day? for Matthew Henry, and most of the leading men of in the slightest degree influenced by them. number of congregations scattered over England, who in the nineteenth century. ground that these charities were founded by her La- lightenment of the nineteenth century; and truly our the mart of all trade. which they had officiated had, with few exceptions, people think, that, as many improvements have been selves of what had piously been intended for an en- tuted perfect eighteen hundred years ago -- the Church tirely different class of men. The Socinian congrega- of Christ. tions, of course, resisted the action; but in vain. It doctrines on the divinity and atonement of Christ | the following remarkable language, showing how the and other essential points, and that holding such, they | principle of dissent has been carried out amongst them: not confined to the Presbyterians and Independents in | becomes an individual performing the various offices rians. A great many of the Quakers are sinking division—the propagation of dissenterism by slips—the into Deism. And we have the unquestionable evi- raising of congregations by architectural forcing glasses the faith and love of God, and of His Christ, and with a dence of Archbishop Magee, that Wesley in his "Im- called chapels, -all this may be very proper, and the proved Liturgy" a "mutilated above 60 of the Psalms, system may work well in many instances, but this is remainder. Of the Psalms which he has discarded, Of such things another dissenter thus writes: "Were six at least are admitted to be eminently prophetic of our our forefathers now to land upon our shores, they Saviour - of His incarnation, His sufferings, and His | would find themselves in a strange country, and feel ascension: whilst the reason assigned for their expur- but little sympathy for a cause that has so strangely the two creeds, the Nicene Creed and Athanasian, congregations once flourishing and prosperous, but The 18th Article, which pronounces that 'eternal sal- ton Churches among us."

loctrine as your Church!

Mr. Clayton, that you would acknowledge that to be Mr. Clayton, that you would acknowledge that to be a proof of similarity of doctrine.

generally assert that fact!

by boldly asserting this, they hope (and no doubt ofexceed those of the Bishops as far as the waters of the have known many persons, who, in consequence of the ocean exceed those of the Rhine." And, as if he had want of the ministrations of our church, have been innot sufficiently exposed the guilt of his own party, duced to join the Methodists, and have yet considered Edwards adds, "Our victories and successes turned to the increasing and growing of errors; every taking with regarding this step, have boldly (and no doubt with all sincerity) asserted that the doctrines of the would flourish abundantly.

Lam aware that many excellent persons, considering the step of the would flourish abundantly.

Lam aware that many excellent persons, considering the step of the world flourish abundantly. Methodists were essentially the same as those of the verpool. errors were never known or heard of before, upon our Church, and that they were as truly members of the Such I believe to be the real state of the case; and, no doubt many Methodists, from want of proper in-

rated by some of their public bodies. The ministers that you mention it, I remember several cases which and endless divisions; that yet enough is visible to have occurred within my own observation, which certainly go to prove it to be so.

Mr. H .- But, Mr. Clayton, it is time to consider impiety and profaneness; and that after they had re- the state of those who have turned aside from the succession in England in other respects than that already brought to your notice. The very spirit of dissent is bad. It has its rise in the rebellious temper of man, who is unwilling to bend his will to that of others, and who sets up his judgment and opinions above those of of it. men of mature years and great experience. And if it be right (as dissenters teach), for a body of men who cannot, or rather will not, agree, to set up for them-&c., they had an impudent and general incendation of selves and establish a new sect, and choose their own Four days before his death he desired to receive the all those evils."6 The celebrated Owen sounded the teachers, then it must be equally right for every body Sacrament; and being asked whether he was prepared trumpet of alarm, and declared that the usual accom- to dissent from a teacher who does not meet his apfor receiving in point of faith and charity? He said, paniment of Presbyterianism had taken possession of probation, and to choose one who does. And hence he was, and gave humble thanks to God for the same. the land. "The evil," says he, "is at the door; a congregation, as Mr. Gathercole says, "consisting of -he repeated the Articles of the Creed one by one, been," says Edwards, "as the occasion of trouble to have chosen thirty teachers, and have formed themand preach, and administer the Lord's Supper to himself; and should he become convinced of the propriety of adult baptism, by immersion, he may, quite consistently with the principles of dissent, baptise himself in that way!" Astounding as this may appear to some, yet there is the case of a gentleman whom I

<sup>1</sup> Encycloped American, vol. xii., app. p. 599. <sup>2</sup> On the Atonement, vol. i. pp. 159.

lyship and her husband, for the benefit of orthodox days stand prominent in all that concerns the advancesenting ministers; but, as the congregations in ment of science and the arts; but I fear that many ecome Socinian, and of course their ministers were effected in these departments in the last fifty years, Sociulan teachers, they could not legally avail them- so they must also improve on that which was consti-

But to return to the "dissenting interest" in Engwas proved, beyond question, that they held unsound land. I find in the Eclectic Review for Sept. 1831, were not entitled to any benefit from charities set | "Of this spurious Congregationalism, this ultra Inde- most particular attention to them, and will thank you to apart for teaching the truths of Christianity as set | pendency, it may be truly said, that it wants a princiorth in the blessed Word of God. But this remarka- ple of adhesiveness,—that its tendency is almost to as soon as these can be prepared. England. Of the Baptists large numbers are Unita- of the species. The multiplication of Societies by liscarded 34 others and newly rendered many of the no more the congregational polity of our forefathers."

vation is to be obtained only by the name of Christ;' In conclusion, I will mention two circumstances to sixty more, and receiving only nine of our articles be holding the same doctrines with us, then it may be lation, has also decreased; but this could not have

increase for years to come. Mr. C .- I cannot say that I should, Sir. But And that this state of the dissenting bodies is to be why, let me ask you, Sir,—why do the Methodists so generally assert that fact!

And that this state of the dissenting bodies is to be found in other places, I do not for a moment doubt; for scores of their ministers are seeking orders every in these days of our trial, there are those among us, who Mr. H .- I can give you no other reason than this, year in the Church, and there is scarcely a minister of any distinction either of the Independents or Methodists, who has not either a son in orders or one predicts, who has not either a son in orders or one predicts, who has not either a son in orders or one predicts the force of the command, as if it were directly addressed they are notorious for their proselyting spirit; and, any distinction either of the Independents or Metho-Episcopacy,—a government decried as anti-Christian, ten succeed therein) to induce many members of the paring for orders. And three years since, the Rev. to themselves, Let him that is taught in the word, commun as have risen in these few years." Another zealous church to attend their meetings, who would never at-Presbyterian says, 5 "The corruptions of our days tend, if they really knew the facts of the case. I on many points are strongly in accordance with those of dissenters, in giving an account of his travels in England, stated, that in travelling 1500 miles in Eng-Lingland, stated, that in travelling 1500 innes in England, the constant object that met his eye was either ral among our people, as it ought to be; if all would recognize the duty which is thus enforced, and heartily Edwards adds, "Our victories and successes turned themselves members of the church, and when argued a church building, a church re-building, or a church

I trust, Mr. Clayton, that you will be now convinced taking of towns or cities they come to light; every Church as many of John Wesley's best followers, who that England forms no exception to the general rule, which I have laid down for those bodies who have turned aside from the Apostolical Succession; and that although the control of the Church establishment. lived and died in the communion of the Church. which I have laid down for those bodies who have that although the weight of the Church establishment, against the influence of Presbyterianism for good in quiry and information, make the assertion in all sin- with its Scriptural Articles and its hallowed Liturgy, Mr. C.—This is probably the reason: and, now strain the natural tendency of Dissent to error, heresy, show what are the tendencies of a principle, which in the time of the commonwealth produced all sorts of begot 200 sects, of which scarcely any now live except on the page of history.

Mr. C.—I must acknowledge, Sir, that you make Dissent look blacker and blacker every day, and I am almost tempted at times to wish that I was well quit of it.

But whatever opinions may be entertained on this point, there can be little doubt, the truth will soon be felt. No less than forty-five separate Colonies now belong to the Empire, and the extent of many of these is enormous.

Mr. H.—Perhaps, however, Mr. Clayton, you had better hear me through my whole plan, which will call table Society in England, must be obvious to every one. us to pass several other countries in review. England must, however, suffice for to-day. Mr. C .- Good afternoon, Sir!

Mr H.—Good afternoon, Mr. Clayton; I shall expect to see you soon again.

PROGRESS OF ENGLAND. (From 'Critical and Miscellaneous Essays,' by T. B. Macaulay, Esq.)

The history of England is emphatically the history of progress. It is the history of a constant movement of the public mind which produced a constant change n the institutions of a great society. We see that society, at the beginning of the twelfth century, was forded, would perhaps assist in diminishing this difficulty in a state more miserable than the state in which the most degraded of the nations of the East now are .-We see it subjected to the tyranny of a handful of armed foreigners. We see a strong distinction of caste separating the victorious Norman from the vanquished it no

Mn C .- It was to the Socialian heresy, then, that know, which forms a complete illustration of this prin- Saxon. We see the great body of the population in ciple carried to its utmost extreme. Educated amongst a state of personal slavery. We see the most debasing Mr. H.—Yes; and I believe you will, on observa- Dissenters, he has long since discarded all idea of a and cruel superstition exercising boundless dominion learning, who thoroughly understood the constitution to his son and successor, and his attendants, that "they tion, find my remarks hold good, that Socinianism has Ministry, as one of those things which can very well over the most elevated and benevolent minds. We ever proved the accompaniment of Presbyterianism; be done without. He, of course, repudiates all deno- see the multitude sunk in brutal ignorance, and the Conference was the New Translation of the Bible, accordingly governed with great vigour, and pressed a himself since the receiving thereof." And so quietly and that if you want to find where Socinianism prevails in the present day, you will not go far wrong if one or two others who are dependent on him, for what the name of knowledge. In the course of seven cenyou search for it where Presbyterianism prevailed two he calls worship, on the Sabbath day. He usually turies this wretched and degraded race have become hundred years ago. But the Presbyterians did not lectures himself; but, from some, whom curiosity, the greatest and most highly civilized people that ever long retain possession of their ill-gotten and ill-iin- foolishly indulged, has led to his conventicle, I have the world saw; have spread their dominion over every proved power. As they had turned out the Bishops, learned that it is a curious medley of sacred and pro- quarter of the globe; have scattered the seeds of they, in their turn, were turned out by the Indepen- fane, -of passages of Scripture and his own rhapse- mighty empires and republics over vast continents, of dents. And, after a time, the nation became so dis- dies. Occasionally he administers what he calls the which no dim intimation had ever reached Ptolemy or gusted with them, that almost all joined in restoring Lord's Supper to his family! But I am happy to say Strabo: have created a maritime power which would the King and the Church. I have extended my quo- that the community have shown their good sense in annihilate in a quarter of an hour the natives of Tyre, tations on this subject further than usual, because I utterly refusing to countenance such an outrage on all Athens, Carthage, Venice, and Genoa together; have deemed it best to show the fruits that dissent has borne that is sacred. Enjoying a handsome allowance from carried the science of healing, the means of locomoin England, when freed from the restraining influence | the British Government and moving in the first classes | tion and correspondence, every mechanical art, every of society, it might be supposed that he could have manufacture, every thing that promotes the conve-Mr. C .- But have these symptoms of Socinianism, induced some to follow him; but such is not the case; nience of life, to a perfection which our ancestors of which Edwards complained, extended and produced and I believe that not one of his large and highly re- would have thought magical; have produced a litera-Commissioners, that so our said intended Translation consideration lost their livings to preserve their con- knowledge with pain that the more I think of the state any injurious influences on the dissenting bodies of spectable family, who have left their paternal roof, ture not inferior to the noblest which Greece has have retained the sentiments which he has all his life bequeathed to us; have discovered the laws which Mr. H.—Yes: they have. In the language of a long endeavoured to instil into their minds; but are regulate the motions of the heavenly bodies; have dissenting minister: "The experience of two centuregenerally consistent members of the Church. And, speculated with exquisite subtlety on the operations ries has brought it (the system of dissent in England) although he rented a large room and advertised lec- of the human mind; have been the acknowledged to a sofficient test, and placed us in a position the tures on exciting subjects, and took special care to leaders of the human race in the career of political most undesirable to a well-ordered mind." The Ee- notify the community that there would be "no collectimprovement. The history of England is the history lectic Review of Feb. 1832, the organ of the Eng- tion," his attempt has proved an utter failure; so that of this great change in the moral, intellectual, and lish Independents, tells us that "out of 258 Presby- now be confines himself, I believe, to officiating in his physical state of the inhabitants of our own island. terian congregations in England 235 were at that own family, and writing books and pamphlets, which There is much amusing and instructive episodical time Unitarian." It is well known that all the pupils must cost him a pretty penny, as they are either dis- matter; but this is the main action. To us, we will of the celebrated Doddridge, with one exception, be- tributed gratuitously, or lie to accumulate dirt on the own, nothing is so interesting and delightful as to came Socinians. The meeting-houses built for him, publisher's shelves; for few read them, and nobody is contemplate the steps by which the England of the Domesday Book,-the England of the Curfew and the his day, are now occupied by Socinian Teachers. A Mr. C.-Why, really, this is a remarkable case; Forest Laws,—the England of Crusaders, Monks, few years since an action was brought against a large and one which I should not have expected to hear of Schoolmen, Astrologers, Serfs, Outlaws, -became the England which we know and love, -the classic ground had the profit of Lady Hewley's charities, on the Mr. H .- We hear much, Mr. Clayton, of the en- of liberty and philosophy, the school of all knowledge,

### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NOVA SCOTIA.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF THE LORD BISHOP.

