### Original Poetry.

The Commemoration of God's "unspeakable mercies," in "having put an end to the Great Rebellion, by the Restitution of the King and Royal Family, and the Restoration of the Government after many years interruption; which unspeakable mercies were wonderfully completed upon the Twenty-ninth of May, in the year 1660."

1. a Great RULER of Kings, And LORD of all Lords, The voice of our praise Thy goodness records:
Thou God of "the faithful"— The loyal—the true,
To THEE, "THE RESTORER," Our thanks we renew!

11. 6 While TREASON had sway, The Vile-ones cast down The Cross and the Crown : But, vain was the triumph; For, scal'd was their doom, When God, in His Glory, Look'd out thro' the gloom!

The Seed of the saved For MERCY, "this Day," So largely bestow'd!
Right humbly and truly They vow, as His meed, "All holy Obedience In thought, word, and" deed. IV. d

ш. с

Our God we'll revere; His Law we'll fulfil; e And "honour" the Queen With hearty "good-will":—
With zeal "doing service,"
We'll work for THE LORD; f His holy Approval, Our highest Reward.

O, Saviour of men! The Arm of Thy might Avengeth the wrong,—
Restoreth THE RIGHT; g "For, Thine is the Kingdom," h (Both Altar and Throne)— Great God, are Thine own

a See the Hymn to be said or sung this Day instead of Venite ex-

ultemus.

b Collect to be used after the Prayer (for the whole state of Christ's Church, &c.) and First Collect Proper to the Day.

c The Second Collect Proper to the Day.

d The Epistle (1 Peter ii. 17).

e The Gospel (Matt. xxii. 21),

f The 13th and 16th verses of the Epistle, also Ephes. vl. 7.

g Beginning of the Second Collect Proper. Long before "the Great Rebellion," the motto of the Royal Arms of England was as it still is, "Dieu et mon Droft,"—that is: God and my Right.

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

### CHAPTER VI.

Prayer Book under King Charles the First .- Death of Archtainder and Death of Laud .- Persecution of the Church

Charles the First, like his father, had acquired at introduce the Liturgy expedient or safe.

weak and more wilful Churchmen."

Grace of Canterbury, you are very welcome."

But his temper was hasty and irritable, his voice pains Parliament. and his manner often ungracions whom his manners to soften or conciliate those to whom his manners were distasteful; and when a person of some distinction waited on him for the purpose of removing some tesy, Laud dismissed him rather rudely, saying, that "he had no time for compliments." "He belived," pass: and sure never any man was better supplied Jesus; and they had ample time given them, forty and solemn exhortations, and the most engaging motives.

Nor think because it is a little child we teach, that afterwards upon Prynne, Burton, and Bastwick, he had mony by which these facts are established. not, it seems, directly, any share.

popularity of Laud. "For the strict observation of the discipline of the Church, or conformity to the Articles or Canons, Abbot made little inquiry, and

<sup>2</sup> See the very interesting Life of Laud, by Mr. Le Bas. 3 See Laud's vindication of himself in this instance in Clar-

endon's Life, pt. I. 4 Clarendon, Book 1.

gress in ancient and solid divinity, he adhered only to the strongest reason to be satisfied with all the prethe doctrine of Calvin, and for his sake did not think vious history of Jesus; and he triumphs, in our estiso ill of the discipline of the Calvinists as he ought to mation, over all the enemies of his mission. His either leightened or impaired. All that he hath in mystery." FOR THE THIED OF THE FOUR "PARTICULAR SERVICE" DAYS, TO WIT: have done." 1 The remissness of Abbot had affected divinity becomes clear, his office unquestionable, his view, if we may so speak, is to communicate some have done." 1 not only the discipline, but also the edifices of the doctrine not to be gainsayed. Well may the Church degrees and measures of it; to shed abroad his love; are words that darken counsel, so there is a learning Church, which, in many parishes, were suffered to be- celebrate an event so essential to her truest interests and a subtlety which inspire false instead of true wiscome sadly dilapidated, so as to admit the wind and as this; and gladly should every member of the the wide world. This is the design of the creation, and dom, that wisdom (as it is called in the Bible) of this and, therefore, that the benevolence which it inculcarain. The expense occasioned by the attempt to en- Church, be his worldly station and relative position the end of all things. There are as many instances of world, which is foolishness with God. Is it not well ted, although specially enjoined to be exercised toforce the necessary reparations, concurred, with other what it may, ascend in spirit to the heavens on the his goodness, as there are creatures of his making; the worthy of remark—the mournful fact! that men who wards the stranger, as well as the fatherless and the bishop the hostility of those whose property was thus cended Mediator and Advocate, standing on the right Lord. He is kind even to the brutal part of the crealaw, they had hitherto evaded.

ces, contributed most essentially to the overthrow of An ascended, and therefore an accepted Saviour, gives lions roaring after their prey do seek their meat That which will commend itself with intuitive convicces, contributed most essentially the soul something substantial to go upon: sure merthe constitutiod in Church and State, and ultimately the soul something substantial to go upon: sure merfrom God," as the Psalmist very elegantly observes. tion to a little child's mind, may seem unmeaning jarheralds of the cross were commissioned to go into all to bring both Charles and Laud to the block, was the cies—endless love—omnipotent love—ratified for- But his kindness to man is the most remarkable; gon or impenetrable paradox to a mind that has comattempt to introduce into Scotland the Liturgy of the | giveness. Church of England.

ference to the Communion Service thea used in Eng- sting of the wayward and reprobate. land; a preference in strict accordance with the opi-

yer Book under King Charles the First.—Death of Archbishop Abbot, and appointment of Laud.—Scotch Prayer
Book.—Long Parliament.—Assembly of Divines.—The
Directory.—Prayer Book abolished by Parliament.—Attainder and Death of Laud.—Persecution of the Church

The not doing good, when we were ferring to the Rites and over the whole the, to induse them the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time whole the Rites and over the whole the Rites and over the whole the whole the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time whole the Rites and over the whole the Rites and over the whole the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him, who "shall some time the high, the holy, the daily office of preparing the soul for him the heart and conscience with the complex them the high, the holy office of preparing the soul for him the heart and conscience with the complex them the high, the holy office of preparing the of hostility had, accordingly, been generated and grown up among the people, which burst into a flame when the Liturgy was first read in Edinburgh, on the an early age a considerable portion of theological 23rd of July, 1637. The Archbishop of St. Anknowledge, and was equally attached to the Prayer drew's, with two or three other Bishops the Lords of Book, and to the doctrine and discipline of the Church the Council and of the Session, the Magistrates of the Book, and of Episcopacy, in Scotland, the land of his had the Dean of Edinburgh, in his surplice, begun to depend upon their mutual kindness, their amicable and the extent of this duty: for our good wishes and prayers knowledge. How auspicious, then, the circumstances birth; and this constituted one leading object of his read the prayers from the desk, but immediately a friendly offices towards one another. Not only our at least may reach unto the ends of the earth, and be in which the Sunday School teacher is placed! In visit to that country in the year 1633. He found, multitude of the meaner sort, most of them women, food and raiment, the necessaries and conveniences of serviceable where we cannot know it; and the fruits of order to put himself successfully in communication however, that the temper of his countrymen and of with clapping of hands, clamours, outcries and curses, life, come into us this way, but even our spiritual food our present services may spring up and grow to all suc- with his pupil, he is obliged to bring his mind into the times was not such as to render the attempt to raised such a hideous noise, that not a word could and sustenance, our instruction and improvement in ceeding generations. No difference in opinions or op-Soon after his return to England, about the end of and sticks were thrown at the Dean's head. The same; we are beholden to each other for them. God all are in a Christian sense of the word neighbours; and unto reading and exhortation—to listen with a quick August, died Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury.— Bishop of Edinburgh, who was to preach that day, is pleased to convey his mercies and blessings, spiri-Abbot's personal character appears to have been free stepped into the pulpit, and to neglect nothing from blame, but it is said of him by Clarendon, that mult, by putting them in mind of the sacredness of men, making us the dispensers and stewards of the sion, ought to stifle our sense of this duty; for we are which may aid in the clearer apprehension or in the he "considered Christian Religion no otherwise, than the place, and of their duty to God and the King. bounties of Heaven. He feeds and clothes us, while to love our enemies, to do good to them that hate us, more effective communication of the truth of Christ. as it abhorred and reviled Popery, and valued those But this enraged them the more; and a woman, tender and helpless, by the assistance of kind parents; and to pray for them that despitefully use us. If our Nor is the influence of his duties on the teacher's men most, who did that the most furiously. If men most fire the most furiously. If men most who did that the most furiously. If men most who did that the most furiously. If men most who did that the most furiously. If men most who did that the most furiously. If men most who did that the most furiously. If men most we grow up, by masters and teachers; enemy hunger, we must feed him nevertheless for bemen most, who did that the most furiously. If men named Janet Geddes, threw her folding storing and railing at the prudently forbore a public reviling and railing at the Bishop, which might have killed him, had it not been calls us to our duty by his ministers; and provides for ing such; and if he thirst, we must give him drink; course beget sensibility. It is when we muse that hierarchy and ecclesiastical government, let their opi- turned aside by the hand of a person near him. Upon us, all along through our manifold wants and necessi- that by so doing," if possible, we may melt him into hierarchy and ecclesiastical government, let their optnions and private practice be what they would, they
were not only secure from any inquisition of his, but
tired aside by the hand of a person hear limit. Open
tired aside by the hand of a person hear limit. Open
tired aside by the hand of a person hear limit. Open
tired aside by the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Open
the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Our obligations therefore to do
the second of the rectangle of the hand of a person hear limit. Our obligations therefore to do
the provide and person hear limit. Our obligations therefore to do
the person hear limit and the person h acceptable to him, and, at least equally, preferred by authority; which, with great difficulty, was done, by tespective capacities, are laid deep in our nature, are instance of pity and compassion, as curing either the truth is dwelt upon, revolved, made to pass and repass him. And though many other Bishops plainly disvented it in their own dioceses as much as they could," who pelted the doors and windows with sticks and "yet that temper of the Archbishop, whose house stones, crying, "A Pope! a Pope! Antichrist!was a sanctuary to the most eminent of the factious Pull him down! stane him!" with all party, and who licensed their most pernicious writings, the signs of ungovernable fury. When the Bishops, left his successor a very difficult work to do, to reform at the conclusion of the Service, were going home, and reduce a Church into order, that had been so the rabble followed them with the most opprobrious long neglected, and that was so ill filled by many language, and treated Bishop Lindsay so rudely, that tance or service of our neighbours. But not to men-Upon the death of Abbot, the King took very little ter they had torn his habit, he would undoubtedly harmony of society consisting of mutual offices? time to consider who should be his successor; but the have fallen a sacrifice to their fury. The same spirit What charms of conversation would be left us, which read the Prayer Book, were assailed with the most which endears us to one another, and so unites us to-

OUR LORD'S ASCENSION. (From "Comments on the Epistles," by the Rev. J. F. Hone, M. A.)

Never has the authenticity of profane writing been a better. with that provision." 4 Certainly he appears to have days, to afford them complete satisfaction on the sub-

Fuller, cent. xvii. 3 Skinner's Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, vol. ii. p.

Russel's Hist, of the Church in Scotland. 6 Complete Hist. of England. 7 Skinner, Fuller, Collier, Complete Hist. of England,

vine worship throughout the whole of his dominions. | great Judge of all the earth. Faith may rejoice in the Sixth the model which they copied after, in pre- penitent, as well as the lesson of the ignorant and the same friendly designs, constantly employed in doing

nions and wishes of Archbishop Land. The most the acceptance as Saviour, of an ascended Son of point, to imprint and rivet it into our hearts and dued, as if by enchantment, into a wise and meek anity be asked this question, Who is my neighbour? material points of difference between the two Liturgies Man, useful to all, but especially to us of this family. minds? Every page almost of the Old and New Testawere in that Service, and in the Office for Baptism. Worldliness, to which in a family, as well as elsewhere, ment inculcates this lesson to us, and presses it most The word Priest in the English Service having given of- there is always great temptation, may be making us carnestly upon us. There we find God declaring, fence, was in the Scotch Rubric changed to Presbyter. either formal in prayer or weak in faith. "Cum- that he prefers the works of charity and mercy to his of Christ and him crucified. All the Apocryphal Lessons were struck out of the bered," like Martha, "about much serving," (Luke own more immediate service, in as much as he does Calendar, with the exception of two chapters on All x, 40,) cumbered with domestic anxieties, cumbered not stand in need of our services, but our brethren do Sunday School) brings his mind down, as it is usually Saints' day; and the names of several saints who had with the pleasures or troubles of this life, we are in and may be benefited by them. He therefore rejects termed, to the level of a child's, that he may instruct been natives of Scotland, or Ireland, were inserted in danger of losing all relish for prayer, or of carrying all ou prayers and praises in comparison, looking upon him all the better in the first principles of the docthe Scotch Calendar, but only in black letter.4 The our faith no further than prayer. This temptation them as nothing, if brought into competition with rebe taken from the new translation of the Scriptures. | watched, marked, resisted, as often as it besets us; doing good to the bodies or the souls of men. There spiritual nature, at the very point where the beauty thanksgiving before and after the Gospel, which is and burdened as it is with temporal avocations, to the particulars of the inquiry to be made at the last likely to break upon it with clearness and convincing The advance made in the former reign towards the grace, wholly or in part attained, the next care must and afflicted, to speak comfort to them. And there but which give little help in that great essential act of averse to the Church and Court of England. The in sounds and forms, in flights and fancies, in prayers for any man who does no good, to pretend that he has salvation. He disenchants himself, not of true knowlowed the Liturgy, (because referring to the Rites and over the whole life, to infuse them into all the con-

> DOING GOOD. (From a Sermon by Dr. Waterland.)

be distinctly heard, and then a shower of stones piety and virtue, are in a great measure owing to the position of parties can make void our obligations; for tion. He has the strongest motive to give himself

man independent upon any but himself, to send us or enemies, whether brethren or aliens, to all who can fect the will—that fountain of all positive and deterbread from heaven, or to make every thing we have and the mead of, and may be anything the better for Occasion for, spring up ready to our bands; or he might administer to our necessities a thousand other ways, which we know not of, without the least assishad he not providentially got into a private house, aflect, of accurate and extensive learning, both as a This unfortunate and ill-managed attempt, with the many social virtues to which we are trained up as well on its first principles and uses as on the tor

says one who knew him well and intimately, "he bemore clearly proved than has that of the inspired book,
and the first compilinents."

As God has thus taken care, by the very state and quicken the best activities of a mind that must live lieved innocence of heart, and integrity of manners, which, in conjunction with two of the Gospels, (Mark condition of our being, to oblige us to the duty of doing and exercise itself for ever; and how it is thus written was a guard strong enough to secure any man in his xvi., 19, 20, Luke xxiv, 50, 51,) establishes the fact good, so to enforce it yet farther, it comes recom- all over with the signature of the Divinity—with atvoyage through this world, in what company soever of the ascension of Christ. And the witnesses of that mended to us by our own natural instinct and passions, testations clear and incontestible that its source and he travelled, and through what ways soever he was to fact were many; they had knowledge of the person of by the best and brightest examples, the most frequent centre is God.

fection of both. This is his darling attribute which dimly will he think of his soul till the acorn and our conduct to our convictions.