Halifax, Janurry 10th, 1846.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR, By desire of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I forward to you sundry questions, to which they wish for early and accurate replies. I must request your return them to me with your answers on the same sheet,

That you may the better understand the duty which is ble feature in the declension from the truth of those, who have laid aside the apostolical succession and with it the promise of the great head of the church, is the duties which are now laid upon them, I must beg you them; and to urge upon all, the nesessity for a prompt and zealous, and permanent discharge of these duties, in wise and holy fear, proportioned to the responsibility

which rests upon the For many years I have endeavoured both publicly and privately, as opportunities have been afforded to me, to prepare the members of the Church for the crisis that has ived; in some cases perhaps with too little effect.

others, however, we gladly and thankfully acknowledge much right feeling has been manifested. So much benevolent assistance has been extended to gation is, 'their being improper for the mouth of a deteriorated." In the same Review for 1831 (p. 420), the Church in this Diocese, in the purest spirit of Christian congregation!!!' But this is not all . . . . I find the following language, which has reference to ever since the first settlement of the Province that her the two creeds, the Nicene Creed and Athanasian, are totally discarded . . . . the general character of the discarded Articles and Psalms will pretty clearly esdigned and prosperous, but members have nearly forgotten that it is among the foremost of their Christian duties, to provide from their own name of a Church has not unfrequently been retained substance.

us, who according to their respective means, allot their tens, and hundreds, and thousands of pounds, for the and the 15th, which asserts 'that Christ alone was show the falling state of Dissent in England. A Deawithout sin, are two of those which the founder of Methodism has declared to be unfit objects for a few years since on the subject with a dissenting bro-Christian's belief," The Discipline of the American ther, when the former exclaimed, "We have lost in for the building of Temples for the living God, or for the Aristian's belief." The Discipline of the American Methodist Episcopal Church" shews that they beleve only the odd nine articles, just as they stand; they than eleven chapels," -all of which he enumerated tily afforded by some for these important objects, has been eject fourteen altogether; and of the remaining twen- to his friend. Of these, eight had been purchased by regarded with complacency, as a liberal and gratuitous reject fourteen altogether; and of the remaining twenty-five, they mutilate or alter sixteen; and thus receive, as they stand, only nine of the thirty-nine Articles of our Church.

to his friend. Of these, eight had been purchased by the Church and been licensed as chapels of ease to the parish church, or as district churches; two had been fitted ticles of our Church.

regarded with companiency, as a normal and gratuatous offering, without considering for a moment, that it was required for the discharge of a binding duty, which should be performed with the alacrity of a willing mind, and should be regarded as a privilege, as well as a duty; a Mr. C.—Why, Sir, I have always been led to suppose that the Methodists held essentially the same congregations dwindling away, most of them no doubt be sinful. But no man, who reads his Bible, can doubt that it is by the command of God himself. conforming to the Church, renders the case more stri-king; for the church renders the case more stri-that the members of his Church are bound to sustain that Mr. H.—If rejecting two of our creeds, discarding king; for though cases may frequently occur, when a Church; and that no believer in revelation can doubt that thirty-four of the Psalms of David, mutilating above church or a chapel is not so well filled as it formerly the wilful and habitual neglect of this, as of any other plain

> But I have no pleasure in dwelling upon cases like these, ready and dutiful acknowledgement of the obligation and a desire to perform it cheerfully, and to its full extent from their heart concur in the declaration of the Apostle, Even so hath the Lord ordained that they which preach the fearfully perceive the bearing of the solemn sanction which the Apostle adds to this command, Be not deceived

I am aware that many excellent persons, considering our numbers and the condition of our people, are full of apprehension that it would not be possible, by any effort among ourselves to secure a competent support for der to the Church would consist in obtaining her chief support from England, and save her members here from and its Ministry sound in the faith, does much to restrain the natural tendency of Dissent to error, heresy, ion, as I hope all others will be: and am now satisfied here, as she ought to flourish, until we become less dependent on help from a distance, than we have hitherto been; and that when her children feel, as they must hereevils, heresies, and blasphemies, and in a few years after be compelled to feel, that under God, she must chiefly depend upon their love and liberality, her influence will be greatly extended, and abound in holy results, to the glory of her Divine Head.

> The impossibility of sustaining the Church in such widely extended countries, by the benevolence of a chari-The fact has been proved—although the income of that society has increased seven-fold within eight years, the calls upon their bounty have increased much more rapidly, and they have no longer sufficient means to fulfil the ngagements they have been induced to make. this create surprise, when it is known that such income is obtained by voluntary contributions, and a considerable portion of these is derived from the poor. It is therefore most clear that the Church cannot be upheld among us, unless some adequate exertions be made among ourselves, for her support.

cumstances, a zeal would be awakened, and thus means will be found, have difficulty in ascertaining how these means may best be collected and applied to their object. It may not be easy to propose a plan which will be alike applicable, under all the variety of circumstances which will be found in our numerous settlements. The adoption of some rule for settling the amount that should be af--and I venture to suggest the consideration of an amount that is not of man's devising, but ordained by wisdom from above; and if this should be regarded as the most

proper measure of bounty to the Church, every individual \* These documents having been already published, we do not think t necessary now to insert.

in attempting the Scriptural mode of weekly offerings, from the insufficiency of a circulating medium, but a remedy for this would soon be found. A share of the produce of the earth was regarded from an early date, and upon the highest authority, as due to the Minister of God; and this perhaps would be turned to the best account God; and this perhaps would be turned to the best account if every mission were divided into separate districts, and the individuals best qualified for the undertaking, were judiciously selected, as collectors of the offerings for the Minister.

The Law authorises regular assessments, under propositions of the following and enlarging of Churches and Charles are taught, and the training and encouraging Schoolinasters and Catechists.

4. The supply of Books and Tracts in strict conformity with the principles of the Established Church.

5. Aid to the building and enlarging of Churches and Charles are taught, and the training and encouraging schoolings are taught, and the training are taught, and the training are taught, and the training are taught, an

The Law authorises regular assessments, under proper | Chapels. restrictions, for the support of the Ministers, wherever Parishes have been created—but we are now seeking for willing contributions: and such, perhaps, would be more readily and effectually obtained, and the burthen, if it may be called a burthen, would be made to bear more equally, if the members of the flock, or some good portion of them, would first determine upon a liberal amount to be raised, and then agree that great amount to be raised, and then agree that great amount to be raised, and then agree that great amount to be raised, and then agree that great amount to be raised. be raised; and then agree that such amount should be raised by assessment upon themselves according to the means of each, as those means may have been determined by the Assessors for Town and County Rates. Those who would object to such arrangement, must probably be allowed to escape from bearing their part; but their es-cape would tend little to their credit or their comfort, and we trust there are few of our communion who would de-

the dead which has now come upon us for the exercise of the best feelings, those who earnestly engage in the work, will soon learn the best mode of performing it, and I shall at all times be ready to assist with such advice and mons in

old, to the amount of at least five shillings—but as there may be a few families, who could hardly pay anything, a full hope is entertained that others, who have more abundance, will gladly make large additions to the sum

us named.

It has also been suggested, that the task will be less at Saint John.

On motion of the Venerable the Archdeacon, On th distasteful to the Clergy, if instead of asking for contri-butions to themselves, they call for contributions to a gebutions to themselves, they call for contributions to a general fund. In this case the whole amount might be forwarded to the Church Society in this place, to form one aggregate Missionary fund, from which the Bishop one aggregate Missionary fund, from which the Bishop one aggregate Missionary fund, from which the Bishop of the Sixth of the Societies of Nova Scotia, Toronto, Quebec, and Newford allows the continued prosperity of the sixter distinct congregations, would allow to express its satisfaction at the continued prosperity of the sixter distinct congregations, would allow to express its satisfaction at the continued prosperity of the sixter distinct congregations, would allow the first congregations and the first congregations are first congregations. The first congregations are first congregations and the first congregations are first congregations. The first congregations are first congregations and the first congregations are first congregations. The first congregations are first congregations and the first congregations are first congregations. The first congregations are first congregations are first congregations. The first congregations are first congregations are first congregations. The first cong would allot to each Missionary the sum he has heretofore received or ought to have received yearly from his congregation; and in addition to this, as much as may be ecessary to replace whatever portion of his present salary, the Society may find it necessary to withdraw from him; while the balance of the whole fund may be appropriated in aid of local exertions in new and daily growing settlements, where no Missionaries have hitherto been stationed, but are now earnestly desired. Care however must be taken that the contributions for the general objects of the Church Society be not diminished, as they require to be largely increased; and if that Society be sustained as it ought to be, it is likely, by the blessing of God, to be eminently useful in aiding the Church, and encouraging love and unity among all her members.

Few will hesitate to acknowledge that after being so long assisted and cherished by the Society for the Prostill more earnestly, in furtherance of their own dearest, their eternal interests, to relieve that benevolent Society. by lightening the burthen which now presses too heavily upon them, and so compels them to diminish the assis tance they have constantly and most kindly afforded, for more than an hundred years, to the Church in Nova Scotia,—and well may the Missionaries feel how much it is incumbent upon them, to keep the duty of their people in this respect continually in their view, and urge them by every means to discharge it faithfully.

In consequence of the letter respecting King's College, Patron, to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be dutifully laid at the Foot of the Throne, praying for the restoration of the endowment originally allotted to the College of His late Majesty, King George the Third, and certainly intended by His Majesty and by His Govern-ment to be permanent. As soon as an answer is returned to this Memorial, the Alumni of King's College will be invited to form an Association for cherishing affection to that important Institution, which was always designed to be an handmaid to the Church. Its value is well known

to the Clergy.

I improve this opportunity for reminding yourself and your flock of the increased necessity which now exists for keeping every Church and Parsonage constantly insured against Fire. The expense will be trifling, and if unhappily any building should be destroyed, it will be vain to hope for such aid from England, as was formerly

imparted liberally, under every distressing calamity.

I pray God, in his abundant mercy to bless your own who shall apply themselves heartily to the work, to which you and they are now called, that so by His grace, all that you attempt may be influenced by unfaltering faith in the Divine Redeemer; and promote His glory and the temporal bappiness and eternal salvation of those committed to your pastoral care.
I remain, Reverend and dear Sir,

Your affectionate Brother. JOHN NOVA SCOTIA.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE DIOCESAN CHURCH Fredericton, February 9th, 1846.

PRESENT: His Excellency Sir WILLIAM M. G. COLEBROOKE, eutenant Governor, &c., Patron of the Society. The Right Reverend JOHN, Lord Bishop of Fredericton, President of the Society.

The Venerable the Archdeacon, V. P. The Honourable the Chief Justice, V. P. Master of the Rolls, V. P. William Black, V. P. Thomas Baillie, V. P. A. E. Botsford, V. P. Thomas Wyer, V. P.

E. B. Chandler, V. P.
The Speaker, V. P.
Mr. Justice Parker, V. P. Mr. Justice Street, V. P. The Rev. J. Alley, D. D. The Rev. W. E. Scovil, Samuel Bacon, I. W. D. Gray, J. M. Stirling, W. Scovil, R. King, Thomas McGhee. E. J. W. Roberts, Frederic Coster, S. D. L. Street. W. Harrison, J. W. Disbrow, " W. Q. Ketchum,

On motion of the Hon. Chief Justice, The Lord Bishop was requested to take the Chair. His Lordship opened the business with Prayer, and then addressed the Meeting.

Amount in Treasurer's hands, exclusive of the fund se-

Appropriations:
For Missionary Visits...... £450 0 0 Purchase of Books ..... 500 0 0 Aid to Churches, &c. ... 200 0 0 Fund for relief of Clergymen,

Widows, &c ... .... 100 0 0-1250 0 0

Balance to meet the Appropriations made last year, but which remain unpaid ..... £49 16 92 His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor moved the

Resolved, That the alterations in the Constitution of

tion, it was determined at the suggestion of his Honor the Speaker, to take the sense of the Meeting on each Article proposed to be altered, separately.

Resolved, That Article I be altered thus: The Society shall be called The Diocesan Church Society of New Reselved, That Artiele 2 be omitted.

Resolved, That Article 3 be altered thus: No constiwhatever his means may be, whether he be rich or poor, would not be satisfied, until he had set apart, weekly or monthly, or yearly, a tenth part of his income, to be presented, in the fulness of an holy faith, as an offering to God, to promote His honour and support His Church. And who that would regard such offering as a primary duty, would fail to find a blessing in making it?

There are some indeed, and well may we thank God that such are to be found, who cannot satisfy themselves by offering even such portion. These therefore give more abundantly, and so make up for the deficiencies that two Auditors of Accounts."

Resolved, That Article 3 be altered thus: No constitution, by-law, rule or regulation of the Society, nor any abrogation, repeal, change or alteration of the same, shall be of any force or effect, until it shall have been sanctioned or confirmed by the Bishop of, or administering, the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand. Resolved, That Art. 4 be not altered thus: No constitution, by-law, rule or regulation of the Society, nor any abrogation, repeal, change or alteration of the same, shall be of any force or effect, until it shall have been sanctioned or confirmed by the Bishop of, or administering, the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand. Resolved, That Article 3 be altered thus: No constitution, by-law, rule or regulation of the Society, nor any abrogation, repeal, change or alteration of the same, shall be of any force or effect, until it shall have been sanctioned or confirmed by the Bishop of, or administering, the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand. Resolved, That Art. 4 be not altered to one a second or confirmed by the Bishop of, or administering, the Diocese for the time being, by writing under his hand. Resolved, That in Art. 5 the words "One Treasurer, one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary," be altered to words and the provided in the provided His are the provided His are the source of the same, and the provided His are the provid

would otherwise be felt, from real inability will not eften be found, if the heart can be deeply engaged.

In some situations, a practical difficulty might arise, The establishment of Divinity Scholarships at King's

College, Fredericton, and assistance where necessary to those who may be under preparation for the Ministry,

6. Aid to the building of Parsonage Houses.
7. The creation of a fund towards the augmentation of the stipends of poor Clergymen—towards making a pro-

February in each year.

Resolved, That the following Articles be added:—

The Executive Committee shall meet either at Fredericton or Saint John on the first Wednesday in January, on If there be a willing heart, and a due sense of the ne-essity which has now come upon us for the exercise of day in March, on the first Wednesday in June, and on

such unworthy apprehensions.

In one Colonial Diocese, the Bishop has thought it to be his duty to require his Clergy to call for a yearly contribution from every individual of their flocks, young and the constitution, viz: That the Lay

Resolved, That the next Anniversary Meeting be held

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Street, Resolved, That this Society cannot forget that it owes its origin to the Venerable Archdeacon Coster, who first proposed its institution to the Churchmen of this Pro ce, to whom he submitted a Constitution prepared by himself for its formation; and that it was through his exertions that it was established, and that it has been under his fostering superintendence that it has been since kept up, and has arrived at its present flourishing conlition: that the grateful thanks of the Society be now therefore given to him for such his exertions, and for that could promote its prosperity while he continued to

On motion of the Honourable the Chief Justice, Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, for his excellent Sermon preached in Christ's Church yesterday on behalf of the Society, and that he be requested to favor the Society with a copy of the same, in order to its being printed in the Report.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to William J. Bedell Ess, for his past services, and that he

re-elected the Secretary of the Society.