took less care; and having himself made little pro- an indisputable fact and an undeniable truth, we have he seems most to delight and triumph in, and which chrysalis have taught him: he will fear God in thuncircumstances, to exasperate against the new Arch- day of its celebration, and by faith see Jesus his as- heaven and the earth are full of the goodness of the have made the world resound with the fame of their widow, was yet, on account of the isolated condition subjected to a burden, which, though sanctioned by hand of God. How should his sordid thoughts and tion, in giving them being, and preserving it when philosophy, active life, in the senate or in the field— almost wholly, to their brethren according to the flesh. worldly affections die within him, kindle into faith given. "He giveth fodder unto the cattle, and feedeth seem often to be less than children when they apply It was not, therefore, until the middle wall of partition A measure, which, in its long train of consequen- and spirituality, and entirely change their character. the young ravens that call upon him;" and even the their understandings to the great mystery of godliness. between Jew and Gentile was broken down, until The since it is for his sake that both the animate and in- passed the world's science, but in doing so, has lost that the spirit of benevolence, which had been before, But further, the faith of a Christian must regard animate part of this lower world were created and are sight of its own weakness and insignificance before as it were, confined and kept in check by circumstan-This measure had been contemplated by James, the ascended Jesus in another capacity, namely that preserved. He provideth for the necessities of all God. Those truths that pertain to the soul, to its ces, was sent forth to diffuse itself throughout the who was very anxious to establish a uniformity of di- of one who is to come again; of one who is to be the men, as seemeth good to his wisdom, in a surprising ruin through sin, to its wretchedness and helplessness world. Then were mankind taught not only to do manner, "filling their hearts with joy and gladness." if left itsell, to the infinite riches of grace and glory in good unto those that do good to them, but to love An Act had accordingly passed in Scotland, authoriz- the free grace of Christ, but it must be greatly over- Above all, his marvellous loving-kindness is seen in Jesus Christ, to the way of reconciliation through this their enemies, to do good to those who hate them, and ing certain of the Bishops of that country to prepare | whelmed with awe at his office of vengeance; for it is the provisions made for our eternal happiness, in senda Book of Common Prayer. When the project was the off so of faith to look forward as well as backward, ing his own Son to suffer, bleed, and die to save us. ables to the self-complacent Sadducee as well as to secute them;—then was generated in the heart of man revived in the reign of Charles, it was determined not and stathat same Jesus, who was taken up from earth And when this Divine Saviour was pleased to take the self-righteous Pharisee. And hence, as it seems by the influence of the faith of Jesus Christ, that spirit to attempt the introduction of the English Liturgy in to heaven, "so coming in like manner as he was seen upon him our nature, to converse with sinful men, all his to me, the language of Christ, "Except ye be convertprecisely the same words, lest this should be miscon- to go into heaven." And whatever be the Christian's endeavours were to do them good; and every action of ed and become as little children, ye shall in no wise Him as its centre, embraces within its extended circle strued into a badge of dependence of the Scotch spiritual state, he must, whether sinner or believer, if his life, and circumstance of his death was a fresh in-Church upon the Church of England. It was resci- he ever thinks at all, thus think of Jesus, think of stance of it. He healed diseases, cast out devils, fed a little child and places him before his disciples, not song first sung by the heavenly host, "Glory to God ved also, that the two Liturgies should not differ in him as a Saviour and a Judge, think of him with joy, thousands by miracle, at once contributing both to as their model only, but as the representative of those in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men." substance, that no ground of attack, or of triumph, think of him with reverence. But how greatly will the happiness of this life and of that which is to come. who shall be greatest in his kingdom; for is it not in Yes, true Christian benevolence,—the benevolence might be given to the Romanists.2 It seems that the hope preponderate over the fear, in the assurance and of that springs from the faith of Christ,—is restrained the Liturgy intended for Scotland, if not entirely that the Redeemer will "come, in like manner as he serviceable, and industriously sought out more; in fine, truth, in a confiding self-renouncing spirit, in a deep by no distinctions. It over-leaps every barrier that composed, was yet carefully examined and arranged was seen to go into heaven," will come as a merciful his character is summed up in this, that "he went aby the Scottish Bishops; who, from their acquaint- Judge, as a God full of love, as the Word made flesh, bout doing good." The like may be observed of the butes of a little child,) that we have the best pledge exercise, it knows nothing of differences, either poliance with the old Liturgical forms of Eucharistic Ser- as the incarnate Son of Man. Be this the joy of the whole host of heaven, the blessed company of saints for great attainments, whether in knowledge or in tical or religious, nor does it refuse its sympathies to vice, thought proper to make the first Book of Edward believer, the comfort of the afflicted, the hope of the and angels, who have been always engaged in the holiness. Who so childlike as the greatest saints? men of any clime or colour, for in its eyes there is good. After so many, and so great and glorious ex- highest heaven of invention? When is the proud, cision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free, but Christ Be this doctrine, then, the appearance in judgment, amples, need we any precept, any compliance in this self-relying, turbulent spirit so transformed and sub- and the love of Christ, is all in all. If then Christi-And when this blessed consummation is, by God's naked; given drink to the thirsty, or visited the sick forms of thought, which are all useful in their place, duty. Indeed it is the very life and soul of Christian- tellectual wealth, yet meek and lowly, in the very ity, the sum and substance of all religion; and love is spirit of the Redeemer, that to him that Redeemer the fulfilling both of the Law and the Gospel. All may fulfil the gracious promise, "the meek shall he other duties either yield to it, or else are implied in it; guide in judgment, and the meek shall he teach his way," and that we may not pretend to want objects of com- Thus it has been with the wisest sages who have ever It hath pleased Almighty God so to order the affairs passion and charity, or to grow straitened and narrow been taught effectually the doctrine that is according

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

portunity, let us do good unto all men, whether friends

(From the Pastoral Letter of Bishop Potter.) To be a good teacher, one must be, at the same very next time that Laud, Bishop of London, came to appeared, though not to such a violent degree, in the is rendered so agreeable by our contributing to each time, a diligent learner. A wise man has said, that him, accosted him with these words "My Lord's other Churches of the city, where the Ministers, who other's happiness? What exercise of love and amity, he is a poor instructor who, in the act of teaching, gether? In fine, what foundation would there be for However familiar with a subject, one needs to reflect scholar and as a theologian, and was one of the most the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the abolischolar and as a theologian, and was one of the most munificent patrons of learning and of learned men that the country has ever known. He was a man of undanted courage, of strict personal integrity, and scholar and as a theologian, and was one of the most munificent patrons of learning and of learned men tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the Solemn League and make the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the Solemn League to cast upon it such lights, and place it in such atti-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the Solemn League that the country has ever known. He was a man of undanted courage, of strict personal integrity, and solemn League to cast upon it such lights, and place it in such atti-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the Solemn League to cast upon it such lights, and place it in such atti-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the solemn League the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the Solemn League the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the Solemn League the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the Solemn League the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the solemn League the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the solemn League the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the solemn League the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the solemn League the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the solemn League the tumult which it occasioned, led on to the aboli-tion of Episcopacy in Scotland, to the solemn League the tumult which it occasioned in the tumult which it occasioned in the cast upon the tumult which it occasioned in the cast upon the tumult which it occasioned in the cast upon the cast u undaunted courage, of strict personal integrity, and Scotch army; and, in Unce with other unhappy cir- tice of those virtues now, which, in greater perfection, teacher makes these efforts that he discovers for the singleness of heart, and of humble and ardent piety.2 not stand war between Charles and his are to be our chief employment, our joy and bliss for first time how vast and almost boundless is truth, and ever. And hence perhaps it is, that we are made in above all, religious truth; how manifold the forms and a manner to depend upon one another from the first expressions which the same general fact or doctrine moment we breathe till our last; and that we have all may be made to assume; how multitudinous its consome means or other of being useful and beneficial to nections with other truths, and with the various inour kind put into our hands, that by the exercise of terests of our present and future being; how admiralove and amity in this life we may be duly qualified for bly fitted it is to occupy the thoughts and warm the affections, and stir up the nobler aspirations and

There is no man, who has not very much debauched therefore no study is necessary. He only can sucbeen deficient in that practical wisdom and prudence, ject of his identity. Many could not be deceived, his nature, but finds in himself a very strong propensity cessfully seize and hold a child's attention who is that discernment of, and attention to the temper and though one might; the best testimony in any case is to acts of mercy and pity upon some special occasions; able, either intuitively, (and that is the gift of few,) or prejudices of the people, which were essential to carry the testimony of the eye and ear; and the eye and feels a sensible pleasure and satisfaction within in consequence of deep and patient thought, to fasten him with safety through the turbulent times in which ear in this case could scarcely have been under a de- arising from them. To relieve the needy, to assist upon the great central principle of a subject, and prehe lived. In his high-minded integrity, however, he lusion for forty days, although if the time had been the helpless, to raise the drooping soul, and to bring sent it with transparent clearness and simplicity. could not stoop, he could not bend himself, to any shorter, and the evidence a vision, these senses might comfort to the afflicted and heavy laden, these are very And in Sunday Schools, he only is found an effective condescension that wore the appearance of time-serv- have been mistaken. He, then, who in this Scripture delightful and pleasurable duties. And it is hard to teacher who will take pains beforehand to read, mark, ing. It must be acknowledged, too, that it is hardly is proved to have ascended, at the time appointed, determine whether the pleasure of bestowing a favour learn, and inwardly digest, that portion of Scripture, possible to acquit him of participation in some of the into the heavens, is certainly the same Jesus whose in this manner does not equal or even exceed the joy or of the Catechism, which is about to be recited to iniquitous and rigorous sentences pronounced by the wonderful birth, life, death, and resurrection, are re- of the receiver. Thus by the very bent and inclina- him. Whatever in his explanations is vague and in-Star Chamber and High Commission Court; though corded in the Gospels; and the faith of his disciples tions of our nature are we incited to do good; we find definite, whatever is crude and unsystematic, whatever in the cruel punishment inflicted upon Leighton, and cannot rest upon surer grounds, than upon the testi- pain and trouble in resisting these inward motions of is expressed in the cold, spiritless language of the our own breasts, and are never better pleased than schools, and of an abstract philosophy, instead of be-The Ascension, then, as a fact in the history of when we indulge and gratify them. These soft and ing presented in the vivid, significant, picturesque The remissness of his predecessor, Abbot, had ren- Christ uncontrovertibly proved and undeniably true, tender impressions are the dictates of nature to us, the style that can come only from a mind made clear and dered necessary measures which increased the un- is a strong confirmation of faith. If the ascension be silent notices of Heaven, and, as it were, the still voice warm by reflection, that will be found of little comof God unto our souls; and so far as we yield our- parative interest, and therefore of little comparative selves up and are conformable to them, we resemble profit to a child. "Analogy," says the author of in some measure the Divine love, and copy after the Proverbial Philosophy, "Analogy is milk for babes,

through that helplessness reads, as a child, the wisdom stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and

him. And though many other Bishops plainly discerned the mischiefs which broke in, to the prejudice of religion, by his defects and remissness, and prevented it in their own dioceses as much as they could,"

The Absolution bere, are thus to heal the condition bere, are the most unruly out of the church, and shutting the most unruly out of the church, and it is that our hearts begin to burn within us. Transition of peritent, or a congregation of penitent, or a congregation of penitent, and it is that our hearts begin to burn within us. Transition of the penitent of a congregation of penitent, and of its powers and good reasons.

It would be easy for Almighty God to make every portunity, let us do good unto all men, whether friends again to his right senses.

It would be easy for Almighty God to make every portunity, let us do good unto all men, whether friends again to his right senses.

It would be easy for Almighty God to make every portunity, let us do good unto all men, whether friends again to his right senses.

It would be easy for Almighty God to make every portunity, let us do good unto all men, whether friends again to his right senses.

It would be easy for Almighty God to make every portunity, let us do good unto all men, whether friends again to his right senses.

It would be easy for Almighty God to make every portunity, let us do good unto all men, whether friends again to his right senses. more rarely do they move with power and lasting efmined action. What depths in the gospel verities lie unfathomed? What treasures unopened, ungathered, because men will not think? Before the moral and spiritual eye can dilate its pupil, so as to discern distinctly truths so repellant to the carnal sense, as are those of Christ's gospel, there must be waiting at wisdows of Christ's gospel, there must be waiting at wisdows of the worst purposes. Also it, in the name of rengion to the worst purposes. Also it, in fact tell who is the actual recipient of forgiveness, with what propriety of language, or doctrine, can be be said to absolve, or even to convey pardon, when he is as little cognizant of the Windstein and the waiting at wisdows of the worst purposes. Also it, in fact tell who is the actual recipient of forgiveness, with what propriety of language, or doctrine, can be be said to absolve, or even to convey pardon, when he is as little cognizant of the worst purposes. dom's doors. The vis inertiæ of our spiritual nature may so speak without presumption,—God, of whom formust be acted to the vision of the company of the com must be acted upon and urged for some while, before its resistance gives way, and motion takes the place of rest. How true the language of Archbishop Usher. "There is a thing," he says, in one of his sermons, to this between men and faith; and the period of the sermons, to this between men and faith; and the period of the sermons is the first the assumed instrument,—and the period instrument,—and must be acted upon and urged for some while, before "wondrously wanting amongst us, and that is medita-tion. If we would give ourselves to it, and go up with follows, and that is dependent for its reality upon the "wondrously wanting amongst us, and that is medita-Moses to the mount to confer with God, and seriously think of the price of Christ's death, and of the joys of to all rementant sinners, as the great reconciling doctrine heaven, and of the privileges of a Christian; if we of the Gospel. would frequently meditate on these, we should have these scaling days every day—at least oftener. This hath need to be much pressed upon us; the neglect of this makes lean souls. He who is frequent in that, hath these scaling days often. Couldst then have a hath these sealing days often. Couldst thou have a parley with God in private, and have thy heart rejoice with the comforts of another day, even whilst thou art thinking of these things, Christ would be in the midst akes place in his presence, or else, for all the worth of these. Many of the saints of God have but little of this, because they spend but few hours in meditation."

Here, then, is one great advantage which the Sunday School teacher derives from his vocation. It obliges him if he would discharge its detice present to think. him, if he would discharge its duties properly, to thinh; is represented in this transaction, is inconsistent with the to ruminate much on the great essential truths of the authority claimed for him in others, which shews the ingospel; to gain such views as are best fitted to capti-vate the affections and to move the will. And not vate the affections and to move the will. And not only when preparing for these duties beforehand, but also when communing eye to eye and heart to heart know it himself? The affecting to convey pardon thus with his pupils; hearing their artless but searching questions; questions often so fresh and original, and tasking his powers of thought and imagination, that a sense and conviction of forgiveness, that shall have all he may be able to give an edifying answer; how pro- the desired effect of relieving and consoling the he pitious is such employment to his own soul's best wel- then the certainty-the main thing after all-is made to How many a teacher (could we collect the experience of that great multitude who have been employed in this way) would bear witness that it was while conferring with little children about the mysteries-of the kingdom of heaven, that he first caught his ries of the kingdom of heaven, that he first caught his may comfort themselves upon false grounds, and lay the most glorious views of the spiritual world, and felt flattering unction to their souls, that their sins are formost deeply the wisdom and the power that there is given because the priest has told them so: many thouin the doctrine of Christ and him crucified.—Banner sands in the Romish Church relieve their consciences in this way: falsehood will comfort just as well as truth, \* There is another principle of great importance which

\* There is another principle of great importance which would have been noticed, had the author's limits permitted, and which, to prevent misapprehension, he feels obliged to hint at in this note. It is, that efforts (such as he has described) pattern which God himself hath set us. To delight in doing good is to imitate him in the noblest and most charming of his excellencies. His wisdom and power charming of his excellencies. His wisdom and power charming of his excellencies. His wisdom and power charming of his excellencies with the control of the control o charming of his excellencies. His wisdom and power tion winneth him. In vain shall thou preach of inare infinite, but his goodness is the flower and the perdustry and prudence till he learn of the bee and ant:

| display |

TIAN BENEVOLENCE.

the Rev. A. Palmer, A. B. Rector of Guelph.)

We are to bear in mind that the Jewish dispensa-Who so humble as the sage who has ascended the "neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision or uncircumobedience, as when-brought by danger, sorrow, af- it tells us of a certain man who went down from Jefliction, near to God, it feels its own helplessness, and rusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, which departed, leaving him half dead; and it tells us of an-When, then, a religious teacher (a teacher in the other, of a different people, the sworn, hereditary enemies of the Jewish nation, who, as he journeyed, came where the wounded man lay, and who, (while Priest sion on him and went to him, and bound up his wounds Psalms, the Epistles and Gospels, were, it seems, to to a prayerless life, to a spiritless prayer, must be lieving the widow and fatherless in their affliction, or places his soul—his whole intellectual, moral and pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him; The carried of the soul must be, distracted also we find our blessed Saviour acquainting us with and excellency of the truth as it is in Jesus, is most and then it asks, which now of these three thinkest still adopted in many churches in England, was pre- have the conversation in heaven." (Philip. iii., 20.) day; whether we have fed the hungry, or clothed the force. He divests himself of modes of expression and ON HIM," it says to us all, "go and do thou likewise." Such then is the genius of Christianity. It calls upon constitution of the English Church, however just and be, to give to our spiritual gifts both right direction we see that the unprofitable and wicked servants are the Christian life by which the heart, believing unto reasonable, had made the Scotch more and due regulation, and instead of exhausting them the same time made wise unto household of faith." The proof which it requires its Book of Canons for Scotland, which should have fol- and sentiments, to spread them distinctly and broadly done no harm: he must answer for his neglect and ledge, but of that which puffeth up—of science, falsethus expressed by Christ, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another." And where that proof is wanting it considers that the love of God is wanting also, -for "whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" It is then to the spirit of Christianity that we are to ascribe all true benevolence, all disposition to administer to the wants of our poorer brethren, or that which in of England. During the whole of his reign he was city, and a great auditory of all sorts of people, being of the world, that the welfare and happiness of manto promote the establishment of the Prayer convened in the high church of St. Giles, no sooner kind, both present and future, shall in a great measure cern in them. No distance of place or time can limit intellectual rank, who would share in the same saving we are to trace those charitable habits and feelings of the people of that great Empire to which we belong: it is this that has given birth to all those various and multiplied charitable associations that therein exist for the relief of distress, and for the alleviation of human misery in every shape in which it can present itself: for it is a remarkable fact that, to use the language of Paley, "it does not appear that before the times of Christianity an infirmary, hospital, or public charity of any kind existed in the world, whereas most countries in Christendom have long abounded with these Communications.

DR. PUSEY'S SERMON BEFORE THE UNIVER SITY OF OXFORD .- No. II.

The Absolution is spoken of by Dr. Pusey as "God omes God in him forgiving the sins of the penitent,an idea which has led, and must lead to a prostitution of e name of religion to the worst purposes. to this, between man and man, there attaches a necessary

It would almost appear that Dr. Pusey's own mind his presence, he might as well be absent; but he cannot short, with what countenance can any minister assure a penitent that his sins are forgiven, when he does not becomes a mockery. If it should be atten over this indeterminateness, by saying that God, with the absolution, can convey to the souls of the truly penitent, rest upon a principle which we think Dr. Pusey and his school would be reluctant to adopt in common with some

Neither could the mere comforting effects of absolu tion be a proof of the reality of forgiveness, for people when it is believed to be truth.

The sermon further says, "Our own acts of devotion bore witness to the same thing," namely, that the abso-lution is an actual forgiving of sins: "In our daily serif she looked upon the Absolution in this character, is

announcement of God's forgiveness to repentant sinners, to which, by the remission of all disciplinary penalties encouraged to "cry Abba Father," and to proceed with he had been just restored.

the priest alone, . . . . The power to pronounce as well us declare forgiveness, implied an authoritative and present act." The brevity always studied in a title leaves In conclus us perfectly at liberty to presume that the title only means "the announcement of the remission of sins."—Such contractions are common; thus "The Epiphany, or the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles," if completed, means "The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel appointed for the few the f or the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles," if completed, means "The Collect, Epistle, and Gospel appointed for the feast of the Epiphany, or the commemoration of the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles." As to the word "pronounced" being used in the Rubric and Absolution itself, and that therefore the Church implies by this more than a declaration, even an actual convey-

however, that Dr. Pusey does not contemplate this point in the priest. Wheatley, a valuable ritualist, though quite tenacious enough of all that he conceives may add the penitent."

"All this doctrine of our Church as to absolution was "All this doctrine of our Church as to absolution was in the name." "Not that I ascribe any judicial power or authority to the priest to determine the case of a private man, so as to apply God's pardon, or forgiveness, directly to the conscience of any particular or definite sinner, nor do I when the soul was approaching its last conflict, in that suppose that the priest, when he pronounces this form, can apply the benefit to whom he pleases": so that if he neither knows who is pardoned, nor can apply a pardon, there is nothing judicial about it; for when a judge pro-nounces a sentence, he does so absolutely, and definitely, both as to the matter and amount of the sentence, and as to the person. Every word has, besides its strict literal sense, a wide range of figurative signification; in the latter case it is determined by the context, in the former it determines the context. But the Church, it will be acknowledged, does not use the word "pronounce" in its strict judicial sense, to which meaning only we can be tied, we are therefore at liberty to suppose that it is used to express a solemn announcement of one.—I may say of the most,—important truths of our religion. With this character of the Absolution, its title, the attitude of the congregation, its restriction to the priesthood, are quite collateral proofs, but they are far from possessing much weight in themselves. The language of the Absolution itself must be the real basis of any safe decision. conveyance of pardon. If this latter view can be es- interest, both to the sick man and those about him, -all weight in themselves. The language of the Absolution itself must be the real basis of any safe decision as to what the Church designs by it, and there is nothing in its wording to prove that it is "an effective form, conveying as well as declaring a pardon": for though it speaks of "power and commandment" given to God's ministers, this may be considered to refer to their commission, which authorises them to perform this, as well as the concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded, that the Church never intended this hope to be concluded. mission, which authorises them to perform this, as well as all other acts of their ministry—("the ministry of by human lips. as all other acts of their ministry—("the ministry of reconciliation," the great object of reconciliation being spread through all their ministry;) without which commission it would not "be lawful for any man" to act as a doctrine of the keys—the power not only to loose but to bind; not to remit only, but to retain sin. She yearly bind; not to remit only, but to retain sin. She yearly and authority are, with much propriety, referred to here, as introductory to this act of their sacred office, wherein God through them proclaims the great Gospel mercy of remission of sins.

were put to open penance, and punished in this world, that their souls might be saved in the day of the Lord."

and "He pardoneth," is only parenthetical and introductory, stating the first cause connected with this glad message, and the commission of the minister to proclaim it, the whole essence and force of the declaration is expressed in these few words, "He pardoneth and absoleth all them that truly repent and unfeignedly believe his holy Gospel": the remainder is an exhortation to the people, and the language of this exhortation is entirely prospective: "Wherefore,"—because God pardoneth the prospective: "Wherefore,"—because God pardoneth the penitent believer, "let us "consider ourselves as having received a pardon? No; but let us "beseech him to grant us" grace to fulfil these conditions of faith and repentance. Were forgiveness actually conveyed in the previous words, the language of the minister would more previous words, the language of the minister would more that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the previous description was also tomogral and to the Church appears by the words "openly reconciled by penance," for it is not by any open penance, or any public form of dispensations of the previous words, the language of the minister would more previous words, the language of the minister would more that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the notice of its temperature during the successive months of several years. These are flustrated by Tables, which point out at a glance what has been the mean grace or apology that sinners are to be reconciled to God.

The previous words, the language of the minister would more that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the previous description was also temperature during the successive months of several years. These are flustrated by Tables, which point out at a glance what has been the mean grace or apology that sinners are to be reconciled to God.

The previous words, the language of the minister would more that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the previous description was also temperature during the successive months of several years. These are flustrated by Tables, which point out at a glance what has been the mean grace or apology that sinners are to be reconciled to God.

The previous words, the language of the minister would more the previous words, the language of the minister would more the previous words, the previous words, the previous words, the previous words are the previous words and the previous words are the prev appropriately have been congratulatory, bidding the peo-ple rejoice in their forgiveness, and to beware of again ple rejoice in their forgiveness, and to beware of again forfeiting the divine favour, and of falling again from the state in which they had been just replaced. Indeed it must be impossible for any unbiassed person, reading over the Absolution, to see any expression in it implying a pardon conveyed, or actually received, and not rather a prospective pardon contingent upon faith and repentance, and the time and manner of which the Church does not pressure to fix.

ance, and the time and manner of which the Church does not presume to fix.

Wheatley says that the truly penitent have their pardon conveyed and sealed to them at that very instant through the priest's ministration; but a pardon conveyed and sealed must be a pardon made known and certified; whereas it is a matter of darkness as far as respects any token of forgiveness; the hearing the words of the priest is no token, for all hear them, feigned and unfeigned penitents; so that after all, the seal and assurance of forgiveness is in the promises of God's Word, not in the Absolution. It is acknowledged by the same writer that "it is indeed drawn up in a declarative form;" then it is a declaration to all intents and purposes; the form and wording of the act being the only criterion of what it really is; depart from this, and twenty additional meanings may be assigned. If it is not only a declaration but "something more," it may be just as much more as imagination may please to make it.

It may perhaps be permitted us here to inquire, if

It may perhaps be permitted us here to inquire, if Absolution is the "effective conveyance of pardon," why is the minister excluded from its benefits? With the congregation he confesses himself a "miserable offender" in the sight of God; and where does he get absolution? The Church has overlooked him entirely in this place, and indeed made no provision for absolving him in any other part of her offices: from which it may, with a tolerable degree of certainty, be inferred, that the Church Jn did not design this to be an actual conveyance of pardon, or she would not have been so unkind as to make her minister place himself among the penitents, and then provide that all should have their forgiveness sealed to them except himself.

The sermon proceeds—"Such was our least solemn form of Absolution; and as the penitent might be supposed a believer, the Absolution became more authoritaposed a believer, the Absolution became more authoritative and fuller, until, at last, in the private absolution, when the conscience most felt its burden, and had laid it down at the feet of her Lord, the priest thus spoke: By His authority committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." This is well put, and plausible, but will not bear the test of examination. The penitent must have been supposed a believer before he could receive even the first—the least solemn absolution, whose recipients are described as "all who truly repent and unfeignedly bettere Wis holy Gospel." The second Absolution in the Communion Service, is not more authoritative than the first; rather, it appears to me less so; for tive than the first; rather, it appears to me less so; for it partakes more of the common form of a prayer on be-half of the communicants. And is the third, in the Visi-tation of the Sick, because of the "I absolve thee" of the priest, more solemn, and to have more soothing and healing power on the conscience, than God's own promise of mercy declared in the first?

Viewing the three Absolutions as separate and inde-pendent forms, which they certainly are, there are two declarative and precatory to one positive form; and it is to get rid of this preponderance against him, that Dr. Pusey so ingeniously works them in together, as the several progressive parts of one system. This manner of characterizing the three forms as a sort of graduated scale of absolution, belonging to each other, and upon one plan, increasing from a less solemn act in the first, to the climax of authority and solemnity in the last, is perhaps intended to overthrow the reasoning of the more moderate on this question, who argue that the Church moderate on this question, who argue that the Church does not, in the last, assume to forgive sins against God, but as they are offences against the Church and her discipline; and that she here remits those censures and penalties, which the sinner had virtually incurred, by the sins of which he had just made confession. Of the remission of these the Church has, of course, authority to prosion of these the Church has, of course, authority to pronounce absolutely; but when speaking on the former occasions of sins against God, their pardon is justly ascribed to God alone. Besides, this last form of absolution is not ordered to be used in every instance, but only when the sick man having been moved by the minister "to make a special confession of his sins, if he feel his conscience troubled with any weighty matter," shall humbly and heartily desire it."—So that neither the Confession nor the Absolution are laid as a necessary obligation upon any penitent Christian in sick or dying circum-

the sacred duties of our worship.

"The Absolution was received kneeling,—a humble posture not used at any mere exhortation, or declaration, or teaching." This is true, but it is a token of our humiliation, and thankfulness to God for his mercy and love in forgiving human sin; and having knelt to make love in forgiving human sin; and having knelt to make It is true that, as the Sermon continues, "Ministers confession, it would surely savour of irreverence, if we were to rise, and stand or sit, to hear God's pardon to means, may not be able "to come to the Holy Commuwere to rise, and stand or sit, to hear God's pardon to repentant sinners declared; for which reason only, I should think, the Church bids the people, when hearing the Absolution, to continue "still kneeling." For the same cause also it may with propriety be termed "the" Absolution, and be restricted to a priest; it being an act of our public worship appropriated especially to the declaration of the pardon of sins. "It was entitled The Absolution, or Remission of Sins, to be pronounced by the reason only, I means, may not be able "to come to the Holy Communion with a full trust in God's mercy, and with a quiet conscience." But this is after they have been instructed to the "way and means" to prepare themselves to be "way and uning ceaseless efforts to the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordnation, arrow circle."

Although it be true that most of the members of to be furnished with the usual Testimonials, and the "cometing the world," and using ceaseless efforts to be furnished the world, and using ceaseless efforts to be the world, and using ceaseless efforts to be the world, and using ceaseless efforts to be for themselves, and to be present amendment of life"-(observe-confess to God,

by this more than a declaration—even an actual convey-ance of pardon,—it may rather be supposed that the word is used to demand a deeper reverence, and to heighten the solemnity of this proclamation of divine e be any unusual guilt preying upon his conscience, If we are to take the literal forensic meaning of the which if known to the Church would exclude him from word "pronounce," it is strictly judicial, and implies the power of a judge, in which sense it occurs in the last prayer of the Burial Service, with reference to the final judgement: "and receive that blessing which thy well-beloved Son shall then pronounce." It is presumed, however, that Dr. Pusey does not contemplate this power every one, if the latter were the "great authoritative act by which God in the Church still forgave the sins of

Holy Communion, or in silent preparation for it; and when the soul was approaching its last conflict, in that moment which summed up all the past, and decided eternity; when after the deep confession one soul alone was heard, the rest in solemn silence receiving it, the penitent "awaiting with intense earnest longings those words of awful comfort which the Church commissioned

according to the exhortation, to be an act between God apatible, - just as much so as with its being an actual ing, but with false colours, - all the solemnily, and all the

expressed her sorrow at the loss of the godly discipline, whereby persons who stood convicted of notorious sin Observing that the sentence between "Almighty God"

But no power of passing a condemnatory sentence with

"He pardoneth," is only parenthetical and introducby the Church in this allusion to ancient discipline. She laments the decay of that ecclesiastical discipline, when Morning Courier. men were subjected to the censure of the Church, in or-der that the infliction of temporal shame and punishment might work in them such repentance and amendment as might, through God's mercy in Christ, save their souls in the day of the Lord. The "penance and punishment" that the Church could inflict were temporal only; the

> Dr. Pusey considers the "power of binding as equally in our Church with that of loosing": he makes one the antithesis to the other; that the Church has authority to pronounce men's forgiveness with respect to God, in the one case, and authority to pronounce them condemned of God, in the other case. Whether the language of the Church herself implies this, I submit to the judgment of your readers. Dr. Pusey, however, only alludes at present to this "more auful and more painful part": a full exposition and bolder assertion of the dampatory power being probably reserved till what he actually calls the deep orderly movement of the Spirit of God"! has

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MA	Y	29,	1846.	HAT.
		and the same	-	-
THE PARTY OF THE OF	THE C	44.0		200

First Page. Original Poetry.— Thanksgiving Hymn. The History of the Prayer-book.	Christian Benevolence. Communication. Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—Whit-Sunday;
Our Lord's Ascension. Doing Good. The Sunday School Teacher. The Expansive Character of	Monday in Whitsun-week; Tuesday in Whitsun-week. Baptizing and Christening. Eng. Eccl. Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT, IN JUNE, 1846.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren, the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he intends, D. V., to Confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list:-

ne, 1846.		The state of the s	
7, Trinity	Sunday,	Niagaraat	11. A.M.
8,	Monday,	St. Catherines	11, A.M.
0,	Tuesday,	Port Dalhousie	11, A.M.
AND THE SECOND	Biografia va	Jordan	3, Р.М.
0,	Wednesday,	Grimsby	11, A.M.
An Alberta State of the State o	Thursday,	Caledonia Bridge	11, A.M.
blands	The second to	Cayuga	3, A.M.
2,	Friday	York	11, A.M.
3,		Nanticoke	11, A.M.
4.	Sunday,	Walpole	11, A.M.
5,	Monday,	Church Town Line	11, A.M.
6,		Church Lake	
,		Erie Shore	11, A.M.
7.	Wednesday.	Dunnville	11, A.M.
8,		Bertie	11, A.M.
9,	Friday,	Fort Erie	11, A.M.
0,	Saturday	Chippawa	11, A.M.
	and the same of th	Port Robinson	3, P.M.
1,	Sunday	Stamford	11, A.M.
	FOTFISCHER WALL	Thorold	3, P.M.
			, 1. M.

The Annual Meeting of the Incorporated CHURCH SOCIETY of this Diocese, will be held in the

The Chair will be taken by the Right Reverend President, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at 2 o'clock, P. M .- previous to which there will be Prayers in the

Cathedral Church of St. James, at 1 o'clock. The Clergy who have it in their power to be present, are requested to attend in their canonical dress, The Laity of the Diocese are also earnestly invited

W. H. RIPLEY, (Signed)

Toronto, May 11th, 1846.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the are frequently rising up, with ill designs against your Church Society's House at Toronto, on Thursday, religion, who polish their style, and take the utmost 4th June, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In accordance with a standing Regulation of on the other side, to turn the powers of composition the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that against them; and truth will never fail to add such a upon any pentient constant in sick or dying circumstances, but are only discretionary, and upon a repentant acknowledgement of sins which would have had the effect of separating the sinner from communion with the Church. It may be remarked also that after this absolu-

not very apparent. The arrangement therefore does not make much for Dr. Pusey's argument. The more reasonable view of the reason for this arrangement is, that coming into God's presence with the confession of our nuter unworthiness and sinfulness, we are, by the solemn to the minister prays for God's pardon to "this his proposed in this Diocese,—the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to article upon the few remarks we lately offered on his own admission that the many isms into which Christonthiness and sinfulness, we are, by the solemn to the minister prays for God's pardon to "this his Diocese,—the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next Collection for this special purpose, is fixed for Trinity Sunday, being Sunday, tianity is split up, are making havoc of its peace, and the 7th of June next.

> next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church, at amiable spirit as by its injustice :-Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of June .-Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present

cheerfully assign so large a portion of our limited duty of circulating the Holy Scriptures. space to the full and lucid expositions of this question of the Church of England prefer.

habit of speculating largely in wild lands, of making the members of the Church in Cauada. litical struggle, not unreasonably give to the honest not be wholly lost. and consistent Dissenter a preference over the followhearted and time-serving Churchman.

reason of the sort, adopt the impression that con- of one heart and of one soul." science on this occasion had nothing to plead.

The result of Mr. Sherwood's motion will be seen under our Parliamentary head; and for this and the Speeches we have given, we are indebted to the

the result of these observations goes to prove that, although subject as it undeniably is to rapid alternations, the climate of Canada, in the average of years, exhibits at corresponding seasons as little variation as almost any other country in the world.

We have been prevented, by want of space, from mencing the publication of these valuable statistical facts; but we shall, if possible, begin next week to furnish them to our readers.

We have frequently in this journal expressed our opinion of the great importance of a Classical Education, and the benefit it affords especially to the Theological student; and with these impressions, it gives us much gratification to observe in those whose time and thoughts are occupied by heavier cares and graver pursuits, an occasional diversion of the mind in classical or poetical efforts. We have a pleasing specimen of this in a little work which has just been kindly transmitted to us,-being a translation of the Eclogues of Virgil into English verse, tine for line, by the Rev. Geo. Mackie, B. A., Official of the Diocese

To our mind this design has been very successfully carried out; and while a faithful translation has been preserved, the writer has not, by the voluntarily imposed restraint upon his poetic freedom, cramped in any material degree the easy flow of his versification. But that our readers may judge for themselves, we subjoin a brief specimen, -taking the translation of the familiar "Tityre, tu patulæ recubans sub tegmine fagi," &c.:-

MELIBŒUS. MELIBEUS.

Beneath this spreaming heech, a sylvan lay,
You, Tityrus, on your oaten pipe essay:
Our homes, our pleasant fields, we leave behind,
Our country fly; while you, to ease resign'd,
"Fair Amaryllis" teach the echoing glade.