Resolved, That the Rev. I. W. D. Gray be elected an

additional Secretary of the Society.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given Memorial through their most Reverend and Venerable that he be re-elected the Secretary of the Executive

counts.	
The following Gentlemen were ele	cted Members o
e Executive Committee :-	A TOTAL MAN TO MAN
John C. Allen, Esquire,	Fredericton.
George Botsford, Esquire,	Fredericton.
James W. Chandler, Esquire,	Saint Andrews.
George J. Dibblee, Esquire,	Fredericton.
Robert F. Hazen, Esquire,	Saint John.
William H. Odell, Esquire,	Fredericton.
William Pyewell, Esquire,	Kingston.
James Robb, Esquire,	Fredericton.
John M. Robinson, Esquire	Saint John.
John A. Street, Esquire,	
Benjamin Wolhaupter, Esquire,	Fredericton.
William Wright, Esquire,	Saint John.
On motion of the Hon the Chief	

endeavours, and those of all the Members of your flock, Bishop was requested to leave the Chair, and His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to take the same: Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be respe fully offered to His Lordship for his able conduct in the

F. Coster, Secretary.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church, Fredericton, on the 8th ultimo, when Mr. John M'Givern, of King's College, was ordained Deacon. Upon that occasion the Lord Bishop preached a thrilling and truly impressive sermon upon the duties and responsibities of the ministerial office, having selected for his subject the 6th chapter of St Paul's first Epistle

on the following morning His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. M'Givern, (who is, we understand, appointed resident Missionary of the parish of Andover, in the County of Carleton) proceeded on a tour with the view of visiting the Madawaska settlement, and of ascerthat extensive and hitherto neglected portion of the Province. We are much concerned to learn that His Lordship, having proceeded as far as the Arestook, became indisposed, and was compelled to return home without having recognitional that the property of the concerned to the content of the having accomplished the benevolent object of his mission. His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Street, of Woodstock, arrived at the Hermitage on Monday 23rd, and is going on favourably.—St. John, N. B. Chronicle,

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

The History of the Prayer-book.
Dialogue on the Apostolical Succession.

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Fourth Page.

Original Poetry—St. Philip and St. James's Day.—The Third Sunday after Easter.

Prasca Loupouloff.
The Cobler of Portsmouth.

Abstract shewing amount of disposable Funds for the present year, and the Appropriations made by the General Committee on Saturday the 7th instant.

We are directed to state that the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in consequence of sickness in his family, will be unable to commence his pastoral visitations in will be unable to commence his pastoral visitations in the Niagara District so soon as was announced in previous numbers of this journal. His Lordship will cause a statement to be published of the dates and as soon as it shall be in his power to do so.

The statements of the results of OFFERTORY COL-LECTIONS, which we have lately been giving, are satisfactory and gratifying, as well from the positive and practical benefits which attend them, as from the we shall publish a full account of it in our next. return which they evince to a sound and Scriptural principle in bestowing our "alms and oblations,"the Society agreed to by the Lord Bishop and the Committee of Conference, submitted to the Executive Committee, and approved at the Special General Meeting at Saint John, be adopted by this Meeting: and that the Constitution of the Society.

His Hoper the Chief Instice having seconded this more The very difference in the terms we have just adduced, considered to include all that is set apart and contri- Unitarians, and of a sect called Christ-ians, to hold Church Society. buted for the service and honour of Almighty God, in lands for religious purposes in this Province. It 2. That the Church Society would give a preference to the enlarged and well-understood sense of Christian would probably be difficult to define the tenets of the purchasers, or tenants, who belonged to the Church of England. charity. From the structure of the Offertory Sentences, latter denomination, as these sects of recent growth

enance of those who minister at the altar.

simplest and easiest way of effecting that end; and less of Christian duty, to foster and encourage it.- has ever been acted upon or thought of. when given in so solemn and sanctified a manner, -in As Christians sound in the faith, we must lament the 3. The power or influence which the possession of such the direct discharge of a Christian duty,—these offer- existence of such perversions of the truth; but with a property would give to the Church of England. ings would have a better value in the eyes of those on whose behalf they are contributed. We do not con-Resolved, That Article 13 be altered thus: The Society shall hold its Anniversary Meeting at Fredericton and Saint John alternately; at the latter place on the Thursday after the third Tuesday in Place on the Thursday after the second Tuesday in February in each year.

This object in the Scriptural and sanctified way we are recommending. It is very easy, in the contribution of our "alms and oblations," then or at any other time, building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which includes amongst its tenets a positive rejection of his possible domination, by investing the Church of Empire and of the Queen and how, at the dreadful day of judgment, they will face the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which includes amongst its tenets a positive rejection of his possible domination, by investing the Church of Empire and of the Queen where a developed the commendation of the children of the second the second that in as never attempted?

Wise legislators, too, might argue that inasmuch as the Church of face the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which includes amongst its tenets a positive rejection of his possible domination, by investing the Church of Empire and of the Queen adverted.

To adopt such cases the education of the decidence of the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which are the second Tuesday in a such as the Church of the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which are the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which are the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which are the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which are the Sou of God, after having lent their aid in building up a system, and promoting a heresy, which are the Sou of God, a a very simple course, to enclose in an envelope what is nance," or "for the poor," or "for a font, or organ," as circumstances may appear to require.

the best feelings, those who earnestly engage in the work, will soon learn the best mode of performing it, and I shall at all times be ready to assist with such advice and each occasion for the general purposes of the Society.

Some of our Clergy may shrink from the task now allotted to them, as distasteful in itself, and likely to be regarded by others as the prompting of selfish and personal interest. I beg that such apprehension may be responsered, for you are called to the performance of this work for the honour of God, the support of His work for the head to the more into these reflections from more into these reflections from the feast of the McIncard and continuon. The Clergy are requested to preach annually two Sermons in their respects of the Society.

We can hardly wonder at the form the feast on the said come into these reflections from the feast of the McIncard Alexing and notice of the Society.

We can hardly wonder at the them or into these and each contrivince. The following works of human device and contrivince. The solice and contrivince is them or into these reflections from month of the Society.

We can hardly wonder We are led the more into these reflections from most natural to indulge, that the generosity of the by the impertinencies of foes without or the indiscre-Churchmen of England will soon be found equal to tions of friends within; yet, at the same time, we canthis emergency, and that their voluntary contributions not refuse a place to the friendly communication of will soon be large enough in amount to check this un- our respected correspondent who, in this day's paper, fortunate inroad upon their ancient endowments; and touches upon a subject which has been allowed of late very sure we are that a single collection in the several Churches and Chapels of the United Kingdom in be
We have been unwilling to imitate the rash, and, as

16,000, the dejected remnant of more than 100,000, driven by the British army across the Sutlej, despite the advantages of all their entrenchments, and the two hundred and twenty piehalf of this Society, if its objects and achievments were fairly laid before those several congregations, would almost alone be equal to their present annual expensions.

> paid to their Missionaries, viz., £100 sterling per annum, was never regarded as being equal in itself to the decent maintenance of a clergyman; and it was always expected that the congregations whom they more likely, the half of this to have been contributed William J. Bedell, Esq., for his past services, and that he be re-elected the Treasurer of the Society, Resolved, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. F. Coster, for his past services, and that he be practicable as well as reasonable) there be a very energetic effort on the part of the people themselves to supply the deficiency. It is seldom perhaps considered how large an additional Colomes in keeping a Committee.
>
> Resolved, That the Hon. A. E. Botsford, and Robert horse; for without one, the performance of their casioned duties would be impracticable. We doubt So correct a sense has been entertained by leading gation of the Gospel. members of the Church Society in this Diocese of what the necessary expenditure of a Clergyman includes, that the Chairman of its Lay Committee, the Hop the Chief Instice of the Province promplested.
>
> Since that time I have had opportunity of conversing with Mr. Helmuth, one of the three gentlemen in question, who informed me, with many expressions of grateful feeling, that so far from having been "expelled" on account of his holding Formation over barbarism, but will be greatly more valuable than as a subject, perhaps reluctant, province.
>
> We rejoice to know that in the best informed circles of Paris the triumph of the British arms has been cheerfully welcomed as a victory of civilisation over barbarism, but will the intelligence of the Province of the Chief Instice of the Chief Institute of the it as the intention of that body to strive to render the annual income of every country Rector not less than £250. This amount of reasonable remuneration for important services would, we believe, very soon be realized in every individual case, were not the wishes of Churchmen so unaccountably obstructed in their exclusion from the management of the ecclesiastical property which is undeniably their own.

Since writing the above, we have received our files of English papers, both civil and ecclesiastical, and are happy to perceive from the latter that on the 17th March a very large and influential public meeting was held in London "to adopt measures for providing the ministrations of religion and the means of education for emigrants in the British Colonies, by placing the necessary means at the disposal of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign

A large number of prelates, clergy, and laymen of the metropolis, -including bankers, merchants, traders and others,-was present on the occasion: the chair was occupied by the Lord Mayor of the City; and the several resolutions were moved and seconded in able and powerful speeches. Amongst the speakers upon the occasion was Lord John Russell, who supported the great and important objects of the meeting

with great eloquence and feeling. This is a very timely, as we feel assured it will prove a very effective, movement on the part of the able and energetic directors of this noble Society. In the account of the proceedings, much praise is deservedly bestowed upon the excellent and indefatigable Secretary of the Society, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, whose exertions, it is well known, have been as judicious as they are untiring in this good cause. Committees were formed for soliciting subscriptions throughout the great and opulent metropolis of the kingdom; and already, it is stated, "a liberal subscription was entered into, many of the leading merchants putting down their names for sums worthy

their high position." We cannot doubt, indeed, that if the good work so auspiciously commenced, be vigorously prosecuted, and if the Churchmen of the City of London contri-bute their aid on this occasion with a generosity equal the country, between farms occupied by actual settlers. and if the Churchmen of the City of London contrito their privileges, the funds of the venerable Society will at once be put upon that footing which will enaplaces of Confirmation, in that and other Districts, ble them to redeem every existing pledge, and send the "joyful sound" of the blessed Gospel.

We regret that our space will not permit us to enter just now into any further detail of the proceedings

Amongst the documents with which we have been obligingly favoured by members of the Legislative indeed, their comprehensive character is quite appa- experience considerable modifications in their princi-

rect in itself, is likely to prove the most efficacious.—
The custom of "Easter offerings" for such a purpose,

and correct action upon this point, would save a vast accumulation of after mischief and sin. And Christians the constitution of England less tolerant the characteristics and the characteristics are conscious of no such result from these endowments pertaining to the Church of Rome,—
it may be asked, is the Church of England less tolerant the characteristics and the characteristics are conscious of no such result from the constitution of after mischief and sin. vision for those who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity, and for the widows and orphans of the Clergy—
per, or more gratifying, than the bestowal of them for
member the fearful responsibilities of the last account. per, or more gratifying, than the bestowal of them for member the fearful responsibilities of the last account, has never attempted? this object in the Scriptural and sanctified way we are and how, at the dreadful day of judgment, they will

to state it in writing, whether "for minister's mainte- common-place cry of exclusiveness and bigotry, is to your very faithful servant,

Montreal, April 24, 1846. itself, and erect upon its ruins a set of shapeless sys-We are led the more into these reflections from tems of human device and contrivance. This, too, perusing the Circular Letter of the Bishop of Nova would be to desert the Saviour from the fear of man;

Setting aside the great misfortune of their being un- madversion. Nor has this repugnance been dimiit is a great cause for regret and grief that any abatement of the stipends which the Society have usually action, there would by every right-minded member of allotted should expose their laborious and faithful ser- our communion be entertained, if not an unbounded vants to the discomfort of what is, under the most confidence in his Lordship's just and impartial dealfavourable circumstances we fear, an insufficient in- ing, yet at least a disposition to rely upon that in precome. The amount which the Society have usually ference to accusations which upon the very face of them bore the marks of an absurd exaggeration.

We very much regret to include in our obituary list public grounds, we are deeply concerned for the bereavement which has been caused to a young and fatherless family in a strange land.

# Communications.

Rev. Sir, -- In the Church of the 23d January I noticed

muth, of his own accord and for reasons of a private nature, with which the public are not concerned, wished to be transferred to the Diocese of Quebec, the Bishop of kindness to express much regret, and to signify a strong desire to retain his services in a responsible situation connected with the Institution

to be injurious to the interests of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, it is by all means to be deprecated, especially by Canadian Churchmen. To this Society, the Church in Canada may almost be said, under God, to owe her existence no less than her present prosperity. So that apart from the general bearing of the case in hand, as affecting the whole field of this venerable Society's operations in all parts of the world.

We may say, in a few days, by a British army, not amounting in number to a third or fourth of the invaders. Again, they have seen this little band of victors, calmly and steadily marching to their capital, "in peaceful guise like men unarmed," to order and compose their Government, to restore to their countries the same of the world, but it would be a noble lesson in any part of the world, but it enerable Society's operations in all parts of the world,

This would be a noble lesson in any part of the world, but it Canadian Churchmen, in a peculiar manner, cannot but witness, with the most painful emotions, such an unguarded statement, however honestly intended and hower fury, vindictiveness, and cruelty with true valour; falsehood therefore, who came to seek and to save a lost and perishing world, continue to bless the operations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the work that, after His own example, she has undertaken, and, by His grace, so far as the infirmity of human nature will permit, faithfully performed.

I remain, Rev. Sir. Faithfully your's, ONE WHO ENJOYS THE BOUNTY OF THE S. P. G. Diocese of Quebec, 23d April, 1846.

CLERGY RESERVES.

To the Editor of The Church. My dear Sir,-I understand that the chief objection to placing the proper portion of the Clergy Reserves in the hands of the Church Society, are— 1. The obstruction they would offer to settlement and pub-

A ready answer is furnished to this objection in the very grounds of the application made by the members of the Church. They desire that these lands may be renble them to redeem every existing pledge, and send dered as largely and as speedily available as possible to the supply of their spiritual wants; and with this prominent end in view, it is not likely they would keep them in an unproductive state, or hesitate to accept the first fair offer that might be made for their sale or lease. And ter just now into any further detail of the proceedings supposing that according to the present system of sale, of this most interesting and important meeting, but they should fall into the hands of speculators,—as in many cases they undoubtedly would, -would these last be inclined to part with them, on any patriotic grounds circumstances, from persons dying intestate and their heirs being minors, in which delays would be interposed to the actual settlement of these lands much more serious than would be likely to occur if they were held by the

rent, and it shews that, while all works of piety and charity may come under that designation, there is but we believe that as respects the divine believe that are the divine believe that the divine believe that are the divine believe that are the divine believe that the divine bel

ngst others a very special reference to the main- our blessed Saviour, they adopt in a great degree the in that country, or in England, any such distinction is made tation by the British troops, and they are hereby called upon we should be glad if this particular object were widely regarded than it is in the offering of the who deny the divinity of the Polynomer of the world. more widely regarded than it is, in the offering of the alms and oblations of Christian people; so as to render what is usually bestowed for that purpose more we should think, no extended discussion; for though the finded by the church sometimes are now may tolerate error, it certainly cannot be thought by the Church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society being the grants of private and the church society and the church society being the grants of private and the church society and the grants of the church society and the generally chargeable upon the funds by this means acquired. It would, we are persuaded, be found the to come within the scope of Christian charity, much individuals, it is just as certain that no such distinction

sider it at all likely that for some time to come,—at least in the generality of Christian congregations,—

sistency and a settlement to error, by endowing it with the means of maintaining teachers and propagators of the means of maintaining teachers and propagators of embraced are so pre-eminently calculated to render them. especially sons of Clergymen.