A God this quiet, Melibous, made:
For aye a God I'll deem him:—on his shrine,
Full many a lamb shall bleed, from folds of mine,
He willed that these my cows at large should stray, And I, on rustic pipe, securely play

MELIBŒUS. I envy not, but wonder:—such distress On all sides! Fainting, lo! I onward press, My goats: and this scarce, Tityrus, drag along. She twins, just yeaned you hazel clumps among, Has left, the flock's last hope, on flints to lie.
Yet—but my mind could nought aright descry—
Oft did the riven oaks predict the blow,
Oft from the withered holm, th' ill-boding crow:— But, Tityrus, who is he?-this God?-explain.

TITYRUS. That city, Rome, they call it, I was fain To rate by this of ours, where oft with stock Of weanlings we resort, who tend the flock. Thus dogs in whelps, in kids their mothers' race I've marked, and great by smaller things could trace. But she all cities else beneath her sees, Far as the cyprus dwarf way-faring trees.

We like, we repeat, this sort of recreative employment; and here we are reminded of the benefit to be derived from it in the advice of Jones of Nayland to the Christian Student :- " As the bee can settle upon a poisonous flower without being hurt, and can even extract honey from it, so may you improve your talents for the highest purposes, and arm yourself more effectually for the defence of sacred truth, by studying profane orators, poets, and historians.-Writers pains to adorn it after the pattern of the best writers of antiquity. Some scholars will always be wanted

annihilating the energies of its professors. We shall only briefly notice the following paragraph, occurring The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his in that article, characterized as strongly by its un-

"Folding the arms in cold indifference to the cause of circulating the Sacred Scriptures, which contain the 'lively oracles of God,' and make men 'wise unto salvation,' the 'Church' in Canada looks not beyond its own sectarian aggrandizement, busily plying its hand to 'un-

the separatists from her communion in religious asso-We give in another place the Speeches of the Hon- ciations, any more than they would be justified in ourables Attorney General and Solicitor General of doing in the direct work of their ministrations and Canada West on the subject of the Petitions referring worship, still no observing or impartial man can allow to the management of the Clergy Reserves; and we himself to affirm that they are indifferent to the sacred

There is a standing contradiction to this assertion hich these speeches contain. Not inferior in inter- in the City of Toronto itself; where the Depository est and value are the remarks which fell from the of the Church Society, -which is, in reality, the Bible Hon. W. B. Robinson; whilst his array of facts and Society of the Church of England, -is found always figures must express, more effectively than any other to contain a large supply of the Holy Scriptures; from argument that could be adduced, the reasonableness whence a goodly number of copies of that sacred and justice of the claim which, in this case, nembers volume are annually distributed; and with whose supporters and managers it ever has been, and we doubt The speeches of these gentlemen place the ques- not ever will be, the first care to see that, whatever tion to the measure prayed for, proceeds, not from an the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament shall, apprehension of any public or political detriment, but above all others, be maintained there in a supply equal rom the mere persuasion, on the one hand, that the to the fullest amount of probable demand and requiresystem of sale now pursued is most injurious to the ment. With this principle to guide them, and with Church of England, and will be consequently prejudi- evidence before the world that they have been thus cial to her future extension in this Colony; and, on guided, we should like to know what becomes of the the other hand, from a conviction that a better oppor- "cold indifference to the cause of circulating the tunity will be afforded to individuals, who are in the Sacred Scriptures," which is so charitably imputed to

advantageous bargains with the Government than As for "sectarian aggrandizement," we need not with the Church Societies. There is another class, stop to point out the absurdity of the application of almost beneath the consideration of a formal notice, the term "sectarian" to the Church of England, after who, though members in some instances of the Church | the clear though homely illustration of it which would of England, are, by the credit of liberality which their be found in our columns last week; and we shall conadverse vote on this occasion would give them, pro- tent ourselves with saying that the imputation of seekpitiating as they think the good-will of the opponents ing "aggrandizement" is equally unjust and unfounded. of the Church at a future Election. It is just possi- We ask for no more than what is our own; we solicit ble that they may reap a partial benefit from this sac- no fresh grant of lands and no vote of money; we derifice of duty to their own Church; but it is unfortu- mand no boon beyond what has been already inconnate that they do not more closely calculate the trovertibly yielded, from either the local or the Impechances of losing the countenance and support of rial Government. We only petition, and that quietly those who, though always found on the side of con- and repectfully, to have what is undeniably our own servatism, order, and loyalty, may, in some future po- placed under such management, that its benefits shall

We profess ourselves equally innocent of all endeayours to "unprotestantize the world:" in a conviction, It will be seen, from this statement of the motives which the Banner himself supports, that divisions and which appear to animate parties opposing the moder- strife are doing the work of the great enemy of Chrisate and reasonable petition of members of the Church | tianity, our aim and effort is to lend our humble meed of England, that we leave but a meagre space for of aid in bringing about a condition of things, in which those who may be conscientious in giving an adverse there will be no need of protests; but when the Rovote upon this question. We should gladly persuade manists having put away their corruptions, and the ourselves, if we could, that conscience had any thing Sectarians their divisions, we shall, through the length to do with their opposition; but as a conscientious and breadth of Christendom, see presented the one, man usually develops something that appears to in- united Church of Christ,-bringing back, what all fluence him beyond party spirit or personal considera- must so devoutly wish, the picture of its primitive tions, we must, in the absence of any satisfactory days, when "the multitude of them that believed were

> Our Travelling Agent, Mr. Thomas Ryall, will, in a few days, proceed to the principal towns of Canada East, and will probably extend his journey to

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

£277. Ios. from the proceeds of the Charity Sermons for the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy, had been ex-pended in the purchase of Montreal Bank Stock to the

On the subject of the application of the Interest of the Widows and Orphan's Fund, it was ordered, That the sum of £15. be granted towards the education of the late Rev. J. Brown's children, payable at the time of receiving the dividends accruing from the investment mentioned

The Secretary read a letter from the Rev. Mr. Neve. respecting the depredations on the Clergy Reserves in the vicinity of Clarendon, on the Ottawa.

Resolved-That the Letter be referred to the Lay. Committee, with instructions to communicate with the Crown Land Office, and to make such suggestions as may

Resolved,-That a Sub-Committee of this Board, con-Resolved, — Inat a Sub-Committee of this Board, consisting of five members, be now appointed to organize a Repository of Books and Tracts in Montreal; and that a similar Committee of six be appointed for the same purpose at Quebec, three to constitute a quorum—such Committees to make a constitute a quorum—such Committees to make a constitute a quorum—such iect in approval of the Lord Bishop, and Tracts, subthe same.

The Committee in Montreal to consist of the Revds. W. A. Adamson, D. B. Parnther, Wm. Leach, Charles Bancroft, D. Robertson. The Committee in Quebec to consist of the Rev. Offi-

cial Mackie, Revds. E. W. Sewell, W. Chaderton, J. Simpson, C. L. F. Haensel, and A. Mountain, Esq. Resolved -- That the sum of £25 he paid to Rev. Mr. Rollit, in consideration of the extraordinary expences in-curred by him from the nature of his duties, as well as the failure of expectations which be had from the Association of the District in which he more particularly la-

The Secretary read the report of the Finance Com-Ordered—1. That the sum of £12 10s. be paid to the Rev. R. G. Plees, as Travelling Missionary at St. Remi, for the past three months.

2. That the sum of £10 be granted to the Rev. C. P. Reid, on the condition of his receiving £20 from other sources, towards the completion of the new

That the sum of £7 10s. be granted in aid of the purchase of two quarter acre lots adjoining the Church property at Lacolle, on condition that the ground be suitable, and applies to the erection of a Parsonage, and upon the title being approved of by the Lay

That the sum of £25 be paid towards the new Church erecting at Rougemont, when it shall be completed and ready for consecration.

That on the application of the Rev. W. Anderson, the sum of £5 by granted for heading a subscription to-wards the improvement of the Church. That the sum of £15 be granted to the Rev. J. Flana-

gan, to defray the expence of finishing the Church at St. Giles. That the sum of £2 be paid to the Secretary, towards postages and other expenses incurred on behalf of the Society.

The Berean." That the sum of £50, sterling, be at the disposal of the Montreal Book and Tract Committee, towards purchasing Books and Tracts for the Depository at Montreal.

8. That the sum of 11s. 3d. be paid for advertising in

(From the Rochester Democrat Extra, May 22.) Arrival of the Britannia. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By Telegraph to Syracuse. The Britannia arrived at Boston, at 6 o'clock this morning, May 21st. She left Liverpool on the 5th inst.

Willmer & Smith's Times was brought by Thompson's Exress, from which we extract: Business .- No change in Flour. The Corn trade remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Operations in trade merely to supply their immediate wants. This lethargy will continue until the fate of the Corn Bill is decided by the House of

Lords.
Public men are sanguine that the Press will press the bill, and a personal friend of our own, a popular member of the peo-ple, and House, last night said that the opinion was grounded ple, and House, last night said that the opinion was grounded that Peel's measure will pass through their remaining stages, without the country being put to the agony of a dissolution. The Cotton market sustains the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamer left. The ascertained deficiency in the

when the last steamer left. The ascertained deficiency in the last crop is the primary cause of the firmness.

The English funds have risen a shade in consequence of the greater abundance of money, and upon the whole, commercial prospects of the last are more encouraging than those of the

revious fortnight.

The House of Commons has been brought to a vote upon e first reading of the Irish Coercion Bill. It passed, 274 to 175—a majority of 144. It is a matter of less importance in tself that as it clears the road for the fiscal measures of the

Government passing through their remaining steps.

On the 4th inst., the Corn Bill would occupy the attention of the house, and in ten days from this time the judgment of the Lords on that important measure will probably be known. Mr. Smyth O'Brien, one of the Irish members, is in the custody of the Sergeant at arms, for not attending in his place, as a member of the Rail Road Committee.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKET .- During the mor roduce market was pervaded by some distress, which has naracterised it since the spring of the present year.

The want of confidence in every department of business, rations that could be avoided. The pressure for money is, owever, somewhat relieved, which is mainly owing to the eficient measure now being adopted by Parliament, to stay all urther progress in all railroad schemes, which a majority of lers may wish to abandon.

Pork still meets only a slow sale, without change in its value, with the exception of a few parcels from the Eastern ports.—
Neither smoked nor pickled bacon should be sent to this mar-Hams are more inquired for, and will find a sale to some

April, 1846, inclusive, from the United States. Beef, 1,639 tierces, 1,358 barrels; pork, 615 barrels; hams, 138 casks; tallow, 271 kogsheads, 470 barrels; lard, 1,219 barrels, 7,649 kegs; butter, 257 casks; cheese, 377 casks, 1,662 boxes; ashes, 100 bbs. pot; wheat, 6,663 quarters, flour 68,998

In Beef the transactions have been few, from want of stock. The large portion of the import noted above being still in dock, not landed. The sales made were at the currency of our last quotations, which are not likely to vary much during the sum-

We are still unable to report any satisfactory business in our Corn market, the trade having been kept in a state of anxious suspense, waiting the result of the Corn Bill, which is yet undecided on by the House of Commons, much to the prejudice of the whole commercial interest of the country. There is little doubt of the measure passing, and an opinion is generally entertained that some decisive step will be taken by the Go-vernment to hasten the action of the Legislature, in case deci-

sion is not come to immediately.

In the meantime, the position of Ireland is every day becoming more critical in regard to the necessary supply of food —famine having already carried off some victims! and outbreaks of the peasantry being only restrained in many districts by the presence of the military force.

Our markets have continued to this time well supplied with

our markets have continued to this time well supplied with home grown wheat, but principally of such inferior quality as to require a large admixture of foreign; and as the holders will not pay the present high duty, there is a great want of parcels foreign, which has caused high prices to be paid for such.

In other free articles, there is little change to report, except is ladie on the parcels.

in Indian corn, which sells freely on arrival at 38s. @ 40s. for yellow, and 41s. @ 42s. for white, and Indian meal at 17s. @

### Colonial.

#### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

nicate to the Government of the then Province of Upper Canada, by a despatch from his Grace the Duke of Portland, to Mr. President Russel, in answer to a joint address of the Le-gislature of the said Province of Upper Canada, His Majesty's intention to set apart a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown, as a fund for the establishment of Free Grammar Schools in those Districts in which they might be called for, and in the process of time to establish other seminaries of a

At a stated Meeting of the Central Board of the Incorporated Church Society, on Wednesday the 13th day of May, 1846—

May, 1846—

Incorporated Church Society, on Wednesday the 13th day of bis Majesty made this most gratifying communication, it has not come within the knowledge of this House, that even one within the knowledge of this House, the knowledge of the knowledge of this House, the knowledge of the knowledge of t Free Grammar School has been endowed from the lands so set.

Free Grammar School has been endowed from the lands so set apart for that specific purpose, nor any other seminary, save the University of King's College at Toronto, and the Upper Canada College incorporated therewith.

3rd That the establishment, by the Legislature of Upper Canada, of a Public School, in each District, with a salary of £100 per annum, paid out of the Provincial Treasury to the Master does not afford sufficient means to instruct the youth the Provincial in the several branches of classical and within of the Province in the several branches of classical and scientific learning, and ought not to be considered as a reason for

tific learning, and ought not to be considered as a reason for withholding the support which His said Majesty intended for the District Free Grammar Schools.

4th That it is most important to the contentment and welfare of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects that the said lands be appropriated to the purpose for which they were originally intended, and that immediate steps should be taken to secure from the said lands an adequate addition to the present endowment for District Grammar Schools, and also for the endowment for the Crammar Schools, and also for the endowment. Crown Land Office, and to make such suggestions as may tend to correct the abuse and derive some profit to the Clergy Reserves fund, from the timber cut on the Reserves—and that any other communications relating to the defective management of the Clergy Reserves which may have been received be likewise referred to the same the defective management of the Clergy Reserves which may have been received be likewise referred to the same Committee.

The Resolutions transmitted by the branch of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Montreal, were read.

Townships of the Province, as from their extensive and rapidly increasing population, are now in a state to require the establishment of Free Grammar Schools, to enable the inhabitants generally to confer the blessings of a liberal education on their children, and to find employment as masters for such of them as may be hereafter found to possess the necessary proficions in literary, classical and scientific knowledge. ciency in literary, classical and scientific knowledge.

5th. That instead of the proceeds of such lands passing

5th. That instead of the proceeds of such lands passing through the hands of a bursar, or other officer, or being under the control or management of a Council or College Board, it would be much more satisfactory to Her Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects if the monies which have already accrued, and all which may hereafter arise, from the sale of such lands, should be transferred immediately into the hands of the Receiof management open Province; thus placing the whole system curing the funds in the hands of an omeer damouroval, and se-Provincial Legislature. 6th. That leave be given to introduce a Bill in conformity

with the foregoing resolutions, and that Messrs.

be a Committee with instructions to draft, prepare and report

Hon. A. N. Morin rose and acquainted the House that the Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab. the Speaker, being now present, he vacated his seat as Speaker, and returned thanks for the manner he had been supported by the House while presiding over

Hon. Mr. Morin then left the Chair.
Sir A. N. MacNaB resumed the Chair, and addressed the
House in the following terms:—

"In resuming the Chair, I beg to be permitted to express my grateful acknowledgments to this Hon. House, for the kind indulgence they have accorded to me, in granting me leave of sence, for a season, to return to my home.
To the Honourable and learned Member who so kindly

consented to accept the Chair during my absence, my thanks are also especially due. His liberal and generous conduct on this occasion have been such, that any expression of gratitude on my part must fall very short of the extent of my feelings.— He will, however, permit me to say, that I shall ever retain a grateful recollection of his kindness, and that it will at all times afford me the highest gratification to acknowledge the

Mr. DRAPER moved that the thanks of the House be granted to the Honourable and learned Member who so ably supplied the Chair as Speaker, during the absence of the Speaker. Which was carried.

In answer to a question from Mr. Boulton, Mr. Draper stated that the Government was not prepared to ask for a grant of money during the present Session, for the purpose of keeping Toronto Harbour clear of the sand which is said to be fill-

that a Bill should be passed to abolish damage on inland Bills of Exchange; and that the law relating to Foreign Bills should be included in the general enactment of laws about to expire. Montreal.

The House concurred in the several items of the Civil List, and a Bill was introduced thereupon.