3. Aid to Sunday and other Schools, in which Church principles are taught, and the training and encouraging principles are taught. where; and where such contributions towards the minister's maintenance are required, irrespective of endowment or standing revenue from other sources, this method, while it is the most Scriptural and cortal an

a very simple course, to enclose in an envelope what is thus given and, when designed for a particular object, to, because the rejection of them would expose to the fears of Protestants would be allayed, while liberal minded Roman Catholics could have no objection to it. Roman Catholics could have no objection to it.

ent means to turn its matchless successes, and the ral course of events to the end of a week after the great all human calculation, that Sir H. HARDINGE has been for a month or six weeks in peaceful and secure possession of the Sikh capital, Lahore; for what resistance could be offered by licentious and sanguinary Ranee deserved the name of civil Government—has given place to a complete anarchy, in which every ones hand seems to be directed against his neighbour or We may, therefore, with confidence assume that Sir Henry Hardinge's approach to Lahore, within 32 miles of which he was on the 18th February, found no obstacle, and that the war has been for many weeks at an end. Such a war has rarely occurred to heap honours on a nation. Saturated as the pride of the present generation of Britons must be with the triumphs of our arms by sea and land, we can scarcely recall a case of victory more unequivocally just, more rapidly achieved, or more crowded with the most brilliant displays of skill and valor.

Church at Barriefield, near Kingston. While we lament the loss of so good and useful a clergyman on multiplication of the loss of so good and useful a clergyman on multiplication of the loss of so good and useful a clergyman on multiplication of the loss of so good and useful a clergyman on multiplication of the loss of so good and useful a clergyman on multiplication of the loss of so good and useful a clergyman on multiplication of the loss of so good and useful a clergyman on the loss of so good and useful a clergyman o tent of entrenching their side of every battle field. In defiance of all these advantages they were in the course of six short weeks, signally defeated in no less than FOUR FURIOUSLY DISPUTED PITCHED BATTLES—driven from our territories—one half the men, and all the material of their force destroyed or PUTED PITCHED BATTLES—driven from our territories—one half the men, and all the materiel of their force destroyed or aptured, and the fugitive remnant driven under the walls of their capital, there, questionless, to throw themselves upon the

mercy of the conqueror.

We repeat it, that we cannot recall a navallel to this came.

The sequel, too, is in harmony with all the wisdom, just, and true courage that have characterised the British councils in the critical councils. horse; for without one, the performance of their assigned duties would be impracticable. We doubt much whether this charge, connecting with it all accompanying expenses, can be reckoned at less than £40 currency per annum,—about one-third of the whole amount of income usually paid by the Society.

So correct a sense has been entertained by leading tion in which it will be greatly more valuable than as a sub-

feeling, that so far from having been "expelled" on account of his holding Evangelical principles, according to the statement of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, he was, so far as regards his own individual case, concerning which only he spoke, treated by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Rev. Principal of the Institution, with uniform kindness and consideration; so much so, that when he, Mr. Helmuth, of his own accord and for reasons of a private nature, with which the public are not concerned, wished

Now, as the statement of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, which, out touching unnecessarily the military question, we may conn one important point at least, is thus seen to be untrue, implies a serious reflection on the Lord Bishop of Montimplies a serious reflection on the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for receiving, as a Divinity Student, which his Lordship immediately did, a gentleman who was publicly said to have been expelled, a short time previous, from the Theological Institution of a neighbouring Diocese, is it proper, so far as regards the case of Mr. Helmuth, that the statement be denied as publicly as it was made. And as, moreover, the statement, taken as a whole, if uncontradicted or if generally believed, is of a nature calculated to be injurious to the interests of the venerable Society we may say, in a few days, by a British army, not amounting to be injurious to the interests of the venerable Society we may say, in a few days, by a British army, not amounting

warded statement, however honestly intended and however truly it may have been dictated by a sincere, though and screet, zeal for the purity of the faith. May He, herefore, who came to seek and to save a lost and perishing world, continue to bless the operations of the Scriet. face to face in the conquerors of India and the late destroy of their own countless army, the most orderly and the mildes soldiers in the whole world—finally, seeing that so far from the desire to overreach, the prudent and candid Government to the desire to overreach, the prudent and candid Government to which they have lately been opposed seeks nothing, after its own security, but the well-being and happiness of its conquered enemies; instructed by such an example the peaceful dwellers, not only of the Punjaub, but of all the bordering states, must unlearn the savage system of cruel war and faithless politics, of which the finest portion of Asia has been the victim for thousands of years—must recognise in the British the natural—may not we say the destined?—civilisers of that great division of the world. The Punjaub once settled, and open as a sion of the world. The Punjaub once settled, and open as a friendly country to the passage of British troops, the naviga-tion of the Indus completed and secured, what can we have to fear from Affghans, or any other neighbours. Affghanistan, indeed, has been more effectually prostrated by the late events on the banks of the Sutlej than we ever hoped to see that accursed country. Sooner or later it must fall under the power of the successor of its old enemy, Runject Singh, and from this day forward that race is inseparably allied to Great Britain.— For all these benefits the nation is indebted to Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Hugh Gough, General Smith, and their brave com-panions; and for such benefits no amount of gratitude can be

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Camp, Lulleanee, Feb. 18, 1846. The chiefs, merchants, traders, ryots, and other inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur, are hereby informed that his Highness Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has this day waited upon the Right Hon. the Governor-General, and expressed the contri-tion of himself and the Sikh government for their late hostile oceedings. The Maharajah and Durbar having acquiesced in all the terms imposed by the British government, the Governor-General having every hope that the relations of friend-ship will speedily be established between the two governments, the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur have nothing to fear

from the British Army.

The Governor-General and the British troops, if the conditions above adverted to are fulfilled, and no further hostile operations is offered by the Khalsa army, will aid their endeavours nd.

Now, all analogy contradicts this. The Church lands of Maharajah Runjeet Singh, and for the protection of its sub-

charity may come under that designation, there is but we believe that, as respects the divine nature of lin. And we may challenge any person to prove whether case be perfectly safe in person and property from any moles-

to dismiss apprehension, and to follow their respective callings ssible to adduce a with all confidence.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

F. CURRIE,
Secretary to the Governor of India. KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE ACTION OF THE 10TH. Killed. Wounded. Native Officers ..... Warrant and Non-commissioned Of-

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS KILLED. Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K. C. B., and K. C. H.; Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Taylor, C. B.; Captains J. Fisher and C. E. D. Warren; Lieuts. H. J. Y. Faithful, R. Hay, C. R. Grimes, J. S. Rawson, F. Shuttleworth, W. T. Bartley, W. D. Playfair, and W. S. Beale; Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.

INDIA AND AMERICA.—The Prussian Universal Gazette says,—"For 30 years England has not been so zealously occupied with war and maritime armaments as at this moment; the movements of the army, the events of the campaign on the Sutlej, and the prospect of a war with America, have even exceeded in interest the ministerial perplexities, and the free trade measures now before parliament. The war in the Sutlej has hitherto been a defensive one on the side of the English throughout. Hitherto, the question is, not whether the English will conquer the Punjaub, but simply how the Sikhs are to be repelled from British India (as their batteries still intrude on the English side of the Sutlej, according to the news just arrived). If it is considered that all this is to be effected by 7,000 or 8,000 English, as all the remainder of the troops consist of Asiatics, this is altogether one of the most extraordina-INDIA AND AMERICA. - The Prussian Universal Gazette sist of Asiatics, this is altogether one of the most extraordinary spectacles that history has exhibited. The hostilities with the United States of America would afford a very different aspect, and develope a degree of power that has never hitherto been rapifested in navel as force. been manifested in naval warfare. Steam ships like the Retribution, Terrible, and Scourge, now lying at Spithead, are the most fearful engines of war which one can imagine. The Terrible carries 24 guns and mortars on board, of which the smallest is a 32 round. Terrible carries 24 guns and mortars on board, of which the smallest is a 32 pounder, and two of them throw bombs of 98 pounds. Their steam power is estimated at that of 800 horses, and their engines are so placed below the water-mark between spacious and strong coal magazines, that they are quite secure from cannon-balls. There is no doubt that the people of England would immediately begin with the greatest zeal a war in which the Americans were the aggressors, and with the means at her command England would assuredly bring such a war to a speedy and glorious termination." bring such a war to a speedy and glorious termination.'

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. The position assumed by Pre sident Polk, in the Oregon dispute, is so irrational, that soberminded people on this the saner side of the Atlantic can't conince themselves that the "ordinary channels of information," vince themselves that the "ordinary channels of information," as Sir Robert Peel terms newspapers, have put them in perfect possession of what has passed at Washington; and the truth really appears to be reducible to this alternative—either we in England do not understand the Americans, or they have entirely mistaken us. As Englishmen we, of course, believe that the latter is the case—that the Americans have become embued with the latter of the case in the truth of the case of the policy. with a false estimate of this country, of its desires, of its policy, of its power, and of its disposition towards themselves in particular. Every educated American we meet in society appears to be struggling against the evidence of his senses, to maintain Setting aside the great misfortune of their being unable to extend their Missionary operations, in the British nished by the conviction which it was so reasonable to indulge, that, in a case where no motive but the steady measured maych of a triumphant British army.—

Immser against the natural enects of social intercourse, to intercourse, to intercourse, to intercourse, to intercourse, to indulge, that, in a case where no motive but the steady measured maych of a triumphant British army.—

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The steady measured maych of a triumphant the prejudices in which he has been reared; he seems to steel himself against the natural effects of social intercourse, to foron good terms with him and his country; and he will believe that because we are not in love with republicanism, we hate every republican. He cannot be persuaded that we really desire American progress and prosperity, however great our trading relations with his country, and he will attribute to us a treacherous policy inimicable to the Union. If we send cotton growers and cleaners to India, he ascribes it to an anxiety to injure Georgia and Alabama. When we emancipated the negroes of the West Indies, our chief object, he will have it, was to promote an insurrection in Louisiana and Carolina. When to promote an insurrection in Louisiana and Carolina. The war was forced upon us: our territory was invaded, in violation of the faith of treaties, without the pretence of provocation of any kind; and it was terminated in a campaign of General Casses who visit Europe, return home a great death of the converting th always expected that the congregations whom they respectively serve, should contribute, if possible, and this Diocese,—the Rev. J. Pope, late Minister of the advantage of fourfold numbers, of six or sevenfold force of and that very much because they different casses who visit Europe, return home a great uear the less than two months—a campaign in which the invaders had the advantage of fourfold numbers, of six or sevenfold force of and that very much because they different casses who visit Europe, return home a great uear the less than two months—a campaign in which the invaders had the advantage of fourfold numbers, of six or sevenfold force of and that very much because they different casses who visit Europe, return home a great uear the less than two months—a campaign in which the invaders had the advantage of fourfold numbers, of six or sevenfold force of and that very much because they different casses who visit Europe, return home a great uear the less than two months—a campaign in which the invaders had the advantage of fourfold numbers, of six or sevenfold force of and that very much because they different casses who visit Europe, return home a great uear the less than two months—a campaign in which the invaders had the advantage of fourfold numbers, of six or sevenfold force of and that very much because they different cases. standard of manuers and morals than they left at hor

Of such a people it is impossible to predicate anything with certainty. They defy all reasonable speculation, and set at naught the ordinary rules of international deduction. They are from Maine to Texas a succession of moral inconsistencies. Supported to trade beyond all other people, they are ignorant of the value of pecuniary honesty. Undergoing an obvious procountries or ordinates from a plathage of loud they are adding Unable to colonize what belongs to them, they are adding a principle forbidding any European State to colonize what they have no right or title to. With an empty treasury they hreaten England with war; without an army they talk of hos tilities. With a helf-crazy, half-equipped navy, they bid us dare to put a foot on the Oregon. Professing to have no doubt of their title thereto, they refuse to arbitrate upon it. And while rendering all negociation fruitless, they pretend to anti-cipate that negociation will settle the dispute.

What all this will end in no man can say. Should it result in war, for once, in modern times at least, it will be a war the justice of which, on England's part, mast be admitted by all our allies. It is America, not England, that has forced the Oregon dispute into angry discussion. It is America, not England, that has rejected every proposition for an equal division of the controveried country. It is America, not England, that has refused arbitration. It is in the American Congress, not in the English Parliament, that war has been fostered, that ostilities have been promoted, that alliance has been ruptured. The strictest abstinence from all irritating discussion-from all harsh conjectures—from all offensive inquiries, has characterised this session of the British Legislature. While from the hour in which the American Congress opened in December down to the latest dates, not a day has passed without hostile speeches, insulting denunciations, and the most offensive accu-sations. Whilst the English House of Commons has been legislating for the extension of our commerce with America, the American House of Representatives has been debating and passing war resolutions.—John Bull.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SPAIN. The news from Madrid is of high interest. General Narvaez has not only suspended the Cortes, but also abolished the liberty of the press. The Morning Herald, alluding to this intelligence, says: "While the Madrid newspapers are filled the founds have risen. It would are with gloomy forebodings the funds have risen. It would appear that the public in Spain have an instinctive feeling that anarchy is their great danger; and thus they prefer a Narvaez, playing the part of Polignac, to a weak Miraflores too timid to grapple with factious parties, or to face the complex intrigues, which are not less dangerous to public liberties than to the Throne itself which they surround. Narvacz is accepted as a sort of lesser evil. Although with one blow he dissolves the Cortes, and suppresses the liberty of the press, he yet compensates by arousing public attention through the audacity of his acts. He keeps the public mind and the public passions in acts He keeps the public mind and the public passions in wholesome exercise, to the no smull gratification of the Spanish temperament. Narvaez is for the moment surrounded by a sort of perverted interest, such as we see accompany a sublime breaker of all law, and so we leave him."