Mr. DRAPER said that he trusted the House would indulge him while he made a few remarks upon the reasons which had induced him to come to the conclusion at which he had arrived on the important question now before the House. He well knew the difficulties of the subject, and had had occasion to feel them as much as any man. They were questions which had already been and doubtless winds the subject. them as much as any man. They were questions which had already been, and doubtless might be made again, the source of the most violent agitation. He had once before had occasion to deal with the subject in another shape, and had seen quite enough to make him desire never to be obliged to interfere with it again. But however much he might feel this, he hoped he should never fail, when called upon, to express his opinions openly and frankly, even when they might be in opposition to the views of those whose support he generally felt proud to prothe views of those whose support he generally felt proud to pos-sess. He regretted that it had been thought necessary to bring up this question in that house. Thought he remedy sought for were ever as desirable in itself, he thought it would have have been better had it been applied for in another quarter: yet while he said this, he did not pretend that no remedy ought be applied-all he said was this-that if he had been asked whether he would advise that it should be brought forward there, he would have said No. He would have preferred too, that the different paragraphs of the Address should have been introduced as separate resolutions, in order that they might be considered in detail by the house. As they were brought forward, however, and as they were brought forward in their pre-sent state, he would offer a few observations on their several parts, and would then apply himself to the resolution, considered as a whole. If he could think that the passage of the Address would produce the state of things that had been so strongly deprecated by his hon, and learned friend from North York, he meant the re-opening of agitation, he should at once concar with his hon. friend, that nothing could be more injurious than its discussion. His hon. friend had spoken in strong language—but not too strong for the ocasion—of the danger which might be the result of such a course; and he had ably should how deaths sensible forms. Covernors had been of the which might be the result of such a course; and he had ably showed how deeply sensible former Governors had been of the evils with which that unhappy agitation had affected Upper Canada. He repeated, then, that if he thought the Address did involve the re-opening of this contest, he should be prepared to give it his most determined opposition. To renew that agitation would be, in his opinion, an act of folly which he could scarcely find words strong enough to describe. In that particular it appeared to him that the hon, member had been missunderstood by some succeeding space. country appeared to him that the hon, member had been mis-understood by some succeeding speakers. He did not under-stand the hon, member to say that the Church of England was seeking to re-open those difficulties, but that the fact of her coming to the Legislature with the request-she now made, might give occasion to their being re-opened. He was forcibly struck with the difference of tone with which this question was received that evening, from that which had too often characterised dis-cussion on the same subject, and how of the characterised disssion on the same subject; and he must be permitted to that if one thing more than another could conduce to convince him that the settlement of the question had been, upon the whole, a satisfactory one, and had tended to remove the difficulties attendant upon the subject, it was the altered spirit with which it was now debated. There had been none of that personal acrimony, none of those charges of sinister and dishonest motives against opposite parties; none of that hostile, even vindictive, feeling which had on former occasions converted intimate friends into avowed and bitter enemies. He rejoiced at that, because when he had urged the settlement of the dispute in the manner which had been adopted, he had reason to know that it was not a little difficult to carry his plans in face of the opposition which was offered in certain quarters to the measure which had resulted in effectually preventing the continuance of agitation in Upper Canada. After all that had been said about Clergy Reserve, he thought he might safely conclude, that there was a strong conviction on both sides that the religious instruction of the government. was a strong conviction on both states that the religious instruc-tion of the country ought to be provided by some more efficient means than mere voluntary contribution. It was an observa-tion frequently made, that in questions ever so little approach-ing to matters of religious belief, it was scarcely possible to disass them without something very far removed from religious celing. It was true that in Canada, where it had long been feeling. It was true that in Canada, where it had long been established, that nothing should exist like that which, in England, was understood by the connection between Church and State, and where, therefore, the feelings of jealousy and opposition between different parties might not have the same ground as in another country, where members of one Church were called upon to contribute to the support of another Church; yet the principle that advocated the support of religious instruction, was so far received as to occasion the most violent agitation amongst the claimants for that support—an agitation which nothing could put a stop too but the settlement of the question on the existing basis. All this appears to lead to the reflection, that it was no part of the duty of the Government to maintain any one Church as the Church of the State; and that although the Government was appointed by the Act of 1840 the distri-butor and manager of the funds appropriated for the support of religion by the Mother Country and the Province, yet, that is was not the duty; and, in a government composed of persons of different faiths, so far from being a duty, might involve the greatest difficulty, for the Government to continue the office of We have had for some little time in our possession the observations of a highly scientific gentleman on the climate of this Province, derived from an accurate notice of its temperature during the successive months of several years. These are illustrated by Tables, which point out at a glance what has been the mean the result of these observation of these observations of these observations of the year; and the result of these observations of the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Bruns-with the would on Wednesday next whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions upon which to found a Bill to provide for the disposition of which as an understood principle, he asked on what whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions upon which to found a Bill to provide for the disposition of the purpose of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Bruns-with the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions upon which to found a Bill to provide for the disposition of which principle, he asked on what ground the Government to continue the office of manager of ecclesiastical property. The support of religion devices of the solutions upon which to found a Bill to provide for the disposition of the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions upon which to found a Bill to provide for the disposition of the purpose of Education in Upper Canada, a portion of the was granted as an endowment to King's College Toronto.

And that he would, upon that day, move the following resolutions.—Montreal Courier, Monday, May 18.

1st That His late Maiesty King Court is the fine of the disposition of the purpose of taking into consideration certain resolutions of the disposition of the disposition of the disposition of the disposition of the purpose of Education in Upper Canada, a portion of the was granted as an endowment to King's College Toronto.

And that he would, upon that day, move the following resolutions.—Mo man opposite in the conclusion in had drawn; he comessed he as an endowment to King's College Toronto.—
And that he would, upon that day, move the following resolutions.—Montreal Courier, Monday, May 18.

1st That His late Majesty, King George the Third, of blessed nemory, was graciously pleased in the year 1797, to communication of the second statement of the day of providing for religious instruction, was resolved into the duty of providing for religious instruction, was resolved into collect the funds. He thought he could take higher grounds, and if he did not, he would not have taken the trouble to address the house. With regard to the question of, the management of the Crown Lands, he admitted that it was capable of great improvement, and he could assure the house that he and his colleagues were most anxious to collect information and to act upon it, so that this improvement might be effected. It appeared to him, however, that there had been much migrapus expectation in the management which had been much misrepresentation in the manner which had been adopted, to show how much more cheaply the thing might be managed; he did not mean to say any wilful misrepresentation, but such a statement as would lead to misunderstanding out of doors.—
For instance, it had been said that the present management cost 40 per cent, and it had been alleged that a certain gentleman had offered to undertake the management at 5 per cent.—
At first sight, it would appear, to those not well informed, that the 40 per cent and the 5 per cent were calculated in a similar way. In fact, however, 40 per cent of the expenses of managing the Crown Lands Department was a very different thing from 40 per cent on the sales of land. He was not a very good hand at calculation, but he thought he could put the matter in nand at calculation, but he thought he could put the matter in a very striking point of view, and, if he were wrong, his friend the Inspector General would set him right. Let the house suppose that £100,000 were produced in one year by the sale of those lands; 40 per cent on that sum would amount to £40,000, and 5 per cent only £5000, which would afford a very erroneous view of the real state of the case. The average expense of the management of the Crown Lands Department was £10,000 and 5 per cent of the Crown Lands Department was £10,000, now 40 per cent on that, he thought, would be considerably less than the much talked of 5 per cent on the sales. He said this to show how easily the minds of men might be led to false conclusions, and because it was one of those points which had been made the ground for interference, but upon which be could not bring himself to vote for it. Then, with regard to the 10 per cent, which was said to be the charge for the collection of the rents, he felt it necessary to mention one fact, it was that, though 10 per cent has been paid for these collections during many years, the arrangement did not begin with the Government, but was granted by the Clerical Corporation themselves, when the management of the rents was in their own hands. Besides this, although the per centage had been the same, it was only recently that the amount of it had reached the large sum now gained by the gentleman who managed that part of the business, notwithstanding the fact that the rents were now much less than they formerly were, on account of many of the lands leased out having been sold. In fact, the whole collection during the fifteen years when the leasest

CLERGY RESERVES .- ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

sing system prevailed to a much greater extent, the proceeds had been less than during the two years during which they had been Formerly the them are management. The reason was plain now be went to get them, and not seem to pay their rents, merely, but employed persons paid by himself to go round, and hundreds of dollars. It was no seems to that and present him as gotting a large income, with merely the transfer of the seems of manner as beneficial to his employers as to himself. He would pass by the privileged claims on the Clergy Reserves, but would emark that the disposition of the produce of the lands sold when once invested, were entirely taken out of the hands of the Government. The Government had, in fact, nothing to do with the distribution of the proceeds, which was committed to the hands of an ecclesiastical corporation, called the "Society for Promoting the Gospel," so that the only difference between the present system and that proposed to be adopted, was reduced to the question whether the distribution should be in the hands of an Ecclesiastical Corporation in England or in Canada, for the Government had no more to do with the distribution of this money, than the hon, member for Leeds or himself. But, apart from the danger of re-opening the agitation relative to the Clergy Reserves, his hon, friend from the North Riding of York argued that the managers of these lands ought to be compelled to dispose of them within a certain period; and the hon, gentleman asserted that, to fix such a period was a mere del because the land would remain unsold, and no legislature would oppose the extension of the time granted for the completion of the sales. He (Mr. Draper) would like to know whether the argument that the lands would remain unsold, and that thus the capital would be idle and improvement be impeded, would apply with greater force when the management of these lands were in the hands of a corporation, than it did while they re-In answer to a question from Mr. Boulton, Mr. Draper stated that the Government was not prepared to ask for a grant
of money during the present Session, for the purpose of keeping Toronto Harbour clear of the sand which is said to be filling it up, but it had the subject under consideration in order to
see what could be done to stay the evil.

Mr. MOFFATT prought up the report of the Select Commit-Mr. Moffatt brought up the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill for the amendment of the law relative to promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange. The Committee considered the general subject to involve too many interests to be decided on this Session; but they recommended that a Bill should be award to hold them? The answer appeared to him to be two-fold. to hold them? The answer appeared to him to be two-fold.— The first arose from the interest of the parties; the second from the means of preventing an evil of that sort growing up. Now if he were rightly informed—though he confessed he spoke from newspaper reports—there was a disposition at home to with-draw from the Colonial Churches the assistance lately given to

them, and so leave them to their own resources. Now, if this was at a loss to comprehend. If the house conceive that a missioner had reported on the Commissioner's Report, made

dered by honourable members uninfluenced by any sectarian or political feeling whatever. If its consideration be entered upon in this spirit, he felt very little apprehension as to the result of the motion he was about to make, for it involved nothing more nor less than a simple act of common justice. Before entering into the merits of the question, he said, he begged to call the attention of the house to a few leading features in the history of the Clergy Reserve question, in order to show the position in which the Church of England in this Colony stands in reference to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting rence to it. rence to it, and the reasonable grounds she has for expecting the powerful aid of the legislature to assist her in securing and appropriating to its legitimate object the small endowment which has, by the recent British Statute, been assigned to her out of these Reserves. It is well known to honourable members that, by the Constitutional Act 31 Geo. III., the Act this Act, he said, the Church of England claimed that her clergy alone were intended under the denomination of Protestant Clergy, and therefore she was entitled to all the Reserves set apart under that Act. And whoever has taken the trouble, or will take the trouble to read the history of the proceedings in the British House of Commons, when the 31 of Geo. the Third was passed, cannot fail to discover that she had strong reasons to insist upon such an interpretation of the Act. Whether it was the intention of the legislature to provide for that Church alone, it was not necessary now, he said, for him to discuss; but that the language used by the framer of that Act, in the course of the debate, would warrant such a conclusion no one could deny. For many years after the Act was passed, the construction put the debate, would warrant such a conclusion no one could deny. For many years after the Act was passed, the construction put the debate, would warrant such a conclusion no one could deny. For many years after the Act was passed, the construction put upon it by the Church of England was acquiesced in, or rather nothing appears to show that it was questioned till a comparatively recent period, when the Church of Scotland laid claim to a participation in those lands, as being one of the Established Churches of the Empire, and as having equal claims with the Church of England in a Colony acquired after the Union between England and Scotland. Coeval with that demand, he said against in commenced, and an extent of excitement and lent his feeble endeavours to aid the Government in carrying through the Assembly a bill which had that object in view.—
The attempt made on this occasion was successful. Both branches of the Legislature concurred in an enactment setting forth the terms upon which they would consent to a settlement of that long and vexed question. Of course, any Act passed by the Colonial Legislature could not alter the provisions of the Imperial Statute, but its object was to embody in some form a plan for a final settlement. The bill passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly was transmitted by Mr. Thompson to the Imperial Government, and, based upon its provisious, a bill was introduced into Parliament in 1841, which finally became a law. By the provisions of this Act of the British Parliament, one half of the Clergy Reserves was to be divided between the Churches of England and Scotland, in the proportion of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter. The other half was placed at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature of two-thirds to the former and one-third to the latter. The other half was placed at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature of England, that they may have the control and management other half was placed at the disposal of the Colonial Legislature for religious and moral instruction. The members of the Church of England, he said, devoted subjects of the Crown as they had always proved theraselves, submitted to Imperial Legislation, without even a murmur, though they had contended, and as they thought justly too, that the Church was entitled to the whole appropriation. The terms of the Imperial Act had hardly been made known in the Province when it was ascertained, by an order of Lord Sydenham, (formerly Mr. Thompson, but who at this time had been elevated to the British Peerage), that 40 per cent of the expresses of management of their own property; and he appealed to the candour of every of their own property; and he appealed to the candour of every contained in the proposed address. There is another matter he said, to which he would here advert. When he had the honor of reporting the address, and after reading it his hon, and learned friend from Terrebonne seemed to express some disapprobation at that part of it which referred to the manner in which our Roman Catholic fellow subjects of Lower Canada had been treated by the Imperial Covernment. Peerage), that 40 per cent of the expenses of management of the Crown Land Department, and as every honourable member had interred from what his hon, and learned friend said that knows these expenses are by no means triffing, was directed to be paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the Clergy Reserves; it was also ascertained that a multitude of agents had been appointed throughout the length and breadth of the land, at an pointed throughout the length and dispose of these Reserves.—

These agents, in many instances it was said, specified in this.

The said herred from what his hon, and learned friend said that the denied that they were indebted to the generosity and confidence in the form of the British government, for the enjoyment of their present and confidence in the form of the British government, for the enjoyment of their present and the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the denied that they were indebted to the generosity and confidence in the form Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a marging that the denied that they were indebted to the generosity and confidence in the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's, arrival in Montreal, he cause of his absence, erious indisposition. We were aware that from property through third persons, an expensive placed upon it by themselves; when all these circumstances came to the knowledge of those whose duty it is to watch over

the spiritual as well as the temporal interests of the Church, they had but one course to pursue, and that was to take immedate steps to prevent a continuance of such downright extra-vagance, and to devise some plan by which a more economical management of the property would be observed. They viewed the course pursued in reference to those lands with alarm, inasbecome reserves to satisfy the demands of greedy speculators and to maintain and support a regiment of needy agents. The course adopted then at once was to petition this House to adopt entitled to any share in the proceeds of these lands. A petition of this nature was brought in by him, he said, from the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto at the last session, and it was rted by petitions from upwards of 10,000 Churchmen in da. These petitions were referred to a Select Committee. which he was Chairman, and a report was made favourable to the prayer of the petitioners for the reasons set forth therein. It is true, he said, there were petitions from other denominations of Christians, praying that the Church of England might not have the management of its own property; but the object and aim of those petitioners it was by a present difficult. and aim of those petitioners it was by no means difficult to penetrate, and it was also evident that their objections were based upon a statement of facts which did not exist. These petitions were also referred to another Select Committee, who of course, made a report unfavourable to the views entertained by the members of the Church of England. And here the Solicitor General said he would observe, that the course adopted by those who had charge of those petitions was unparliamentary and unheard of in the annals of legislation. He said, he was surprised at his honourable and learned friend from the North Riding of York, who was such a stickler for parliamentary usage—he little thought he would have sanctioned such a de-viation from principle. Can there be a precedent produced, he asked, where petitions on the same subject were referred at the same time to separate Committees? But so it was, and so it has been again this session; and when he found that the irregularity had again occurred this Session, he (the Solicitor eral) moved to rescind the orders appointing the two Committees and to refer the whole subject matter to one, to be named by the house; but he said he was over-ruled by a majority without any reasons being assigned. It was, perhaps, intended to be an indication of their opinion upon the main question, but it was nech to be regretted that so dangerous a precedent had been established under any circumstances whatever. Since however, he said, the reports had been made, one favourably and the other unfavourably to the prayer of the petitions. of the Church Societies, he did not a far as he was concerned, report, for it is to be assumed that the beauty has a summed that the beauty has beauty has a summed that the beauty has been a summed to be a summe report, why the prayer of the petitions should not be favourably entertained, are the grounds of objection, and the only grounds of objection. In this view of the case, then, he said, he would

take up the objections seriatine, and prove to the house that there was not the slightest reason for a single one of them.— Before however proceeding with them, he said, he felt it necessary to take some notice of the fourth paragraph in the report, where the Committee express regret that the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto should have adopted the course of again agitating the question. If by this the Committee mean to assert that the Church of England desire to agitate the Clergy Reserve question again, he begged distinctly to state that the assertion was not founded in fact. The members of the Church of England do not desire agitation of this sort nor of any other kind, nor would they be instrumental in Suggesting any measure that would even have a tendency to produce it. For his part, he said, if he could conceive that the measure now before the house would have the effect of re-opening the Clarge P. ing the Clergy Reserve question, he would abandon it without a moment's hesitation. It is easy to assert that such will be the consequence, and it may be very convenient for the opponents of the present measure to lead hon, members to believe that such will be the case, and thereby deter them from doing an act of common justice. The proposition before the house cannot by possibility involve any such consequences. The Church now lays no exclusive claims to these Reserves—she does not ask for that to which any one can deny she is entitled she simply claims the management of that portion which the law has assigned to her, and she feels, as every individual would feel, that she has a legal and equitable right to control her own property—to manage it, as any prudent person would desire to do, with economy, and she utterly denies that there is either

information were applied to Upper Canada, and if it were considered that the country constantly increased in population, he thought hon. gentlemen would not be prepared to consider that the Church of England's history, whether past or present, justified the conclusion that she would be indifferent to the religious instruction of those committed to her charge.

Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood said, that the subject which he was about to submit to the house, and upon which he invited dered by honourable members uninfluenced by any sectarian or political feeling whatever. If its consideration be entered upon ment, and vested in Ecclesiastical Corporations, responsible to no one, and which would dispose of them to their own advantage, and without reference to the general good."-Now these objections he said were entirely met by the sugges-tions contained in the address before the house. It is recom-mended in this address that the portion of the lands belonging which conferred a Representative form of Government upon the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a certain portion of the Church of England shall be placed under the control, public lands in each Province was set apart for the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy. Under the provisions of this Act, he said, the Church of England claimed that her cler-

tween England and Scotland. Cover with that defining a distribution commenced, and an extent of excitement and discontent followed that ultimately led to consequences which all good men had reason to deplore. This state of things but for the advantage of those who don't own it. A strange all good men had reason to deplore. This state of things existed for some years, when it was succeeded by one even worse—for then, instead of the struggle being between the two Established Churches, all denominations of Protestant Christians entered the list as competitors for a share in the prize, claiming equal privileges with the other two Churches, or that the endowment should be diverted from religion altogether, and devoted to education or to the public improvements of the Province. Successive attempts were fruitlessly made in successive Parliaments in Upper Canada for many years to bring the question to a settlement, and it was not till the arrival of Mr. Thompson to assume the Government in Upper Canada in 1840, that the legislature could agree upon any distinct proposition. In the session of that year, he said, he had the honour of holding a seat in the Assembly of Upper Canada, and to allay discontent—to remove such a fearful subject of discord—he lent his feeble endeavours to aid the Government in carrying through the Assembly a bill which had that object in view.—

The attempt made on this occasion was successful.

Both for the advantage of those who don't own it. A strange doctrine! The next complaint was that if the Church Societies obtain their portion of the lands they will cand and thereby retard the settlement and improvement of the Province—and instead of selling, would lease them which "would have a tendency to substitute an inferior order of tenantry for an independent body of yeomen." The address, he Parliament, in any legislation that may take place, to restrain the societies from leasing the lands, and to sell when and at what time they may choose, but with the societies from leasing the lands, and to sell when and at what time they may choose, but with the societies obtain their portion of the lands they will lease them and instead of selling, would lease them which "would have a tendency to substitute an inferior order of the Province—and instead of selling, would lease them and and th

principles of public right, the conqueror only acquires the sovereign you find the friends of order and British supremacy. His health, however, was so obviously on the decline that, having assisted in the passing of the most important measures of the session, to seize upon property belonging to individuals, the Church Charitable Institutions or public bodies, in any case in which the preceeding Sovereign would not have been able to do sobut he may and can do so, and therefore care is usually taken to stipulate that these rights should be retained. Such its se agents, in man, means, and bought the lands at a value quest of Canada in 1759; and it was also true that, upon to stipulate that these rights should be retained. Such, it is true, was done both at the capitulation of Quebec and Montreal much as it was evident, unless immediately checked, the noble and munificent intentions of the Imperial Government, in appropriating these lands to the support of religion, would be completely frustrated, and, instead of their having Reserves for the maintenance and support of religion, they would in fact the maintenance and support of religion, they would in fact they over to the generosity and confidence of the British Government. ernment, the security with which they enjoy these endowments

This, he said, was inserted in the address, not with a view of being construed offensively, but merely to prove that the Church an Address to her Majesty, praying her to recommend to Parof England is not calling for any greater advantages, nor even
liament such an alteration in the Imperial Act as would enable
the Church, through its Incorporated Society, to manage and control its proportion of the property, and they also prayed that and enjoying her own property in the same manner, and to the the same privilege should be extended to other denominations and extent, as they do. He said he was afraid he had already occupied the time and attention of the house too long, but the question was of great importance, as affecting the Church of which he was a member, and he felt it his duty to lay the case which he was a memoer, and he left if his duty to buy the case fully before the country. He had endeavoured to do so as temperately as he could. He had avoided the use of any language which might create angry discussion. He said, he had established that the Church of England had asked for nothing that could interfere with the rights of others. But she asked, as a measure of common justice, that the Church may be authorized to manage and control her own property and nothing else; and that if her request was acceded to, that she was willing to be compelled to sell it within a given period, and under such rules and conditions as the Government may impose for the protection of occupants and intending purchasers. He said, he believed that he had fully answered all the objections which had been urged against the adoption of the address, and that if the was now about to make was negatived, it could only be on the ground of prejudice against the Church of England, which might, perhaps, answer the views of certain hon, mem-bers, and obtain for them a temporary popularity among certain classes of persons; but he would assure them that it would only and will, in the end, meet the disapprobation of every intelli-gent man, be his religion or politics what they may. He said he had endeavoured (though feebly, he would admit,) to discharge his duty to those who had entrusted him with their petitions; and he would now move, seconded by the honourable Mr. Robinson, that the Address to her Most Gracious Majesty, reported by the Select Committee, to whom was referred the petitions of the Church Societies of the Diocese of Toronto and

Quebec, upon the subject of the Clergy Reserves, be adopted.

Mr. Robinson would not have risen now had not the hon.

member opposite (Mr. Price) concluded his remarks by adopting as his own sentiments, those of a Report which prayed that no change might be made in the present system. He regretted that on a question of such importance to the country, some hon, members on his side of the house capable of doing is General in his attempt to obtain justice for men to whom most of them were indebted for their seats in this house-more than 8000 members of the Church of England had prayed that more care should be taken in the management of a provision which so much interested them;—all these men who had votes, had to a man, he felt warranted in saying, given their support to

the gentlemen occupying those seats (pointing to the Govern-ment benches,) and he did hope those gentlemen would yet come forward in support of the address before the house. He regretted that the question had come forward before the report f the Commissioner on the Crown Land Department was printed and in the hands of members—because that would have shown on the authority of respectable gentlemen—one of whom had a seat in this house, (the Commissioner of Crown Lands,) that the sale of the Clergy Reserves was conducted in a most wasteful and extravagant manner. Mr. R. here read passages from the Report showing that the expense of sale had up to 1841 exceeded 10 per cent., and from 1841 to the pre-

sent time 25 per cent. The Report also admitted that the persons chosen to value the Clergy Reserves were paid in Upper Canada £6000, and were in some cases incompetent, and the lands much undervalued. The loss by defalcations of District Agents was now known to amount to between £3000 and all from the Clergy fund,—but the full amount might not be ascertained for years to come, as receipts signed by defaulting seguits were constantly coving in the flow. District Agents was now known to amount to between £3000 and £4000, and all from the Clergy fund,—but the full amount by defaulting agents were constantly coming in and adding to the amount. The Agent in Toronto (Mr. Baines) received, e was informed, 10 per cent. on all rents collected by him om occupants of Clergy Reserves last year, and received from occupants of Clergy Reserves last year, and received £1000 for his services, when at the time of taking the office he would have been well satisfied with £400 a-year. He (Mr. R.) did not think the Clergy fund should bear the loss of this commediately the melancholy news was made known; and we learn that a Garrison Order has been issued directing that the flag appeals Government house be hoisted half mast, and that reason or propriety in standing quietly by and seeing her property squandered away in the manner in which it has been under the system established by Lord Sydenham. He would now proceed, he said, to answer the objections which had been urged to the adoption of this address. In the first place, it is asserted in the report that it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to make a satisfactory division. Why there should be any greater difficulty in dividing these lands, than in making partition of real estate held by individuals in joint tenures, he

home amongst their Constituents consider how the large ortion still undisposed of might be best appropriated to their enefit—but this was not the object of those who agitated the question—they had succeeded in depriving the Church of England of the Reserves and were satisfied. That was their Engand of the Reserves and were satisfied. That was then main object, as fully appeared by the little concern they took, in preserving and appropriating the portion still on hand. The hon, member for Leeds said much about the hardy yeo-The hon, member for Leeds said much about the hardy year manry of the country residing on Clergy Lots with rights of purchase guaranteed to them by the Government. He Mr. R. respected the yeomanry of the country and their rights quite as much as that or any other hon member, and if he found that as much as that or any other hon member, and if he found that is much as that or any other hon member, and if he round that it is said, prings a declaration of the compliance with this address any measures were adopted to not seen the document.

The following detailed account of the affair in which Capt. them. He asked no more for the Church of England than he would concede to all other churches—but he did claim the same protection for her property that others enjoyed in this same protection for her property that others enjoyed in this

and all other countries.

As to the common objection that the Clergy Reserves re-As to the common objection that the Clergy Reserves re-tarded the settlement of the country, he denied that they did so to the extent of lands owned by private individuals, which were often in large blocks, while the Clergy Reserve lands were in detached lots. If deeds were issued to the Church of their portion of their reserves in any Township he had no objection to their being taxed as all other lands were, and this would—instead of retarding—advance the settlement of the

The consideration of Mr. Sherwood's motion of Tuesday last, for concurring in the Address to her Majesty respecting the Reserves, was resumed.

Mr. Gowan moved that the main motion be amended by expunging all after "that," and inserting the following:—" a humble address be presented to his Excellency, representing the great expense and delays which have hitherto occurred in the sale and management of the Clergy Reserve Lanus, and expressing the anxious desire of the House that the said lands should be disposed of to such settlers as desire to become the purchasers thereof, at their fair and reasonable value, and at rest of the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured to the said lands and Lieut. Kane, miraculously escaped together with the purchasers thereof, at their fair and reasonable value, and at the sale and management of the Clergy Reserve Lands, and the least possible delay compatible with the equitable rights of the occupants and the interest of the trust; and that in such sale and management the lowest possible expense should be Which was carried.

YEAS .- Messrs. Baldwin, Boutillier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Cummings, Daly, Desaunier, DeWitt, Drummond, Gowan, Guillett, Hall, Jessup, Lafontaine, Laterriere, Leslie, Macdonald (Glengary), Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonell (Stormont), McCounell, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Papineau, Petrie, Price, Seymour, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Smith (Wentworth), Stewart (Bytown), Tache, aschereau, Viger, Williams-37.

NAYS .- Boulton, Cayley, DeBleury, Duggan, Draper, Ermatinger, Foster, Macdonell (Dundas), Moffatt, Monro, Robinson, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Watts-14. Mr. SHERWOOD moved that the address just adopted be amended by adding not "exceeding 6 per cent on the amount of sales or rents." Which was negatived; Yeas 19, Nays 31.

YEAS.—Boulton, Cayley, Cummings, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Jessup, Macdonald (Glengary), Macdonald (Kingston), McConnell, Moffatt, Mouro, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood (Brockville), Sherwood (Toronto), Smith (Wentworth), Watts-19.

NAYS .- Baldwin, Boutillier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chanveau, Christie, Daly, DeBleury, Desaunier, De Witt, Draper, Drummond, Guiller, Hall, Lafontaine, Laterriere, Leslie, Macdonell (Stormont), Methot, Morin, Nelson, Papineau, Petrie, Price, Smith (Frontenac), Smith (Missisquoi), Stewart (Bytown), Tache, Taschereau, Viger, Williams—31.

Sir Allan Mac NaB took the Chair of the House of Assembly yesterday, as Speaker, but, we are sorry to add, being attacked by a sudden illness (it is hoped only of a temporary nature), the House adjourned at an early hour.—Montreal Ga-

Mr. RIDDELL, our county member, has safely arrived at his bis post in the Legislative Assembly, but we regret yet more the cause of his absence, serious indisposition. We were aware that from Mr. R's. arrival in Montreal, he was so severe a martyr to rheumatism in the forchead, as to injure his sight and the contribute to defend robbers and usurpation, which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the name of the civilized natio tyr to rheumatism in the forchead, as to injure his sight, and prevent his attendance in Parliament. Under due care he was enabled to resume his seat, and from that hour has not been that it will protect it equally with the English.

accepted the office of Registrar of his County and District; and will consequently resign his seat. This will cause a new Elec-tion, in which Mr. Stevenson, a Conservative who opposed Mr. Roblin at the last election, will probably be the successful can-

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE, -It affords us unqualified satisfaction to learn that the vacancy in this institution, caused by the decease of Mr. Cosens, has been filled up by the appoint ment of Mr. Walter Stennett, (son of Mr. Wm. Stennett of this city,) to the mastership of the Preparatory School, and resident master of the College Boarding House. We heartily congratulate as well the community at large as the College au-thorities upon this judicious selection; for we feel assured, from our long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Stennett's acquirements as a scholar, and his character as a gentleman, that he will discharge the onerous duties now intrusted to him with credit to himself and advantage to the College. Sound elementary instruction in the juvenile department is of vital con Quenee to the welfare of education; for neither can the College turn out sound scholars, nor the University boast of its highly educated graduates, unless the foundations of knowledge have been truly laid from the very commencement-"As the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

We consider Mr. Stennett peculiarly well qualified to super-intend the preparatory studies of U. C. College. He received his own education, and carned many a proud distinction, within its walls, and has, consequently, an affectionate interest in all that walls, and has, consequently. Since then he has taken his degree with honours at King's College, and accordingly brings to his new vocation all the freshness of University attainments combined with practical experience of the College system.

A better selection could hardly have been made, and Mr.

unett has our best wishes for his success in the business of ife upon which he is about to enter .- Toronto Herald.

BREACH IN THE WELLAND CANAL. The Niagara Chron icle of Friday last, brings word that on the previous Sunday morning, from a sudden rise of the water, owing to the heavy ain that fell the night before, a break took place in the Welland Canal in the neighbourhood of Port Robinson, which, we regret to say, it was thought would stop the navigation for two or three days. It was considered necessary for the safety of the Canal, to throw a dam across it in the vicinity of the break, the Canal, to throw a dam across it in the vicinity of the break, but the assistant Engineer in charge, Mr. Pritchard, could not get workmen to turn out for the purpose. In this emergency he applied to Capt. MacDonald, commanding the coloured Company, who sent him a part of his men, and a little after midnight they succeeded in finishing the dam. Next day labourers were procured from the different Contractors along the line, with the result the processing the large of the and the repair of the breach was proceeding rapidly with, when our informant left. The public may rest assured that no time will be lost in the matter under the energetic management of the Chief Engineer. Mr Power — Toronto Heruld.

About 700 emigrants came up from Quebec on Saturday morphism.

From the Ottawa we learn that the late rains have brought out an immense amount of timber previously aground. Near the High Pall of the Nation 500,000 feet have been thus sent orward to market. A glut is expected in the market, and consequently low prices .- Montreal Courier.

It is our painful duty this day to record the death of Lieut E. W. Harvey, son and late aid-de-camp to His Excellency, Major-General Sir John Harvey. The deceased had been in ill-health for some time, and took passage from here last autumn, in the Hyacinth, for Bermuda, vià Halifax. The Hyacinth then proceeded to Barbadoes—thence to Jamaica; and it was while she was entering the harbour of Port Royal that the melwelocky event occurred. We understand that in the flower of his youth) most deeply deplore; and it will in some measure, mixigate the painful affliction of his parents and friends to know, that he received every kindness and the most

skilful treatment it was possible to bestow.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following as a conse-

Commercial Effects.—The accounts from New Orleans and Mobile are very bad. The produce of the West and South is coming down in one great and endless avalanche, but the circulation of business is stopped. The rates of freight have advanced materially; merchants are unwilling to take the hazards of making shipments; the Northern merchants are allocated to advance on the control 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 undermentation of the control of Government "for public worship and religious instruction in Canada"—yet, to this day, he believed no application had been made to the Government for applying any portion of the remaining half to the purposes intended. If so anxious on this subject, why did not the made to the graph of the purposes intended. If so anxious on this subject, why did not the made to the graph of the made to the graph of the made to the Government for applying any portion of the remaining half to the purposes intended. If so anxious on this maining hair to the purposes intended. If so anxious on this subject, why did not the member for Leeds, and others, when at home amongst their Constituents consider how the large damage must be the consequen (Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer.)

Washington, Tuesday night, May 19th. The Union of last night says, there were no despatche

camp-were correct. He remains a prisoner in the Mexican camp:-

SURPRISE AND SURRENDER OF CAPT. THORNTON'S COM-MAND. On the evening of the 23rd ult., Gen. Taylor's spies brought intelligence that about 2,500 Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande to the Texas side above the American Fort, and that about 1500 had crossed below. Gen. Taylor immediately despatched a squadron of dragoons to each place of

crossing, for the purpose of ascertaining their position.

The squadron ordered below was in command of Capt. Ker, the one above was commanded by Capt. Thornton, and composed of Capt. Hardee, Lieutenants Kane and Mason with 61 posed of Capt. Hardee, Licutenants Kane and Mason with or privates and non-commissioned officers. Capt. Ker, on arriving at the point where it was supposed they had crossed, found that the report was false, that they had not crossed there but had all crossed above, which was afterwards proved by Capt. T.'s command being surprised, in which Lieut. George Mason

with 9 men, were killed, and 2 wounded. tured and are now prisoners of war in Mexico.

The enemy treats them remarkably well. RUMOURED DESTRUCTION OF MATAMORAS. -- If the following paragraph from the News is founded upon authentic intelligence, (and from all accounts the statement appears to be true), the report of "Matamoras destroyed and 700 Mexicans killed" turos out to be somewhat fictitious. General Taylor has effected a junction with Point Isabel:-"The only gagement' which the American 'army of occupation' has had with the Mexicans was one of canuonade, from a few guns upwards of a mile distant, the waters of the Rio Grande separating the antagonist gunners. The Mexican shot killed one American: that is well known; whether the Yankee shot killed even one Mexican is not known. Furthermore, it is now ascertained that the Mexicans are not in force on this side of the Rio Grande, and that the Americans who have been taken prisoners must have fallen into the hands of some independent parties of Mexicans."