# Colonial.

#### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, April 21. Mr. PRICE moved an address for copy of any charges made

by the Chancellor of King's College, since the opening of the University, against any members of the College Council, with their answers, and all documents connected therewith. Mr. BOULTON moved an amendment, that the following be added—"and also all communications between his Excellency, as Chancellor of the said College with the answers thereto, as also any correspondence from other institutions in refere King's College." Which was carried.

The motion, as amended, was then carried. Mr. Dickson brought in a Bill to prevent drawing nets in the Lakes of Upper Canada in certain seasons. 2nd reading

on Monday.

Messrs. HATT and FREEMAN, two of the Commissioners for taking evidence on the Halton Election, appeared at the bar Being asked if they had anything to say in extenuation of

their conduct relative to the return of the commission, they severally replied that they had nothing to state beyond what appeared in their Petitions presented this day. They then were desired to withdraw.

Mr. Baldwin moved that the Chairman of the Halton Election Committee be directed to attend in his place with the Commission, and the return thereto-which was negatived by a ma-

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that Messrs. Hatt and Freeman be admonished and discharged.

Mr. G. Sherwood moved in amendment that they be dis-

charged, and their expenses refunded-which was negatived majority of 35. Mr. Boulton moved that Mr. Williams' motion be amended

by expunging "admonished and"—which was negatived by a majority of 20.—Yeas, 46. Nays, 26. In answer to a question from Mr. MURNEY, as to whether it The inhabitants of the cities in the Punjaub will in that

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Mr. R Mr. A how was return. facturies Howard make sad wild and Trade h in Queb timber t would lil tection found th all. W world th that the

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Amon Leslie, I William On the Resolu Dr. N Corn for Upon taken up 6d. inste The m

The a Mr. C Adjou

The S Warren, attendan

of land in the neighborhood of Belleville, with the reservation that upon alienation the said lands were to escheat to the that upon alienation the said lands were to escheat to the the period of the European Market. They had not thing to the people of the Six Nations no corporate powers. As years rolled on these lands became useless as a hunting-ground, while the advancement of the Indians in Arts and Agriculture while the advancement of the Indians in Arts and Agriculture was not commensurate with their wants; while the country around became granted, settled and improving in value rendered the Indian lands also more valuable for settlement purposes.—
In order that these lands might be disposed of to form a fund for the benefit of the Indians, their Chiefs, with the consent of the people, relinquished them to the Crown. At this period there was in existence, a law which compelled the Government in all future grants of land to reserve a quantity equal to oneseventh, for the Clergy; and in re-granting these lands, reserva-tion was made. This was the act complained of, and the Government of the present day did not feel itself justified in recommending to Parliament remuneration for that which had been done of necessity in accordance with the law.

The House went again into Committee of Supply.

Mr. DRAPER rose and stated that owing to the on a previous evening, he had felt called upon to ask an adj t of the House to consider the steps to be taken by himsel and colleagues thereupon. Since that time they had received from their supporters such assurances of confidence and sup-port, that they felt they would not be justified in declining to carry on the Government. In announcing this, he begged to assure the House, that whatever difference of opinion there might be between Members on minor matters, the administration would be guided in all actions by a sincere desire for the public good. (The announcement was received with loud

Mr. CAYLEY then moved that it was expedient to repeal so much of the Act 8 Vict. Cap. 3. as related to the duties on

The hon. Gentleman went into a lengthened statistical statement of the advantages to be derived by Canada from this measure. We had hoped to give the hon. Inspector General's speech, and those of many other members, in fact to present the debate entire. But the arrival of two Mails from England with the important information they convey has compelled us to omit them, and notice those speakers only who either have not spoken previously on the question, or brought forward some new views.—Montreal Courier.

Mr. Cauchon followed Mr. Cayley in opposition.

Mr. Hall replied. The speech of the hon, gentleman was bold and manly exposition of the question. He reduced it to this, whether having built Canals at a great expense for the purpose of carrying produce, we should refuse to take that of our neighbours with our own. He concluded by saying that represented an agricultural constituency and it was probable that his vote might cost him his seat, but he would, in spite of that, support a measure which he believed to be for the good of the whole Province.

Mr. JOHNSTON said, he would vote against the resolution of the Inspector General; but he conceived it ought not to be

made a government measure.

Dr. Nelson said, if it was possible to prevent American wheat from going to England by keeping on the present duty, he would oppose the reduction, because he conceived that then would be injurious to the Canadian farmer. But if Great Britain threw open her ports it would be impossible to prevent the United States from entering that market; and when he considered the enterprise and the perseverance of the Americans and the exertions they would make to overcome difficulties, he believed that it would be a most unwise enactment which should close the St. Lawrence to them, for it would assuredly lead them to improve their own means of communication, and might in the end enable them to carry cheaper through their measure was premature, our canals are not yet finished, nor do we know that the new langled doctrine of Free Trade which has been taken up in England will as will has been taken up in England will or will not be carried into effect. He confessed that Lower Canada was in an especially painful position when compared with either Upper Canada or the United States as regarded climate; she had severe winters, and the Agricultural labourer was obliged to complete all his operations, to plough, to sow, to reap and house in five months to provide the provision for seven dreary winter months when one of these things could be done. He would conclude by saying that he saw no immediate danger to the Canadian farn the admission of American wheat in the manner proposed if it be not brought into direct competition with him in the Mr. CAYLEY explained that the reason why he was anxious

to make the change immediate, was because the freights from New York to England were lower than the freights from Mon-treal to England. During the next three years Canada would ossess an advantage of 3. per quarter, which with the improve-ent which would flow from an increase of trade would before that protection was taken off enable Canada with the cheaper rate at which produce could be transported down through our waters to the shipping port, than it could be from the lakes to waters to the shipping port, than it could be from the lakes to New York—to compete without fear with the United States. The Americans had a long and tedious navigation from the Lakes to the sea, a navigation which occupied days while ours was completed in hours; these disadvantages they must always have it their internal communications, and their Sea-going their internal communications, and their Sea-going freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower to a flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour freights could not be lower. The amount of export of flour fre ing that although from the hrcrease in its population had been

mmensurate, and their was no great surplus.

Mr. COLVILE said the resolution before the House could not be considered as removing the protection from the farmer of

Mr. AYLWIN said, he had remoustrated on the precipitancy of the House at the beginning of the Session, when an Address was voted to the Queen on this subject; he had warned the House of the consequence of the pledge it was called on to

to give no pledge, and it had given none.

Mr. AYLWIN continued — The universal feeling was that the House had pledged itself to this policy by the action it had taken. He would ask the Inspector General whether it was not probable that Her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer would use in his place and read as an argument in favour of Great Britain, adopting the principle of Free Trade, the very Address which that House had been so precipitate as to send?

Mr. CAYLEY said, he did not believe the Chancellor of the Exchequer would do anything of the kind, and would put no lery.

said and written of Lower Canada that its only manufacture House. was wooden shoes, that it was a poor beggarly country incapa-ble of raising sufficient grain for its own consumption. He appealed to honble, gentlemen round him who represented agri-cultural constituencies in Lower Canada, whether for some years past, the people had not been compelled to discontinue the use of wheaten bread.

Mr. ROBINSON. - We want to sell it you. Mr. Aylwin.—Hon. gentlemen might talk of selling, but how was Lower Canada to pay for it—what had she to give in no more compete with the Americans than our infant manu-facturies could with theirs. He preferred the speech of Sir Howard Douglass to that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he considered it was adding insult to injury to ask Canada to make sacrifices at this time. He knew well how the thousand wild and visionary schemes which had been palmed off as Free Trade had been met in Montreal, and how they would be met in Quebec. He would ask those who were concerned in the timber trade how they would like its operation—how they would like to have to compete with the Baltic without the protection of which they have now the advantage; it would be found that they thought protection not so bad a thing after all. When Free Trade principles became general over the that the Committee rise and report progress, and ask leave to sit again. Before taking his seat the hon gentleman made allusion to the necessity of allowing time for persons connected with the leather trade to say how the proposed reduction on this article would affect them, which we did not catch very

ERMATINGER spoke in explanation of the views he offered on a previous evening upon this question, and in support

Mr. WILLIAMS opposed them as injurious to the farmer; but chiefly on the ground that action in the Colonial Legisla-

Mr. Robinson supported the resolutions at some length.
Mr. M'Connell spoke in favour of the resolutions.
Mr. CHAUVEAU opposed the measure before the House.
After remarks from Messrs. Brooks and Drummond, the

amendment was put and lost. Ayes 27—Nays 45.

Among the ayes were Messrs. Price, Baldwin, Lemoine,
Leslie, Nelson, Chauveau, Drummond, Thomson, Lafontaine, Williams, Johnston, Seymour and Aylwin. On the original motion the numbers were, Ayes 44-Nays 31.

Resolutions 2, 3, and 4, were then put and carried. Dr. NELSON spoke in favour of the importation of Indian Corn for consumption in Lower Canada, free of duty.
Upon the resolution 5 for lessening the Sugar duties being taken up, Mr. Aylwin moved in amendment that the duty be 6d. instead of 7s. 6d.—this he afterwards altered to 5s.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Chauveau moved in amendment that the duty be 6s. Mr. Draper asked if the honble gentleman was prepared to show what reduction the revenue would suffer by this motion or if it were merely for the sake of opposition. The amendment was lost.

Mr. AYLWIN moved that the said Commissioners had been guilty of contempt of that House, with the intention, if that

ried, that the said Commissioners be committed to prison during the pleasure of the House, and that the Speaker issue his warrant for that purpose.

Mr. Solicitor-General Sherwood moved, in amendment,

that the contempt had been unintentional; and that the Com-missioners be admonished and discharged. The amendment carried, and the Commissioners, having been reprimanded by the Speaker, were released. Mr. Attorney-General DRAPER announced his intention,

on Monday, to move for an Address of Congratulation to His Excellency on his appointment as Governor-General. Mr. Inspector-General CAYLEY laid on the table the Sche-

again into Committee of Supply.

Mr. AYLWIN gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill pe regulate the Duties of Master and Servant. Mr. Attorney-General DRAPER gave notice of his intention introduce a Bill to remove the attainder of certain persons

n Upper Canada. The House then went into Committee on the Militia Bill, Mr. DRAPER said, that he would not take up the time of which all were convinced. He would merely move the passing

Mr. MERRITT begged to call the attention of the Hon. Atorney-General to some parts of the Bill, which, according to away from the officers with whom they were acquainted, and placed under the authority of those of whom they knew nothing. Under these circumstances, they would not like to be called out for drill, whereas if they were left to the officers whom they knew, they would never complain of being called together in battalions. He feared that the present arrangement of the active and passive Militia would not give rise to the same

satisfactory results with 1812. Dr. TACHE said, that there could be but one opinion in the House upon this Bill. Considering how necessary it was to maintain an efficient militia force, it was surprising that the Government had permitted it to be so entirely disbanded after the unhappy troubles of 1837 and 1838. The reason, probably, was, that it had looked on this arm of the national strength as more dangerous than useful; for it was aware that dissatisfaction had prevailed among his compatriots, and it had been too ready to believe—because a few hundreds of individuals had risen to oppose a Government justly held in contempt—that they were not dissatisfied only, but rebellious. (Loud cheers from the Opposition.) If it thought that the mass was disaffected, it was deceived. He would say that the mass were the scendants of those, who, in 1812, had so nobly sustained the nour of Great Britain and their own. (Great applause.)— What the fathers had done then, the children were ready to do now, it only justice was rendered to them. Their loyalty was not a speculative loyalty. Only give justice to the French Canadians, and it would be seen that their energetic battalions would be the foremost to rush to the frontier, and there oppose their bodies to any and every assailant. (Cheers.) He be-lieved, as he had said before, that a well organized Militia was essentially necessary, and that, in order to its being well organized, it was necessary to do something to get rid of the complaints which had been too long suffered, so that all parties, of whatever race or whatever religion, might be equal partakers in the protection and the honours which a good Government bestowed on its subjects. He could not say that the Bill, as it stood, was what he should be disposed to call a very good measure, for he feared that it could not be put into execution in the manner proposed. In the first place, he objected to the six days' drill which was required yearly from the companies. He would ask what those six days' drills was intended to effect? He asked whether six days was sufficient to go through the neary exercises-whether, in that short time, the men could be taught to deploy, to form in open and close column, in eche-lon, and the rest of those other manœuvres which were required for a field of battle? He thought, too, that the burdens im posed by the Bill on officers were more than they could be ex-pected to perform. He considered the duties required from the Battalion Boards, composed of the Colonial Adjutants and other officers, were more than could be justly imposed upon them. They were to go from company to company, to form lists, and make rolls of the men fit for service in either the active or sedentary militia, and to ballot for the men required for service. Now, if there were ten companies in a battalion, and only three days devoted to each company, it would be found to be a very heavy tax on the time of officers, and with the very best intentions in the world, the people of Lower Canada could not afford to lose their time—which was their money—without

fairly required, and he hoped that it would be reduced to eighteen months. Five years was a period that all must admit was

Mr. THOMPSON considered the present Bill a good one, but | Montreal Courier, April 28. Mr. CAYLEY rose to order—The House had been called upon that it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it to a Committant it might be made still better by referring it is a committant in the properties of th mand, might, in some cases, be attended with good effects, but his powers, entertained by his own party, is more than

Exchequer would do anything of the kind, and would put no construction upon that Address than what it would fairly bear.

Mr. LAFONTAINE was not very distinctly heard in the gailed the construction upon that Address than what it would fairly bear.

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Mr. LAFONTAINE was not very distinctly heard in the gailed the case of the desired to have the desired to have the case of the desired to have the desired to have the desired to have the case of the desired to have the desired to have the case of the desired to have the desired to have the case of the desired to have the desired to have the case of the desired to have the desired to have case, the Inspector General would be in an unpleasant position. and parties—so, in fact, as to have the best possible law.— a persistive was his duty and the duty of the House not to sanction this (Cheers.) He would say, for his own side of the House, that

After remarks from various speakers, the motion was carried. see Routine Businets. Friday, 24th April.

The Sergeant-at-arms was directed to place Messrs. Horton They were placed at the Bar accordingly, and upon being

return. He contended that the Agriculturist of Canada could asked whether they had any thing further to state in explana-no more compete with the Americans than our infant manu-tion of their conduct, beyond which was in their petition, sta-They were then directed to withdraw.

Mr. AYLWIN moved that the said Commissioners having ne-glected and delayed to make a return to the commission issued to them, and having presumed to adjourn to proceedings under the same to a period subsequent to the commencement of the present Session, have been guilty of a high contempt and breach of the privileges of the House.

was not owing to any contempt of the House, but solely to a misconception of their duty, and to an anxious desire to carry out the orders of the House,—they be admonished by Mr. was 40s. 6d. per quarter, or 6s. 3d. per bushel, and that the acting in an amicable spirit, will have accomplished a most average freight per quarter was 4s. 10d. There was therfore a difference of 8s. a quarter between the prices in Canada and

CLERGY RESERVES.