AMPUDIA'S PROCLAMATION .- The following is the proc lamation of Ampudia, Mexican General, which has been distributed through the Mexican camp;

The Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor. Know Ye: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarous aggression against the magnanimous Mexican nation; that the government which exists under "the flag of the stars" is unworthy the name of Christian. Recollect that you were born in Creat Britain; that the American government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs. President Polk boldly manifests a desire to take possession of Oregon, as he has already done of Texas. Now, then come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until you arrive in the beautiful city of Mexico.

the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held in Bytown, (D. V.) on the 17th and 18th of June.

I remain, your faithful brother,
Hy. PATTON, Secretary E. D. C. A. Rectory, Cornwall, May 18, 1846.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BY MESSRS. A. & S. NORDHEIMER. Music Sellers and Publishers, King Street, Toron "Blessed be the Man." (Ps . LM xil. v. 1, 2, & 3,)

A VERSE ANTHEM. COMPOSED BY THE REV. DR. M'CAUL, With Symphonics and Accompaniment for the Orga BY J. P. CLARKE.

Unper Canada College. THE FOURTH QUARTER will commence on THURSD, June 4th, 1846. J. P. DE LA HAY,

U. C. College, May 15, 1846. TO BUILDERS.

PLANS and specifications for a Church to be erected Gore's Landing, Rice Lake, will be ready for inspec tion at Harris's Inn, on Monday the 8th June, and tenders the same will be received on or before Monday 15th June, 184 It is the intention of the Committee to build the walls of Co or Mud brick.

GEORGE LEY, Secretary. Rice Lake, May 25th

TO BE LET. LARGE and commodious Brick Dwelling-Hous in the Town of Cobourg, in an eligible situation, con nanding a most delightful view, with an excellent Garde se, Stables, Outhouses, &c. &c., attached. Particulars may be known on application to
D. E. BOULTON, Esq.

PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREN The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishup of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. proportions, English and Irish. All were well clothed and healthy looking. The English settlers were principally from fers of employment here were, we believe, in all cases rejected.

The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerou of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally profess of employment here were, we believe, in all cases rejected.

From the size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerou of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally profess of employment here were, we believe, in all cases rejected. desirons of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs, .....£1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received

September 10th, 1845. Victoria College.

THE Summer Session of Victoria College, consisting of sixteen weeks, will commence the Third Thursday n June, and close on the Second Wednesday in October, suc ceeded by a vacation of three weeks. A. MACNAB, Principal.

Victoria College, Cobourg, 12th May, 1846. Governess Wanted. ANTED immediately, a Governess, as Assistant to a Lady who has undertaken the tuition of a few Papils in addition to her family. A good knowledge of Music

and FRENCH, are indispensable.

A member of the Church of England will be preferred. munications (post-paid) to be addressed to C. C., care

RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Education, wants a situation in a respectively where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper.

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-son who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS!

THOMAS BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 9, Wellington Buildings, (SUCCESSOR TO T. J. PRESTON,)

best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres, French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer

Clothing, in qualities which cannot be surpassed.

The want of an Establishment where Gentlemen can at all times depend upon being supplied with a first-rate article, in Scarfs, Stocks, Gloves, Suspenders, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., has induced the Subscriber to be particular in his selection of Goods for that branch of his business. The Tailoring Department will continue to be conducted on those principles which are calculated to give satisfaction to a

-Clergymen and Barrister's Gowns, &c. &c., made in

#### SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his cust and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

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 style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices. Cobourg, March 9, 1846.

MATS! MATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases CHRISTY'S best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomers 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 V ESTINGS; Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article necessary for Gentlemen's war of the best coullities and recognish sary for Gentlemen's wear, of the best qualities, and reasonable

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

LANDS FOR SALE. ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres " 15, 7th " " W. half 10, 4th " W. half 7. 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 "
W. half 7, 3rd " Tosorontio, 100 "
E. half 14, W. half 22, 5th Con. . . . do. 200 " 

Western District E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 . 25, 8th Con.....

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

terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846. CAMPBELL.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.;

	to the same	the late Jos	
	District.	Township.	Lot. Con. Acres.
	Wellington	Amaranth	15 6 200
i	= Johnstown.	Bastard	8 8 900
	Western	Brooke	Broken lot 27, and
	STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE	Wild Street Bill B	E. part of broken } 6 200
	Do.		lot 26
	Do.	do.	E. half 11 10 100
to	De.		19 11 200
		46.	W. 1 17, W. 1 27 12 200
	Newcastle	is Carturishs	19 13 200 Broken lots 18 & 19 10 200 N. half 22 half 23 2
	Midland	Camdon F	Broken lots 18 & 19 10 200 N. half 22, half 23 3 200
	Do.	do	D - b - a lete 20 0 10
	Do.	do.	Broken lots 39 & 40 6 200
	Niagara	Cayuga	5 and 6 North side 2 200
			5 and 6, North side \ Talbot Road, South \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
	Dilliene ** **	Collingwood	25 5 200
n			
**	Eastern	Cornwall	
-	4   Newcastle	Cramahe	
5	A CRECIII		E. half 14 7 100
	Simcoe	Essa	20 9 000
	Midiand	Fredericksburgh	E. half 19 4 100 3
Y	Do.	do. Georgina	Part N. balf 2 20 50
ı	Gore	Glanford	13 3 200
	Do.	do do	10 & 11 8
	Do.	Hamilto di ci ci	Broken lots 10 & 11 9} 400
	1 200 2 2	(Town )	5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2
4	Do.	do.	14 & 15, " 16 7
_	Do.		11 " " 17
	D6.		3 & 4, " 17 dolla
	Newcastle	. Hamilton	W. half lot 2 6 100
tt	Do.	Haidimand	19 7 900
3-	Victoria	. Lungerlord	§ 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34 1 950
or		do	6, 8, 23 28 feont \( \frac{1}{2} \) 33 \\ \} \\ \bar{2} \\ \dots \
5.	DI THE THE RESERVE		feont \( \frac{1}{2} \) 33 \( \frac{2}{33} \)
	The	do.	12, 17, 18 & 34 3 800
b	Do.	do. do.	18 & W. 1 19 4 300
	Do.	do.	15, & E. 1 25 5 300
	Do.	do.	N. half 30 . 7 100
3	Do.	do.	N. half 30 . 7 100   S. half 28 8 100
_	Do.	do	27 9 200
	Do.	Huntingdon	W. half 19 4 100
	Do.		10 5 200
,	Do.	do.	8 6 200
-	Do.	do.	9 8 200
,		do	13, W. half 14 9 300
,	Do.	do.	7 10 200
	Midland	Kingston	12 13 200
	Do.	do.	Part 24, (in lots) 1 16
	Do.	do.	Part 15 3 16
3	Do.	do,	41 5, E. A. 200
-	Do.	do	1 6 200
	Tahnetotten	Tood .	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
V	Midland	Loughbons	20 0 04
,	THE COLUMN THE SA SA		E. half 17 12 100
	Newcastle		E. half 17 12 100 N. E. ½ 32 1 50
	Do.	do.	32 & 34 2 200
ø	Do.		47. W. half 12 16 3 400
	Do,		
	Johnstown	North Crosby	13 6 200
1	Gore	Masagaweya	
	Do.	Notawassaga	8 . 7 . 200
ı	Prince Edward	Pietes T'P	N. half 7 2 100
		Pittsburgh	on Portland St.
	DO.	Portland	South half 14 3 100
9	Western	Plympton	
	Do	do.	22 ·· 3 ·· 200 13 ·· 4 ·· 200
	110.	do.	23 8 200
1	Do.	do	23 13 200
1		Rawdon	337 1 10 1
	Victoria	nawdon	W. half 14 5 100   I
1	Do.	do	6 & 20 11 400
-	Do. Do.	do 9	6 & 20 11 400
	Do. Do. Do.	do 9,	6 & 20 11 400 11, 12, 13 & 14 12 1000 15 & 19 13 400
	Do. Do. Do.	do 9, do	11, 12, 13 & 14 12 1000 15 & 19 13 400 11, 18 & 19 14 600
	Do. Do. Do.	do 9, do. do. Richmond	6 & 20 11 400 11, 12, 13 & 14 12 1000 15 & 19 13 400 11, 18 & 19 14 600 5, & 4 18 6 350
	Do. Do. Do. Midland	do 9, do 9, do do	11, 12, 13 & 14 12 1000 15 & 19 13 400 11, 18 & 19 14 600 5, & \frac{3}{4} 18 \frac{6}{6} 350 20 . 8 200
	Do. Do. Do. Midland Do.	do 9, do 9, do do	6 & 20 11 400 11, 12, 13 & 14 12 1000 15 & 19 13 400 11, 18 & 19 14 600 5, & 4 18 6 350

E. half 35

MASONIC ARMS INN.

JOHN T. SMITH. Esq.; H. Rowsell, Esq. 455-tf Toronto, March 19th, 1846. 455-13 ANTIPAS received.

St. JOHN'S LODGE

free and Accepted Masons.

THE Brethren of St. John's Lodge of Free and Accepted. Masons, intend celebrating the Festival of St. John the Baptist, at Cobourg, on Wednesday, 24th June next.

The Brethren will form a Frocession, and attend Divine Service, after which there will be a dinner. By order of the W. M.

T. LEE, Secretary Cobourg, May 20th, 1846. Brethren residing at a distance are respectfully re-

WANTED, A MASTER for the Napance Grammar School: Appli-cations, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL, Gsq., Postmäster, Napance:

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

RATEFUL to the Gentry of Canada West, for the distinguished patronage which he continues to receive, begs respectfully to intimate, that he has received, per Great Britain and other vessels. a very superior assortment of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best west of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., of the best possible styles and qualities; and would particularly ask the attention of Gentlemen to his very complete assortment of Patent Cachmeres. French Elastic Cloths, &c., for Summer arket; is particularly adapted for a Dairy far

For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to
D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent. Cobourg, February 26, 1846.

TO LET. THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three

WHOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted ap in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business; with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be lead; the House and Store let sengrately or together. let separately or together.

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

Cobourg, January, 1846.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

TORONTO, NIAGARA, QUEENSTON & LEWISTON,



The Royal Mail Steamers

CITY OF TORONTO, PRINCESS ROYAL,

AND SOVEREIGN, WILL, on their arrival from Kingston, leave Toronto, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston, every afternoon, Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock.

REFURNING—Will leave Lewiston every morning, at 7 S'clock, for Queenston and Niagara; and will leave Niagara at 3 o'clock, for Toronto and Kingston.

Toronto, 4th May, 1846. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave Toronto for Port Hope, Corourg and

Kingston, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock; noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton; commencing on Monday the 13th instant. FARE: From Hamilton to Kingston-Cabin ...... From Toronto to Kingston-Cabin ..... From Toronto to Cobourg-Cabin..... Deck ..... From Cobourg to Kingston-Cabin .....

Deck ...... RETURNING. The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex-cepted), at 7 o'clock, F. M. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

Lewiston THE STEAMER ADMIRAL. CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

Toronto, Niagara. Queenston, and

AS resumed her trips between Toronto and the above AS resumed her trips hereven to get and as excepted) at S o'clock, for Niagara, Queenston, and Lewiston; and The above Lands will be sold at inoderate prices, and on Lewiston, on her return, on the arrival of the Cars from Buffeld. Toronto, May 7, 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 inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings t Nine o'elock.
The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourge

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports weather permitting) every morning (Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday, excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT, Montreal, 10th March, 1846: NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture; published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by the Government to be disposed of by sale,
All Newspapers in Upper Canada will insert the above once a
month, until the 1st March, 1848.

JUST PUBLISHED. By the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, AND FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, KING STREET, TORONTO,

And also by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto; and Messrs. Gravely & Jackson; and Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, King Street, Cobourg, A FAMILY LITURGY:

Designed for the use of members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto. Compiled and published with the sanction of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. Each. Per Doz. To Subscribers,

Half Cloth ..... 0s. 10d. ..... 8s. 0d. ..... 7s. 0d.

Full Cloth ..... 1 0 ..... 10 0 ..... 8 9

Half Bound ..... 1 8 ..... 12 0 ..... 10 6 BIRTH.

On Monday, 25th inst., the lady of F. W. Barron, Esquire, Principal U. C. College, of a daughter. MARRIED. At Sydenham, on Thursday the 21st inst., by the Rev. R. J.

Macgeorge, of Streetsville, Mr. Robt. Whitehead, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. John James, all of Sydenham. At Prospect Hill, Cathcart, Scotland, on the 21st April, by the Rev. George Almond, Incumbent of St. Mary's Glasgow, the Rev. James Stewart, Tyrconnel, Canada West, to Catherine eldest daughter of John Walker, Esq., of Prospect Hill. DIED.

At his residence, Yonge Street, Mr. Thomas Nightingale, aged 32 years, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

At Sandwich, on the 11th inst., Alexander Duff, Esq., Bar-200 rister-at-Law, aged 28 years.

In Mercara, East Indies, on the 10th of March, aged 23, Mary Lucy, wife of Robert Deane Parker, Esq., of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, Madras Presidency. The deceased lady was a daughter of the Rev. Thos. Bartlett, of Kingstone, near Cauterbury, England, and sister to the Rev.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 28 i THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where avery attention will be paid to the comfort of those who 22) add, subs. and rem.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; D. B. Stern and rem.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; D. B. Stern and rem.; Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; D. B. Stern and rem.; Rev. T. Champlet, and rem.; R venson, Esq., add. snb.; Rev. James Stewart; T. Champion,

#### Original Poetry.

### Carmina Liturgica:

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

On Zion pour Thine "oil of joy,"
And "make her face to shine." d

With "LOVE," and "JOY," and holy "PEACE" Her inmost heart inspire; e Great Spirit! grant THE CHUROH all grace! Baptize her sons with fire! f

Good Lord; may all her children keep Their garments g pure and bright,
That, evermore, they—"worthy" deem'd,
May walk with Christ " IN WHITE." h

Forbid it, HEAV'N! that souls baptized Should "quench" the sacred Flame; i
Forbid! that "saints" should harbour Sin, And bring the Cross to shame.

This Day, God's Ancient Law was given ; j This Day, the New we greet; And hail Thy heav'nly Pentecost, Thou BLESSED PARACLETE! k

O, HOLY GHOST! the Law of love "In fleshly tables" write!— Oh; trace the Law-of-Christ within, In lines of living Light!

\* Whit-Sunday or White Sunday, Dominica in albis, was so named from the white garments worn by the baptized, in the Primitive Church. From the Christian Passover to the Christian Pentecost, was naprisay most frequently administered during the year; especially ras the latter season considered peculiarly appropriate, as being com-

See the Veni Creator Spiritus, in "the Ordering of Priests." Nicene Creed. "The Lord and Giver of Life." The Gospel (John Xiv. 16, 18).
The Collect, and Proper Psalm (civ. 15), and Ecc. vili. 1. For the Epistle (Acts ii. 3, 4), and Matt. iii. 12.

iev. xvi. 15.
iev. lit. 4. Many have supposed that our Saviour made allusion here to those significant white robes, whereby the baptized were admonished to give themselves to pureness of living and to innocency of life.

il Thess. v. 19.

J From the 14th day of the first month (the day of the Passover, to the 3rd day of the third month, (the day of the giving of THE LAW.) are 50 days, from which came the name Pentecost; so from the Offering up of the true Passover (at Easter,) to the Descent of the Holy Ghost, as at this time, are fifty days.

"The two Testaments, Old and New," says Saint Augustin, "faithfully agreeing, evince the sacred truth of God."

\*\*The Gospel (John xiv. 16).

\*\*Ithe Gospel (John xiv. 16).

LII .- MONDAY IN WHITSUN-WEEK. L. M. The same Collect.

On Thee, O God, the Gentiles call; They crowd around Thy Mercy-Seat: On bended knee the Nations fall; Behold them, Lord, before Thy feet! 11. 6

Made fellow-heirs with Judah's Race,

They now, in grateful Anthems, laud THE LOVE that made them heirs of grace, And still doth keep them "sons of God." Made heirs, - "joint-heirs with Christ," Thy Son, c

The Children, born from beav'n above, Are safely kept, through Grace ALONE! O Father; make them know THY LOVE! d THE GRACIOUS LOVE, that made them Thine,

On all that ask Thy Help, in pray'r! v.f

Pour down, O Lord, Thy Spinir's Light; and all His Joy on Zion shed! His Beams shall guide our Steps aright, His Comfort cheer the path we tread.

Through Jesu Christ—the good, and true,— Through CHRIST, (the "Lord of all,")g we pray: Great God! our "inward man" renew!

And keep us Thine from day to day! A

a For the Epistle (Acts x. 45).
b The same (46th and 47th verses). Gal. lil. 26, 27, 28, 29. Also Ephes. ii., from 11 to 18.
c Rom. viii. 17.
d The Gospel (John iii. 16, 17),
c Luke Xi. 13,
f The Collect.
g For the Epistle (Acts x. 36),
h 2 Cor. iv. 16.

LIII .- TUESDAY IN WHITSUN-WEEK. D. S. M., OR S. M. The same Collect. O God, send down Thy Light! The Gospel widely spread! a Within our hearts, O Holy Ghost. Thy joy and comfort shed! &

now renew our Vows
In Jesu's holy Name; Each wise resolve, c dear Lord, confirm!