The Select Committee, to which was referred the Petitions of the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Toronto and Quebec, and the Petitions of others on the same subject, beg leave to Report, that they have taken the subject matter of the said petitions into consideration, and beg most respectfully to report the adoption of the accompanying Address to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with a view of carrying out the objects and

ishes of the petitioners.

All of which is nevertheless respectfully submitted. HENRY SHERWOOD.

15th April, 1846. To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

That by the Act, intituled, "An Act to provide for the sale owing to the long inland difficult navigation of the Elbe; and of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," the Government of the changes of the weather, and the grain often burst into little The amendment was lost.

Mr. CAYLEY then postponed the resolutions affecting leather and its manufactures until Friday next.

Adjourned.

Thursday, April 23.

The Serjeant-at-Arms reported that Messrs. Horton and Warren, Commissioners on the Middlesex Election, were in attendance, according to order, and he was directed to keep them in custody until further orders.

distribution of the proceeds thereof," the Government of the Province of Canada is empowered to sell all or any part of the Clergy Reserves, under regulations to be approved by your Majesty in Council, and that the proceeds in money, to be derived from the sale and leasing of the Clergy Reserves, after the deducting of certain allowances, which are specified in the said Act, are directed to be divided into two equal parts; one of which is to be distributed in certain portions between the Churches of England and Scotland, and the other to be applied.

Churches of England and Scotland, and the other to be applied.

A petition from those persons was received and read, praying by the Governor of this Province, with the advice of the Executivation. Their lakes were to them of the greatest advantage of the Executivation.

proportions mentioned in the said Act.

That the attention of the Provincial Legislature has been drawn to this subject by the Petition of the Church Society of the Sikhs, This officer was several years in Canada and was the Diocese of Toronto and the Diocese of Quebec, and other petitions, signed by many thousand persons, members of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident in the said Diocese of Toronto and Diocese of Quebec, praying to have the control over, and the disposition and management of, their respective shares of the Clergy Reserves, as is equivalent to the ortion of the funds assigned by the provision of the Act of the Imperial Parliament, as aforesaid, passed in the fourth year of your Majesty's reign, and they concur in the prayer of

First-That at the time these lands were set apart for the dules for the Civil List, and gave notice of the Resolutions he support of religion and the maintenance of public worship, it should move in connection therewith, when the House went was thereby intended to create an adequate fund to form a permanent endowment for those important objects; but they now ive that, under the system adopted, the share appropriated o the Church of England, the Church of the petition likely to be in a great measure consumed by charges which appear unnecessary, and to so great an extent, as, if persevered in, will reduce it to little more than a nominal provision for the support of their Church.

That the policy of the Imperial Government has ever been, Mr. Draper said, that he would not take up to the the House in remarking upon a measure of the importance of the House in remarking upon a measure of the importance of the House in remarking upon a measure of the importance of the Church they meant to support such endowment as they deemed it expedient to grant. Thus, in the State of New York, the members of the Church of England are at this day when he was taken to the Hospital, and in about two hours enabled to build their Churches and station their Missionaries his (Mr. Merritt's) ideas, required some amendment. He in every section of that extensive country, by the aid of funds feared that, under its operation, the young men would be taken provided by the pious care of a British Monarch when that been at a tavern in Griffintown, where he had left a box and a country was a British Colony. That the numerous Dutch population of the same State, are supplied with pastors from ample funds provided also at an early day by the care of the Government; and that, in both these cases, the foundation of the tavern at Griffintown, it had evidently been broken open, the endowment was a grant of land, small in extent and value and his carpet bag was nowhere to be found, neither had h at the time it was made, compared with the Clergy Reserves set apart in this Colony by his late Majesty King George the Third; but which grants being scrupulously preserved, carefully and economically managed by their respective Churches, which were deeply interested in their proceeds, and at the same

NEW BRUNSWICK. time respected by succeeding governments, now yield munifi-

cent resources for the support of religion.

Second—We beg permission further to represent, that our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of Lower Canada have been treated by the Imperial Government with the same generosity and confidence. They enjoy at this day the most ample endowment for their Churches and Colleges, arising from early grants of land, which, if alienated at the value they once bore uld have afforded but a nominal provision wholly to the wants of the passing hour; when we contrast these several examples of the generosity of the Imperial Government, and the valuable result from such proceeding, we feel strongly the impolicy of the provision in the Act to which we have referred, and the justice of the claims set forth by the Petitioners.— Moreover, while this policy continues, murmurings and heartburnings must be continually engendered against the Provincial Government, by a very large portion of your Majesty's most loyal subjects for the mismanagement of the property, whether well grounded or otherwise; so that it would be no

always attended with much vexation and grave discontent. Wherefore, we most humbly beseech your Majesty to recom mend to the Imperial Parliament to amend the aforesaid Act, passed in the fourth year of your Majesty's reign; so as to lace at the disposal of the Church of England their share of "Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative he said Reserves in Upper and Lower Canada respectively, to be controlled and managed by Lay Committees of the respec-tive Incorporated Church Societies of the Diocese of Toronto and Quebec; and to be sold under such regulations and condi-

entire devotion to your Majesty's person and government.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Mentreal, 25th April, 1846. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

make the following appointment: —
Thomas Mercer Jones, of Goderich, Esq., to be Warden of the District of Huron, in the place of William Dunlop, Esq.,

St. George's Day in Cobourg was observed with the usual festive demonstrations. Members of the three National Socie-celebrated at 2 o'clock, P.M. The Sermon for the occasion was preached by the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, one of the Society's

torney General desired to have the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill, (Mr. Draper said, no) because if that had been the case, he would have been very much discouraged; but as the Hon. Attorney General said no, he should propose that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, which he (Dr. T.) thought would be far the most convenient mode of arranging the details.

\*\*Treat Allan, from Glasgow, March 28th, arrived in port. This fine vessel made the passage in 27 days. She is consigned to Millar, Edmondstone & Allan, and reports having sailed from the Clyde in company with the James Campbell, Jane Brown, Erromanga, Canada, and St. Andrew: fell in with ice on the 13th instant, in long. 51.20, lat. 45.10; saw the details. vessel during the voyage; reports the Gulf free of ice .-

THE HONOURABLE INSPECTOR GENERAL has fully justitee. He agreed in the remarks relative to the six days' drill.

The clause making officers reside in the limits of their comin others, it would have an injurious operation; he would wish to see this amended by giving a discretionary power to the Governor to allow, in certain, cases, residence out of the district. He was of opinion that five years' service, in time of war, was amounted to more than a sort of clamour, which, unsupported Mr. LAFONTAINE was not very distinctly heard in the gal-These and other similar arguments of force, which were scheme, but to resist the resolutions before it. Though he, Mr. A., represented a commercial city, he was not prepared to sacrifice all interest to the spirit of commerce. If he held a seat in the House of Lords he would oppose the repeal of the Corn-laws, because he believed that the best interests of the British Empire depended on their continuance. It had been said and written of Lower Canada that its only mannfacture maiden speech has established a general belief that he is emi-After remarks from various speakers, the motion was earried.
Several other measures were then advanced a stage, for which
His statements on the subject of Colonial revenue were lucid, forcible and candid, and his exposition, of the present state of affairs, was not merely that a of man thoroughly and practically

The material difference of the material difference o acquainted with business, but also gave ample evidence of a comprchensive mind, capable of extensive views, fertile in reand Warren (the Commissioners on the Middlesex election), sources, and disdainful of artifice. His speech, throughout, again at the Bar. impression highly favourable, as to his prospects of a future career in the public service .- Peterboro' Gazette. CANADIAN CORN TRADE .- With regard to the cost of

wheat, he had applied to members who represented agricultural districts to learn what could be considered a fair profitable rice; and he had learnt that if a bushel would realise to the farmer from 4s. to 4s. 4d., it would be a remunerative return 4s. sterling per bushel, and which would place wheat in the House of Representatives has refused to recede from the ame Speaker, and discharged. Which was negatived on division; yeas 22, nays 44.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Sherwoop moved, in amendment, that alfafter "guilty" be expunged, and the following inserted:

["though in the opinion of this unintentionally,"] of a breach of its privileges." Which was carried,—yeas 42, nays 42.

Montreal and Quebec, they could not, from that aircuments and complished a most sentatives. We wait with extreme anxiety, to know the final result, for on that hangs most important consequences, peace or war—consequences of the highest importance to the whole quarter. Admitting that freight was more expensive from Montreal and Quebec, they could not, from that aircuments are described.

Montreal and Quebec, they could not, from that aircuments are described. f"though in the opinion of this unintentionary, of a 22.

of its privileges." Which was carried, — yeas 42, nays 22.

The main motion as amended was carried, on the same division.

draw a distinction between the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Eric Canal; for Albany was not the terminus for wheat, which, if for exportation, must be forwarded to New York, or some other seaport; therefore Albany was on an equal footing with Montreal in that respect. But he would go into further details relative to European ports, for the average might appear high. The prices ranged from 20s. to 56s. per quarter. He need not remark how inferior the lowest priced wheat would be. The freight from the Baltic was from 2s. to 4s., and from the Mediterranean and Black Seas, from 8s. 3d. to 10s., and they could therefore perceive that in that quarter they were perfectly safe. He would shew that the crops raised on the shores of the Baltic could, with difficulty, be brought into competition with theirs. In Poland the crop was once in nine years, and he had understood that eight crops running had been known in Canada. But this, he supposed, was virgin soil; and he believed that the general average crop was once in three years. He would go to the south of Vistula, where the freight was, higher than through our inland waters, being from 7s. to 9s. 6d. Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to represent to your Majesty,

Whereas, the cost with us at the rate of our per bushes, be about 4s. currency a quarter. Hamburgh was supplied with the cheap wheat from Hanover, Austria and Denmark. But from Bohemia and Prague the freight was 17s. to Hamburgh, only the control of the c

We regret much to see the name of Colonel Charles Cyril Taylor, among the list of the killed in the second battle against much beloved and respected in this Province .- Mont. Courier. AWFUL ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday night last, as Mr. Tennent, from Paris, with another man, whose name we have no een able to learn, was driving home in a buggy, all fell head-

ong a distance of about twelve feet perpendicular, where the just below Brantford is cut away in the midst of the main oad. The buggy was smashed to pieces, the horse's back broken, and Mr. Tennent is hardly expected to survive the njury received. The stage, full of passengers, came very near he same fate. We hope that those persons who have to do with the road, will use some means to prevent a recurrence of such accidents .- Brantford Courier.

trader between Montreal and Quebec, came to his death Tuesday evening in the following singular way. He entered a tavern in Commissioners-street, kept by a man named Greenwood, in company with another man, with whom he sat drinking till a late hour and became very much intoxicated. He en, with two other men, went up to a garret to sleep, and in the night insisted on getting up and going down stairs to find out whether he was in Greenwood's house or not. In doing so he fell over the bannisters and fractured his skull; no medical when he was taken to the Hospital, and in about two hours after expired, never having spoken from the time of the accident.

PROROGATION OF THE ASSEMBLY .- On Tuesday last at on, the General Assembly of this Province was prorogued His Excellence after a Session of seventy-six days. The by His Excellency, after a Session of seventy-six days. Speech from the Throne was short, characteristic, well dellvered, and is as follows :-

"Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly "In bringing the present Session of the Legislature to a lose, it is incumbent on me to express to you the satisfaction I have derived from the cordial unanimity with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the laudable attention you have given to various objects of interest to the Province, which had been referred to your deliberations. "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

"I thank you for the Supplies which you have granted, and my acknowledgments in particular are due to you for the liberal appropriations you have made for the Militia, and for the pledge you have given to increase them if it should become necessary to embody that force, under the existing Laws, for the defence of the Province, and for maintaining the honour of the

Council, "Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"Confiding in the loyalty of the people, and assuring then and Quebec; and to be sold under such regulations and conditions, and within such a period of time as your Majesty, by Order in Council, shall from time to time direct; and that your Majesty will be pleased to extend to other denominations, and that they may continue in the annual to a charge of the Clercy Reserves fund the same advantage. Order in Council, shall from time to time direct, and the Majesty will be pleased to extend to other denominations, entitled to a share of the Clergy Reserve fund, the same advantage of the clergy Reserve fund, th Provinces, may be expected to render them amongst the most prosperous and prominent dependencies of the Empire. "In returning to your several Counties, I rely on you to

LORD CATHCART was sworn in as Governor General, at the Government House, yesterday afternoon.—Mont. Courier, bave hitherto testified their sense of the blessings secured to them as British subjects, and of which, I devoutly hope, under Providence, they may long remain in the undisturbed posses-

This Session of our Provincial Parliament has been a long one, a quiet one, and, with respect to the internal affairs of the Province, a most important one. At its commencement the breach in the Councils of the Province, so far from being healed, was becoming more and more widened by the determined stand which the several parties in conflict still maintained. This lowering cloud, which long threatened to burst with fearful consequences upon us, was dissolved by the mutual conciliation mab her acties, and we hesitate not to say, that much real good its labours under such serious forebodings. These exigencies of the country required unanimity in its Councils, and they have nobly responded to the call. During the whole Session FIRST ARRIVAL FROM SEA. - Yesterday morning the ship there has been less of party strife, and more of generous devotedness to the maturing of those measures calculated for the general welfare of the Province, than we remember to have

United States.

PASSAGE OF THE OREGON OCCUPATION BILL AND THE OREGON NOTICE IN THE HOUSE.

Saturday, April 18. In the House, the bill for extending the jurisdiction over pregon was taken up and finally passed—103, and nays 64. The Senate resolutions about Oregon were then taken up. As soon as the resolutions were taken up, Mr. Owen, of Indiana, moved an amendment and called the

revious question. The previous question was sustained, and the amendment adopted by a vote of 98 to 87. The amendment is in these words: Strike out all after the word "earnestly," in the last part of the preamble, and insert, directed to the importance of a speedy adjustment of all their erences and disputes in respect to said territory."

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be requested to give the British Government the notice

required by its second article for the abrogation of the said conention of the 6th of August, 1827." The resolutions, thus amended, finally passed by a vote of 166 to 41-109 democrats and 35 whigs, to 22 democrats and

The material difference between the resolution in the Senate and those adopted by the House, is, that the former left the giving of the notice in the discretion of the President, and the tter requires it to be given.

Thus the resolutions have passed, amended in a very material

int. The resolutions now have to be returned to the Senate, and the question is thus as far from being settled as ever.

The House having disposed of this, took up the private calendar, and having progressed with it, passing some bills and rejecting others, then adjourned. The Senate was not in session.

REJECTION OF AMENDMENTS BY THE SENATE .- The To this he would add 6d. for transport, and it was a proof that they could bring grain into the market at 4s. 10d. currency, or and other questions, is highly important. It seems that the Mr. Gowan moved, in amendment, that the said Commissioners having appeared at the Bar and answered all such questions as were put to them, and having also represented by their petition, that the cause of the delay in transmitting the evidence. By these it would appear that the average price which appeared in the reports furnished to Lord Palmerston by the British consuls in Europe. By these it would appear that the average price through. In either case, the Senate of the United States, ments to the Oregon resolutions, by a vote of 89 to 64. The consequences of the highest importance to the whole

> Passengers from the United States bring us rumours that the American forces under General Taylor were in full retreat from Matamoras, followed by an overwhelming Mexican force.
> Mr. Slidell, the late American Envoy to Mexico, has arrived at Washington. It was expected that the President would immediately send down a War Message to the Senate. It was thought probable upon the American fleet attacking Vera Cruz, which seems to have been contemplated, that Great Britain and France would interpose an "armed neutrality," and make a Navarino affair of it.—Montreal Courier. MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Brethren,—The next Meeting of this Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, Bay Quinté, on Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th

SALTERN GIVINS,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Rev. Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at Dundas, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of May next. WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Dundas, April 22, 1846. Secretary W. C. S.

> RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches

of an English Education, wants a situation in a respec-table family where the children are young. Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846. 455-tf | Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

BARKER'S MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS OF FIRST NUMBER: ROSPECTUS-Political Machinery of our Republican Neighbours—Sonnet-Poetry—Public Men of Upper Canada, No. 1, John Beverly Robinson—Legends of the Early Settlements, No. 1, The Ojibwa's Leap-The Policy of our Magazine—Agricultural Report—Our Commercial and Con-stitutional Relations—Moodkie and Ferozeshah - Commercial Report, &c. &c.

AGENTS: MESSRS. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, COBOURG.

WANTED. MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Appli cations, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL, Esq., Postmaster, Napanee.

20th April, 1846.

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as GOVERNESS in ith the road, will use some means to prevent a recurrence of uch actidents.—Brantford Courier.

Melancholy Accident.—A man of the name of Murray, trader between Montreal and Quebec, came to his death on trader between Montreal and Quebec, came to his death on the course of the cour Cobourg, March 26, 1846.

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER,

RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his custom and the public generally to his Stock of SERVI and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort- W. half 7, 3rd " Tosorontic CLOTHS,

SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring TRADE. will be made up to order in the newest and very best | E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremout Road, Warwick, 100 style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.
Cobourg. Narch 9, 1846.

HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases Christy's best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomer. HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE.

ALWAYS ON HAND, a large assortment of best West of England C L O T H S; Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds and Cashmeretts, Linen Drills; Silk, Satin & Fancy VESTINGS; Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article ne T OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the sary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable

PETER M'CALLUM. Merchant Tai Cobourg, 2d April, 1846.

Percy, April 3rd, 1846.

This is to forbid the said John D. McCaulay paying the said note to any person but myself. JACOB STICKLE.

MASONIC ARMS INN.

Toronto, March 19th, 1846.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. H & 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 particu-tage Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their head attention.

Toronto, January 14, 1846. FARM TO LET,

445-tf

Shares,—consisting of nearly one hundred acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation. The terms will be made very favourable to any respectable person willing to occupy the same. For particulars apply personally or by letter to R. M. BOUCHER, Esq., Barrister &c., Colborne.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Ohnstown ... Bastard .... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken | 6 .. 200 |
Do. do. ... E. half 11 ... 10 ... 100 | E, half 11 19 .... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 Newcastle ... Cartwright ... Broken lots 18 & 19
Midland .... Camden East .. N. half 22, half 23
Do. do, ... Broken lots 39 & 40 .... Cayuga..... 5 and 6, North side coe ..... Collingwood .. E. half 14 Fredericksburgh E. half 19
do. Part N. half 2 Georgina ..... 18 ... Glanford ..... 10 & 11 ... do. ..... Broken lots 10 & 11 ... Hamilton, (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, ...

N. half 30 S. half 28 W. half 19 13. W. half 14 Part 24, (in lots

South half 6 & 20 .... 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 .... 15 & 19

e Edward Pie

Victoria ..... Sidney ...... Prince Edward Sophiasburgh .... Western .... Sombra ..... Niagara .... Stamford .... 5 on Clifton Street 2 & 5, N. E. side St. Mary Street Lot bounded by Di-vision & St. Mary Streets

S. half 13 11, S. ½ 13, S. ½ 17 E, half 35 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

Part 4

FRANCIS M. HILL.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemer in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned 14, 17, 22 18, 20 15, 25 W. Half For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of

> LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

FRANCIS M. HILL.

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres: W. half 10, 4th " W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. ........... do. W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra,

Western District: 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 4 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con ...... Madoc, 200 " Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to

Napance, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very 455-13 superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings, -well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

O N the fifteenth January, 1846, a Note of hand, given by John D. McCaulay to Jacob Stickle or Bearer, for the This is particularly adapted for a Dairy farm.

For particulars of purchase apply (nost particular). Solicitor and Land Agent. Cohourg, February 26, 1846.

TO LET.

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a com-THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who may visit it.

JOHN T. SMITH.

JOHN T. SMITH. 455-13 let separately or together.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. Boulton, Esq., or to the Subscriber. PETER MORGAN.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS N the Township of SEYMOUR, at a yearly rent, or on Shares,—consisting of nearly one hundred acres of cleared Kinoston, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, commencing on Monday the 13th instant.

FARE. From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin ...... From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin .. From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin .. From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin..... Deck ...... RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT, ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg: Toronto, April 9, 1846

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for

Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for NIAGARA;
QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every morning, (Sundays'
excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston for Niagara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve Toronto, March 20, 1846. BIRTHS.

On the 16th ult., at Port Hope the lady of M. F. White head, Esq., of a son.
On the 17th ult., in the Township of Hope, the lady of Day W. Smith, of a daughter.

In Montreal, on St. George's Day, the wife of the Rev. F. J. Lundy, of a daughter. MARRIED. On the 28th ult., at Cobourg, by the Kev. A. N. Bethune D.D., Mr. Charles Bourn, of Hamilton, to Agnes, youngest

daughter of Mr. Thomas Page, of the Lodge Farm, near Co-On the 18th ult., at Christ Church, Hamilton, by the Reve James Gamble Geddes, Frederick Hamilton Kirkpatrick, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Guelph, to Castelina, eldest dughter of John H. Palmer, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Cochran Palmer, of Ruish Hall Castle, Queen's County, Ireland.

On Saturday, the 14th ult., at St. George's Church, Donscaster, Yorkshire, by the Rev. John Sharpe, D.D., Maitland Raynes, Esq., H. M. Ordnance, Toronto, C. W., eldest surviving son of Lt.-Colonel Raynes, of Kingston, C. W., to Eliza beth Frances, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Wood cock, M.A., Rector of Swillington. DIED.

At Barriefield, near Kingston, on the 22d April, the Rev. John Pope, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford, Minister of St. Mark's Church, Barriefield, and Missionary in the Township of Pittsburgh, in the 41st year of his age.

The numerous friends of the late estimable clergyman, and amiable gentleman, in Kingston, Barricfield, and the vicinity, will, we feel assured, deeply regret his loss; while the sincerest sympathy will be extended towards his bereaved widow and fetherless little ones .- News. At Montreal, on the 11th ult., George Auldjo, Esq., aged

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 30; Rev. W. McMurray; Rev. A. H. Burwell; Miss Rice, rem. vol. 10; H. Burwell Esq., rem. Rev. C. P. Reid, rem.; Rev. R. V. Lynes; Rev. S. Givins.

439-tf ANTIPA'S next week.

# Carmina Liturgica;

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

O ALMIGHTY Gop, whom truly to know is everlasting life; Grant us perfectly to know Thy Son Jesus Christ to be the way, the truth, and the life; that, following the steps of Thy holy Apostles, Saint Philip and Saint James, we may stedfastly walk in the way that leadeth to eternal life; through the same Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord.—

Grace keeps the path pursued of old By men of sainted names, Like them we bear in mind to-day,— "Saint Phillip and Saint JAMES." 11. 6

In Christ-" the way, the truth, the life,"-These Saints devoutly trod:
And we, through grace, shall "know the Lord," And "walk" as men of God.

III.c May we, like PHILIP, found of Christ. To others bear His Name: O, Father, grant Thy people grace To spread abroad His Fame!

IV. d By "JAMES e THE LESS," yea, James the Just, How good the Truth set down! That patient souls, in trials proved, Shall yet "RECEIVE THE CROWN!"

In Jesu's Name f we "ask of God" g A true and patient heart!
We "ask in faith,"—"without all doubt:"—
THY "WISDOM," LORD, IMPART!

VI. h "All joy" be ours! we "KNOW THY SON!" "The war,"—through grace we keep!— Through grace we'll reach the fold prepared i For all His faithful sheep!

conclude that, if all probability, this St. James was one of married Apostles.

f The Gospel—(John xiv. 13, 14).
g The Epistle—(James 1. 5, 6).
h The Collect. The Gospel—(verse 8), and 1 John fi. 3, 4, 5.
4 Verse 3 of The Gospel, and John x. 27, 28; xvii. 24, 25.

XLVI.-THE THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. S. M.

I.a Thy Voice, O God of truth,

Calls home the heart that strays: Thy LIGHT doth lead the wand'rer back To walk in heav'nly ways. 11. 6

May we, in Christ baptized, "Eschew" the path of Death-The Way, averse to "life in God,"-The Course, opposed to Faith! III. Let all so KEEP THY LAW, - c

So tread the heav'nward road, That friend and foe may see Thy grace, And own the band of God. d IV.e -without,

"A little while" annoy; But, lo; "again, a little while, And-tears are turn'd to Joy!

Though Foes, like floods, "come in," f And Hell her legions roll; Thine holy Arm shall meet the hosts That "war against the soul !" q

"The world" may now rejoice:
But soon, "the heirs of Grace" Shall taste a joy that none may mar,-Shall see Thee "face to face!"

a The Collect.
b The same, with Gal. iii. 27; Col. ii. 6; Phil. i. 27.
c First Evening Lesson.—(Deut. v. especially the 29th verse).
d The Episile—(1 Peter ii. 12, 15), and First Morning Less

(Deut. iv. 6).

c The Gospel—(John xvi. 16, 20).

f Isaiah lix., latter part of verse 19.

g lith verse of The Epistle.

h 20th and 22d verses of The Gospel, with 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

PRASCA LOUPOULOFF.

NOVOGOROD.

CHAPTER V.

countess L., whose affectionate kindness was like that and obtained the promise. and the countess abstained from all unnecessary or- will indeed be long, even for ever and ever. naments, feeling that gold and jewels could add no- In the dealings of God with the bereaved parents

time known to many. Much interest had been ex- softened Loupouloff died at last, in the land of his pressed in her fate, and much curiosity excited by the birth, a true penitent? and that the happy family of description count T. had given of her filial piety and the exiles are now united in the paradise of God, singular adventures. The novelty of her situation, waiting together for the coming of their Lord, and bred up in the shade of a forest, and thus suddenly brought into the glare and glitter of a court, was very striking; and many speculations were formed as to the effect these splendid scenes would have on her mind. All were eager to see her; and the young Si-

berian was the wonder of the day. Utterly unconscious of the public gaze, Prasca followed her kind protector. She saw little or nothing of the magnificence that surrounded her. Her heart was far away, in the hut of her poor parents. She almost heard their voices and felt their arms about her neck. The courts and corridors, the long suite of apartments through which she passed, the imperial guard, the gold and jewels that sparkled on all sides, were unheeded, till the sight of the emperor aroused her from her dream-that dreaded emperor, who held in his hands life and death. Kneeling at his feet, she made her petition in a calm, clear voice, still requesting only the revision of her father's sentence., Her noble nature recoiled, even at this critical moment. from the word "pardon," which would have implied guilt, and left a stain on the character of a brave man.

It is difficult, perhaps, for the native of a free country like England to bring home to his imagination such a scene, and to enter into the feelings either of the kneeling suppliant or the all-powerful monarch. We may well believe, however, of the latter, that he

"Drank, that happy hour, The sweetest, holiest draught of power, When it can say with godlike voice, Arise, fair virtue, and rejoice."

From his lips Prasca received the assurance that her ested, and I resolved to know if possible, of John the convents were broken up and the monks scattered,

The young Siberian was then presented to the em- a school he conducted. press and the empress-mother. Both spoke to her John Pounds was born of parents in a humble rank extinct. It presents but little to attract the attention kindly of her parents, her long journey, and the dan- of life, in Portsmouth, in the year 1766. In early of the visitor, unless it be the music of the nuns, which MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, N B.—Those Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David." kindly of her parents, her long journey, and the dangers and difficulties she had encountered. Her slight life, while working with a ship-wright in the dock-yard, they practice daily. Various articles made by them LXXXVII.-SAINT PHILIP AND SAINT JAMES'S DAY. excited their wonder and pity.

> ventured to raise her eyes, and look at the crowd that profession, however, did not enable him to make shoes, the arched roof of the part used as a church has stood around the throne. The splendid uniforms, and in that branch of the art he was diffident in trying already fallen in; and a Hindoo has just purchased stars, crosses, and decorations of the officers in atten- his hand. Contenting himself with the more humble the timbers belonging to another part of the building, dance, struck her heart with an impression almost of department of mending, he became the tenant of a and will remove them in a few days. The cathedral pain, so intimately were they connected in her mind weather-boarded tenement in St. Mary-st. in his native establishment has been much reduced from what it and she started as she actually saw amongst them the John was a good-natured fellow, and his mind was twenty. On entering, I found about a dozen of them never-to-be-forgotten figure of the stout gentleman always running on some scheme of benevolence: and engaged in celebrating mass. There were no personswith the flaming red riband, whose smart servant had like all other benevolent self-helpful people, he got kneeling in the body of the church; indeed, there is pushed her away so rudely in her sorrow. When enough to do. While still a young man, he was fa- no congregation to furnish kneelers. The city, with she reached the carriage that was to convey her from voured with the charge of one of the numerous chil- all its inhabitants, has passed away. The priests are the palace to Wassili-Ostrow, a little sickly beggar- dren of his brother; and to enhance the value of the now their own auditors, and their chief employment

> some charity on that poor child. You do not know John as thoroughly to divide his attention with a va- images and ornaments are exhibited, and people come how often her poor little heart has ached this morning, as the great people have passed by and taken no riety of tame birds which he kept in his stall. Ingenious as well as kind hearted, he did not rest till he a Protestant country of such an establishment? An

> brought to Prasca. It contained an order for 300 and this he undertook also as a labour of love. After formed.—Journal of Mr. Hume, an American Misgold roubles from her private purse, and the promise a time, he thought the boy would learn much better sionary, in 1844. her majesty said, would soon, she hoped, be publish- right, for solitary education is not a good thing—and ed; and in the mean time the emperor had graciously he invited a poor neighbour to send his children to be expressed his readiness to grant any favour the daugh- taught. This invitation was followed by others: John ter of Loupouloff might have to ask for herself. Can acquired a passion for gratuitous teaching, which noany one for an instant doubt what this favour was? - thing but the limits of his booth could restrain. "His The happiness of Prasca would have been incomplete humble work-shop," to follow the language of his mewithout the recall of the two kind old men whose ko- moir, "was about six feet wide, and about eighteen peks had been so willingly offered, and whom she had feet in length; in the midst of which he would sit on be spoiled, she would have attempted to join their side, writing from his dictation, or showing up their pu

her parents, and where she was, as before, kindly and for his gratuitous instruction; and in such cases alhospitably received by the religious community in that ways, preferred, and prided himself on his taking in grieved by the alteration in her appearance; but she taming them. He has been seen to follow such down her parent's return, all that she had to desire on this them to take turns in sitting on the threshold of his

more; for, after all hope of recovery was past, he pre- books as he could procure. Slates and pencils were served her frail life through the summer and autumn the only implements for writing, yet a creditable deheritance beyond the grave.

moment."

year, came up, and drove rapidly along the road in | Will the reader credit the fact, that this excellent the direction of Petersburg. Prasea's heart beat vio- individual never sought any compensation for these lently: the recollections of past sufferings and dangers labours, nor did he ever receive any. Of no note or rushed back upon her mind at the well-known sight: account, his weather-boarded establishment was like

thee." assurance of hope. She received many visits from of children who have, by faith obeyed the command

in the mean time had been prepared, and all care and then only as the type and foretaste of a better inheritrouble on that point saved to the poor wanderer, tauce; and the early death of Prasca is alone suffi-

tenance, from which every vestige of earthly beauty hand guiding them through much sorrow to everlastknow it would make my father think more about the The history of the exile's daughter was by this next world." And can we doubt that the humbled,

"Echoing, as words of watch, o'er lawn and grove,

THE COBLER OF PORTSMOUTH.

One day in passing along the streets of London, I was arrested by a crowd at a print-shop window. It is perhaps not altogether "respectable" to be seen forming one of such assemblages; but every man has his failings, and one of mine is, to take a peep at any very nice looking prints which the sellers of these articles considerately put in their windows for the pub-

affectionate exertions should not go unrewarded; and Pounds and his seminary. On making enquiries ac- the nuns in the monastery of St. Monica were pera flush of joy lighted up her pale cheek as she blessed cordingly, I discovered, through the agency of a little mitted to remain. The present number of inmates

and delicate figure, so unequal as it seemed to fatigue, he had the misfortune to have one of his thighs broken -rosaries, purses, cakes, jellies, &c., are exhibited for "God must indeed have tempered the wind of the life. Compelled from this calamity, to choose a new has been frequently described by Travellers who have icy desert," they said "to such a lamb as this." means of subsistence, he betook himself to the shoe- visited Goa. Few cities in the world had any thing As she turned to depart, Prasca for the first time making craft. The instructions he received in this superior to this edifice in the day of its glory. But

girl was sitting on a stone step, with a paper in her gift the child was a feeble little boy, with his feet over- seems to be the daily celebration of the mass. On notice of her. I know what that feeling is and shall had made an apparatus of old shoes and leather, which immense church, and more than 20 priests, but no The next day a letter from the empress-mother was legs. The next thing was to teach his nephew to read, it be the dead, on whose behalf mass may be perof a considerable pension. The recall of Loupouloff, if he had a companion—in which, no doubt, he was a The Collect.

b The same with The Gospel—(John xiv. 6), and Phil. iii. 17, 20.
c Second Moraing Lesson—(John i. 43, 45).
d The Episide—(James the Lord's brother," (Gal. i. 19, and Mark xv. 49, ...—'James, the Lord's brother," (Gal. i. 19, and Mark xv. 49, ...—'James, the Lord's brother," (Gal. i. 19, and Mark xv. 49, ...—'James, the Lord's brother," (Gal. i. 19, and Mark xv. 49, ...—'James, the Lord's brother," (Gal. i. 19, and Mark xv. 49, ...—'James, the Lord's brother," (Gal. i. 19, and Mark xv. 49, ...—'James, the Lord's brother," (Gal. i. 19, and Mark xv. 49, ...—'James, the Lord's brother," (Gal. i. 19, and the pious Robert Nelson, says, that "he got himself a more honourable name by the piets and virtue of his life, which was a "James the Just' by which style he is known all over the second, it would seem that his General Episite takes precedence on this this world no joy, however pure, can be of long duration. As the weather gree milder, the Apostles (In confirmation of the testimony of Josephis, and St. Jerome, see Acts xii. 17, xv. 13, xxii. 8; 1 Cor. xv. 7; Gal. 1. 19; ii. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13). By reference to 1 Cor. xv. 5; in which St. Paul asserts his own "Hongr," as an Apostle of God, to enter into the bands of Christian wedlock whenever he might think it advisable so to do, we are led to conclude that, in all probability, this St. James was one of the means a part of the proposed to meet to conclude that, in all probability, this St. James was one of the means a part of the proposed to meet to conclude that, in all probability, this St. James was one of the many the proposed to meet to conclude that, in all probability, this St. James was one of the many the proposed to meet to conclude that, in all probability, this St. James was one of the many the proposed to meet to conclude that, in all probability, this St. James was one of the many the proposed to meet to conclude that, in all probability, this St. James was one of the many the proposed to meet to conclude that, in all probability, this St

She was enabled, however, by short and easy jour- his room, he often found it necessary to make a select Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment place. The hearts of these good women were at first | hand what he called the "little blackguards," and Almienty Gou, who shewest to them that be in error the light of Thy truth, to the intent that they may return into the way of righteousness; Grant unto all them that are admitted into the fellowship of Christs Religion, that they may eschew those things that are contrary to their profession, and follow all such as are agreeable to the same; through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Almienty Gou, who shewest to them that be in error the light of Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; the bride of a roasted potato, to induce them to come to school. When the weather permitted he caused the same; through our Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

GROCERIES WINES AND LIGHTON. side of everlasting happiness would be accomplished. front door, and on the little form on the outside, for And God did spare her till then. She lived to the benefit of the fresh air. His modes of tuition welcome and embrace those she loved best on earth. were chiefly of his own devising. Without having She heard them bless their child: she saw their tears ever heard of the Pestallozzi, necessity led him into On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. of joy and gratitude, mingled with those of the two the interrogatory system. He taught the children to old men, who returned in their company. He did read from handbills, and such remains of old school- the Drug Department.

months, and strengthened her to support and comfort gree of skill was acquired; and in ciphering, the Rule and prepare the minds of those who were, for a sea- of Three and Practice were performed with accuracy. son, to be left behind, by her holy conversation, and With the very young especially, his manner was parthe joyful hope of a better world, a more glorious in- ticularly pleasant and facetious. He would ask them the names of different parts of their body, make them It was on the first of October that Prasca departed this life. The ground had for some days past been covered with snow; but the weather was unusually fine, and the sun shone brightly. She was sitting at Spell that." So with the ear, and the act of pulling a window that overlooked the high road, and appeared it; and in like manner with other things. He found to be gazing with pleasure on the pure, white land- it necessary to adopt a more strict discipline with And as the advertiser has had considerable experience scape. A young woman who attended on her said, them as they grew bigger, and might have become "You are better, I am sure. I have not seen you turbulent; but he invariably preserved the attachment

look as you do now for these many weeks past." of all. In this way some hundreds of persons have "Yes," answered Prasca, "I am better every day, been indebted to him for all the schooling they have and I hope to be well soon. It cannot now be long ever had, and which has enabled many of them to fill before my spirit will be released from the burden of useful and creditable stations in life, who might otherthe flesh. I never felt it so light and free as at this wise, owing to the temptations attendant on poverty and ignorance, have become burdens on society, or Suddenly a sledge, the first that had been seen that swelled the calendar of crime."

a change came over her countenance; and she begged a star radiating light around; but of the good he was her attendant to lay her on the bed, and call together doing, John scarcely appeared conscious. The chief her parents and friends to pray with her. Her hands gratification he felt was the occasional visit of some were clasped in the attitude of devotion; but, before manly soldier or sailor, grown up out of all rememthe young woman returned, she had ceased to breathe. brance, who would call to shake hand and return "Honour thy father and mother, that thy days may thanks for what he had done for him in his infancy." be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth At times also he was encouragingly noticed by the These words were spoken by him who cannot local authorities; but we do not hear of any marked Prasca had still another week to remain in the lie, more than three thousand years ago; and, from testimony of their approbation. Had he been a genemerchant's house; but it was a week of peace and full that time to this, instances have never been wanting ral, and conquered a province, he would doubtless have been considered a public benefactor, and honof a mother. Count T. at last brought the intelli- But in what land did the Lord our God promise master, and a reclaimer from vice, John was only oured accordingly; being only an amateur schoolgence that he had received orders to conduct her the their fulfillment? Under the Jewish dispensation allowed to find the full weight of the proverb, that following morning to the imperial palace. Her dress Canaan was, no doubt primarily alluded to; but even virtue is its own reward And thus obscurely, known principally to his humble neighbours, did this herofor was he not a hero of the purest order?—spend a who, but a few months before, had been thankful to borrow the coarse, heavy pelisse of a sledge driver.

The death of the purest order?—spend a long and useful existence; every selfish gratification for payments on sales already made, will please communicate borrow the coarse, heavy pelisse of a sledge-driver.— prepared for those who honour their parents accord- being denied, that he might do the more good to the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is

had wished, called away without bodily suffering,

from his useful labours. He has gone to await the

unto the least of these, ye did it unto me."

Her Siberian costume was in some degree preserved; ing to the commandment—a rest where their days others. On the morning of the 1st of January, at the age of 72 years, when looking at the picture of his school, which had been lately executed by Mr. Sheaf, thing to the interest of that pale and toil-worn counof Prasca, we may also see the almighty and merciful he suddenly fell down and expired. His death was felt severely. "The abode of contented and peaceful had disappeared, and given place to the holy and heaing joy. A pious child was once heard to express a regularity became at once a scene of desolation. He venly expression, which spoke plainly of work ended wish that he might die young, "because," he said, "I and his nephew had made provision on that day for what was to them a luxurious repast. On the little | Berthon sprats, on which they were to have regaled themselves in honour of the new year. The children were overwhelmed with consternation and sorrow; some of whelmed with consternation and sorrow; some of them came to the door next day, and cried because forward their names without delay. The price will be they could not be admitted; and for several succeeding days the younger ones came, two or three together, looked about the room, and not finding their friend went away disconsolate." John Pounds was, as he

The verses of that hymn which seraphs chant above."

(From Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.)

GOA. Of Goa, as it existed in the days of Portuguese power and prosperity, nothing remains but its magnifient churches and convents, now fast hastening to lic amusement. On the present occasion, in taking a decay. Their size is well fitted to impress the besurvey of the print-seller's wares, I was much inter- holder; but I was still more struck with their splenested in observing a print which differed considerably dour, the remains of which are still visible, far surfrom anything else in the window. Hanging between passing all my expectations. Buchanan, who visited an opera dancer and a general-both pets of the pub. the city in 1808, says: "Goa is properly a city of ic-was the representation of an old cobler sitting churches, and the wealth of Provinces seems to have professionally in his booth, with a shoe in one hand been expended in their erection. The ancient speciand a knife in the other, while, with spectacles turned mens of architecture at this place far excel anything up over his brow, head averted, he was apparently that has been attempted in modern times, in any other addressing a ragged urchin who stood beside him with part of the East, both in grandeur and in taste." The a book. In the background was a miscellaneous col- convents were broken up by the government in 1835, lection of books, lasts, old shoes, and bird cages, inter-terspersed with heads and faces of a crowd of children since which time no monks have been connected with them; and soon these once splendid buildings will be described by them; and soon these once splendid buildings will be described by them; and soon these once splendid buildings will be described by them; and soon these once splendid buildings will be described by them; and soon these once splendid buildings will be described by them; and soon these once splendid buildings will be described by the specific between the specific by the spec —the whole forming an unique combination of a school only a mass of ruins. All the ornaments capable of ane cobblery. Beneath was the inscription, "John being removed have been taken away, and only a sin-Pounds and his school," I was as I have said, inter- gle person is now in charge of each convent. When Nov. 6, 1845.

pamphlet, who John Pounds was, and what kind of is twenty-one. No new admissions have been allowed for some years, so that the institution must soon be and so put out of joint as to render him a cripple for sale at the door. The convent of the Augustinians once was. The number of priests is still upwards of lapping each other, and turning inwards. This poor festivals, the cathedral is dressed for the occasion: a "For pity's sake," she said to count T., "bestow child soon became an object of so much affection with greater supply of lights is provided, the better sort of linear thoroughly to divide his attention, with a various and or personal and people come. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, untwisted the child's feet, and set him fairly on his congregation; none to profit by their services, unless Athomeforconsultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

## Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequen asertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each absequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion ind id, per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount in ade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. 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 nation advertising the control of the charge of the c

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada. (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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ND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell,

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED

Toronto, July, 1845. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

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

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to his reall has call here. gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Masty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. 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, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of West of Eng LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to erit 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 nost approved style, and on moderate terms. Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind supporthe has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popples well., "\(\frac{1}{2}\), 23, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and much of public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

NOTICE S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, 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 BARBIER, Newcastle ...Clarke ..... Trustee 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 authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845.

PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND 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. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar mantlepiece remained uncooked a mug-full of fresh to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pronounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons

Proofs, ..... £1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received H. & W. ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto. September 10th, 1845. reward of Him who has said, "Inasmuch as ye did it ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.

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CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA.

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KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. July 14, 1842. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT,

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