That all may keep the same. Good Shepherd; guard the fold!

Great Pastor; guide "the sheep!" d Thine own sure Hand be o'er the flock, a To bless—to lead—to keep!
Through Thee we "enter in," f And seek THY SPIRIT here; Pour down, O God, the GIFTS of grace! Thy Love, g and "holy fear"! h III.i

The Faith, that wrought by signs;—
The "Gift of Prophesy.;"—
The "Tongues;"—the Skill in "Mysterles;"
All these must "fail," and die: But Love, -Thy Spirit's fruit"More excellent" its way; j For "Charity doth NEVER fail Can never know decay!

i 1 Cor., xiii. 1, 2, 8. j 1 Cor., xii. 31.

# BAPTIZING AND CHRISTENING.\*

"Well, David," said Mary Myers to her husband, all the essentials of the holy Sacramens had been alon his return from work, "the curate has been here ready administered: but there were several good reato-day; and you may believe he will never let us rest sons why we should comply with the Church's order, till we have taken our little Harry to church, and have which if you will listen to me, I will try and state in had him christened."

"We must go, then, you think, said David, "for the sake of peace, and to be free from Mr. Deacon's service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the thought and set form a members of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which, with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which with humble simplements of the Royal Family, and service for the purpose, which will be a service for the purpose of the Royal Family and the Royal Family importunity? I wish I had been at home when he called. I should speedily have opened my mind to him, and let him understand that, having once named the child, there can be no use of any farther ceremony, and that all this fuss about bringing him to church is only profitless trouble."

Deacon; and though they had formerly weighed with me, he answered them so clearly and satisfactorily,

he said.

Mr. Deacon should bring me over to his side. Such knowledged as Christ's faithful soldiers and servants.

sonableness and propriety. D. I am glad you have come to the point at last; D. Mr. Deacon seeems most certainly to have for, though Mr. Deacon's office and responsibilities made an impression on you, Mary; and I must conmay be very good grounds on which to seek our atten- fess there are many things in his statements, of which tion and deference, I should like to hear something I never thought before, and which may tend to alter more substantial before I consent to submit my child, my opinions. who has been already named, to any more useless ce-

ken. "Had naming been all that holy baptism is parents. I hope, therefore, the more you scriously good for," said he, "you might have with reason objected to more useless ceremonies; but when you I can never forget Mr. Deacon's parting observation. that holy sacrament of baptism, which, in ordinary is a humbling and a denying of ourselves.' cases, is required to be performed openly before God's assembled people."

D. Well, and how much more than a name did he

say that baptism conveyed? M. First of all he protested against the use of the expression, "naming," as carrying with it nothing of the importance of the ceremony: he said, we might as well cease to speak of our being "married" in the sacred sense in which we are joined together, and sim-

then he quoted from Scripture, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved" (Mark xvi. 16); "Baptism doth also now save us" (1 Pet. iii. 21); "Repent and be baptized every one of you for the remission of sins" (Acts ii. 38); "Arise and be baptized, and wash away thy sins" (Acts xxii. 16); "Ye are buried with Christ in baptism" (Col. ii. 12); "Know ye not that as many of you as were baptized undo Christ were baptized undo C

the miracles both in the Old and New Testament, in which the means seemed totally inadequate to the end proposed, and yet were subjects of faith to those on whom they were exercised. "The primitive Christians too, and faithful people of all ages," he said, "reverently and humbly received this perpetual miracle which Christ works for his Church, and that God's word should be enough for us, without explanations as to means and methods, which we can never understand."

D. Well, Mary, I am willing to believe all this; and I hope by God's grace, to do so more heartily, perhaps, by and by, than I am yet prepared for; but you have never told me what the curate said was the use of christening. If all these benefits (and certainly they are wonderfully great) were conferred on our child at baptism, which Mr. Deacon administered here, what are the additionals worth having, for which the ceremony of christening is necessary?"

M. Here too, David, the curate discovered a popular error no less common and absurd than that already noticed. "Persons," he said, "call the ceremony of public reception into the Church by a name which can never apply to it; they call it christening. The meaning of the word is evidently the making Christian or the joining to Christ; now, children are so made and so joined by the sacrament of baptisma work which literally means sprinkling. The whole act, therefore, may be properly termed 'christening,' or baptizing'-words which, in two different senses, convey precisely the same thing: children are baptized with reference to the means used—the sprinkling of water for the remission of sins; and children are christened, with reference to the end proposed—their junction to Christ, and membership to his body."

D. What, then, is the proper name by which to designate this ceremony now before us? and why is our obedience to it necessary?

M. Mr. Deacon directed us to speak of it simply as the reception of our infant into the Church-his public reception in the sight of the people, by which they are called to bear testimony of the validity and legality of his baptism. The object of the ceremony, a Proper Preface, "upon Whit-Sunday, and six days after," to the horizontal the Commandor.

by the Collect.

the same.

the same.

the same.

the same.

dient that it be brought into the above the same. that if the minister did himself baptize that child, the congregation may be certified of the true form of baptism by him privately before used;" after which he is o years of discretion."

o years of discretion."

e Gospet (John x. 9).

d. v. 42, and 2nd Even. Lesson. (1 John iv. 6, 7.8, 9, 16, 19.)

ayer in Confirmation, immediately before the laying on of lands.

Christian people." Christian people."

D. But if our child has been admitted into the Church by baptism, I cannot see what more he wants, or can require.

M. Certainly; Mr. Deacon acknowledged that the order in which Mr. Deacon mentioned them .-"We must go, then, you think," said David, "for "1. That the Church had imposed it, and set forth a tinct from it." And here Mr Deacon observed,

David. Indeed; so the curate has been talking so," continued Mr. Deacon, "is it with infants who you over to his side, has he? Come, let us hear what have been by private baptism admitted into the Church; they must be installed, or inducted, as it were, and so M. It need not excite your surprise, David, that received by their fellow-Christians, and publicly ac-

as we, who have no education or learning should at 3. That a profession of faith at baptism, like taking the least listen with some humility and deference to the advice and opinions of those who are better informed, and who may be supposed to know best how to guide and admonish us. Besides, Mr. Deacon said that all he wished for us was the same spirit of obedience by which he himself was influenced; and that Gop, who as at this time didst teach the hearts of Thy faithful peed.

The Collect.

Th The Collect.

God, who as at this time didst teach the hearts of Thy faithful people, by the sending to them the light of Thy Holy Spirit; Grant us by the same Spirit to have a right judgment in all things, and evermore to rejoice in His holy comfort; through the merits of Christ Jesus our Saviour, who liveth and reigneth with Thee, in the unity of the same Spirit, one God, world without end. Amen.

that all he wisned for us was influenced; and that dience by which be himself was influenced; and that this case he was urging no request, enforcing no rule of his own, but simply expounding to us the order of the Church. And truly it did seem to me, that when the curate could submit to believe and execute, there was no hardship in our submitting to believe and the curate could submit to believe and execute, there was no hardship in our submitting to believe and the curate could submit to believe and the curate could submit to believe and execute, there was no hardship in our submitting to believe and the curate could submit to be a great national blessing.

It will be sufficient for them at present to know that a dience by which the them the curate could submit to know that a mit the curate could submit to know that the curate could submit to know that the curate could submit to know the vid, are far from correct, and therefore you have been your hands the privilege which the Church secures to hitherto prevented (as I have till to-day,) from seeing him in the vows by which she binds his sureties, to the necessity of obedience from its own peculiar rea- provide for his due instructions in the principles of the Rev. Christian faith."

M. I am very glad to hear you say so, David; for my own part, I am anxious to take Harry to Church M. The first error which Mr. Deacon pointed out on Sunday next; and Thomas Trueman, with his wife, is contained in the very last words you have now spo- have promised to join my brother Richard as Godcame to me last Sunday, with an assurance that your "Faith and obedience," said he, "are virtues which infant was dangerously ill, I consented, according to carry with them their own reward; the very fact of your request, not only to 'name' (which is merely an our discharging a duty for the simple reason that it accident to the rite,) but to administer to him privately is commanded, will ensure God's blessing, because it

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

RE-OPENING OF WYMESWOLD CHURCH .- The cost of the repairs have amounted to £2,228, and the sum realised is £1,296; leaving a balance of £932 to be cleared off. as well cease to speak of our being "married" in the sacred sense in which we are joined together, and simply call our union "the giving of a ring;" and then he spoke in a serious and impressive manner of the great importance of learning to call things by their proper names, and the danger of habitually doing otherwise.

D. So much for the word "naming," which, I suppose, must now give place to "holy baptism," as the more proper expression; but what more did he say this ceremony included?

M. He used the words of the Church Catechism, which I was ashamed to say I had forgetten. "It included," he said, "a death unto sin and a new birth unto righteousness; for being by nature born in sin, we are by baptism made the children of grace." And then he quoted from Scripture, "He that believeth" the communion office, two levelures for the altar service books, and the strong and earnest voice which had so often warned in the strong and earnest voice which had so often warned is £1,296; leaving a balance of £932 to be cleared off.

This does not at all include the ornamental portions of the strong and earnest voice which had so often warned is £1,296; leaving a balance of £932 to be cleared off.

This does not at all include the ornamental portions of the strong and earnest voice which had so often warned is £1,296; leaving a balance of £932 to be cleared off.

This does not at all include the ornamental portions of the strong and earnest voice which had so often warned is £1,296; leaving a balance of £932 to be cleared off.

This does not at all include the ornamental portions of the strong and awnest voice which had so often warned the strong and awnest voice which had so often warned the strong and awnest voice which had so often warned the strong and awnest voice which had so often warned the strong and awnest voice which had so often warned the strong and awnest voice which had so often warned the strong and awnest voice which had so often warned to the companies of the closured that the words of the Gospel, ceased t

surplices, for a quire, &c.

The church was re-opened on Easter Sunday, when the prayers were said by the Rev. — Piercy, the curate.

The worthy vicar, the Rev. H. Alford, not approving of the modern fashion of making an exhibition of the house of the late Sir James Graham, and indeed, all the sons of the late Sir James Graham, of Netherby, has been connected with this district for upwards of half a century, as many of you as were baptized unto Christ were baptized into his death?" (Rom. vi. 3); "Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God" (John iii. 5); "As many of you as have been baptized into Christ have put on Christ" (Gal. iii. 27.)

D. This mysterious effect of baptism, Mary, has always been to me a matter of much wonder and difficulty; and yet I begin to see that it is not in the least necessary to its truth that I should comprehend it.—These which Mr. Deacon mentioned, and many other passages in holy Scripture, make me fear to disbelieve it, however hard it may be to my understanding.

M. Yes, David; Mr. Deacon forcibly dwelt upon that point; and I wish you had heard him speak of the miracles both in the Old and New Testament, in which the means seemed totally inadequate to the end which had been so grievously neglected and curtailed, were restored and until from pears, church is an addition to great natural beauty of scenery, it embirated in the latest a decent one. If there were no neaventy bursts of choral harmony in answer to the priest's supplications, there was at least a full and hearty response from mearly every person present. The sermon was revered the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Grisdale, who distinct of his text commenced St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the vicar from the third chapter of St. Paul's preached by the death of the rev. gentleman, the charcellorship of Carlisle, th

dred persons.

In the afternoon the vicar again preached, and in the on Monday and Tuesday there were two full services—the preachers on the former day being the Rev. T. Hill, canon of Lichfield and vicar of Chesterfield, and the Rev. C. F. Child. G. E. Gillett, rural deau, and rector of Waltham; on the latter day, the Rev. R. Blunt, vicar of Belton, and the Rev. R. Meek, rector of Sutton St. Michael's. On Wednesday there were three sermons—in the morning, by the Rev. W. Selwyn, prebendary of Ely, and rector of Branstone; in the afternoon and evening by the vicar. The total amount of the collections has not reached us; but we believe it exceeded £200.—Nottingham Journal.

# NEW CHURCHES.

(To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.)

SIR,-Every one must be duly sensible of the great want of church accommodation that exists throughout the kingdom. Even in this great metropolis, I believe there are considerably more than half a million of persons who never can attend any place of worship. It is, therefore, the duty of parliament to do all in their power to remedy this great, this crying evil; but constituted as the House of Commons is at present, it is not possible to obtain a grant of monay efficiently adequate to receive

member or governor, previous to joining the society, should present them with a donation of 500l., and after

were already in the possession of considerable church patronage: and I should consider a parliamentary grant patronage: and I should consider a parliamentary grant for the purpose of forming the society in the first instance both objectionable and unnecessary, even if it could be obtained. But the last time this question was under discussion in the House of Commons, there was a hint thrown out by Lord John Russell that some use might be made of the Lord Chancellor's livings. There are about 800 livings in the patronage of the Chancellor, which have, from time immemorial, been given avay, generally speaking, for political services; and every member of parliament who has been a strong supporter of the government of the day, if he had a relative in the Church, always made a claim upon the Chancellor to present him

Queen Anne immortalised her name by giving up a large amount of revenue, which she received from the Church, to increase the value of small livings; and if her Majesty would consent (which there can be no doubt she would, if it was brought before her in a constitutional manner) to endow a society, such as I have described, with the Lord Chancellor's Church patronage, she would not only immortalise her own name, but send a lasting blessing on future generations. Perhaps all your readers may not be aware that her Majesty, and several other members of the Royal Family, have given very munificent donations to Christ's Hospital.

Life, even the knowledge of Him vand the Truth, and the Life."

AND THE TRUTH, AND THE LIFE."

AND THE TRUTH, AND THE LIFE."

Sixtines and under .2s. fd., first insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. fir subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion and where parties advertise by the year, of the control of the Royal Family, have given very munificent donations to Christ's Hospital.

that all this fuss about bringing him to church is all profitless trouble."

"You may have heard of the term 'installation' applied to public officers who have been elected to any eacon; and though they had formerly weighed with post of honour—the object of which act is their and the state of the Government, would consent to receive donations for this purpose, I should be very happy to place mine in his banker's hands; and if 500 persons came forward with a donation of 500l, each, that would amount to 250,000l, which would that I can now see no reason why we should delay taking our child to church; on the contrary, David, I think, if we neglect this duty, we are committing sin against God, and doing our infant boy a cruel injustice.

\* Burns, London:

The reception and acknowledgement; and so in the case of the new rector, Mr. Canon, you may have repatronage, and then the society would have 850 livings in their gift; and it is probable that in 15 or 20 years' time, when a new generation of governors had succeeded whole service, and declared his unfeigned assent thereto—thus calling the congregation to witness his faith, and to receive him as their legal pastor. Now just the number of governors would increase,

There are, I believe, 500 governors of Christ's Hospital who have been admitted by donation, and therefore I do not think it improbable but that 500 persons might be found who would give a donation for the purpose of form-

As I am anxious that my name should not appear in public as the originator of this measure, I have addressed this letter to you, in the hope that you will be good enough

It will be sufficient for them at present to know that I am but a humble individual, and the only object I have in view is to carry out a scheme which I think will prove

DEATH OF THE REV. CHANCELLOR FLETCHER.-It is r painful duty to announce the sudden death of the v. Walter Fletcher, A. M., the Worshipful the Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle, who expired at his residence, the vicarage of Dalston, on Wednesday morning last, in the 79th year of his age, to the universal and dec regret of his very numerous friends, and indeed of the whole diocese, throughout which his character was de-

The chancellor during his long life had enjoyed excellent health; but of late it was too evident that old age and unremitting attention to his duties were fast exhaustng his extraordinary energies, yet to the last he discharged them with unabated zeal and assiduity. On Sunday last, as usual, he appeared in his church at Dalston, and it was remarked that he read with that customany fine intonation of voice and clear articulation which had rendered him one of the most efficient of the parochial clergy in the solemn ministry of the Church service. He had gone through the 139th Psalm, perhaps one of the most sublime and beautiful of the sacred songs of David-and had commenced the 140th when his voice faltered, as if he felt some heavy grief. Many of his congregation thought that he was overcome by his feelings, as he had been much affected by the death of the Rev. R. Matthews, who was one of the oldest and most valued of his friends, and whose funeral he had attended on Thursday; but whatever may have been the immediate cause, it was soon evident that the venerable minister could not proceed with the service. While reading the words "O Lord God, though strength of my health"—it seemed as if it pleased the Divine hand which gave that health and sustained that strength, to withdraw its earthly influence at that moment. Both at once gave way: and the strong and earnest voice which had so often warned

respectable, or, in fact, from any other motive than the love of God, to depart, without insulting God by alms unaccompanied by the true spirit of charity. The Communion service was then administered to about one hundred from the parish of Egham and the Theorem. combination of nature and art, assisted by soil and situ

and the Thames.

But the feature to which the eye of the Christian philanthropist turns with peculiar and absorbing interest, and which has led us to the insertion of this notice, is its moral and spiritual condition. A very few years since, its widely-scattered population, chiefly agricultural labourers, and not a few idle poachers, were in a state of ignorance, ungodliness, and spiritual destitution rarely equalled. This state of things has passed away, it is to be hoped, for ever. A benevolent lady residing in the neighbourhood, possessed of considerable residuals. neighbourhood, possessed of considerable property in the West Indies, received from the Parliamentary Commis-West Indies, received from the Parliamentary Commissioners appointed to investigate existing rights, a partion of the sum of £20,000,000, which, our readers will tecollect, was granted by the legislature about ten years since for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, "for the purpose (as was happily said by the Master of Christ's, in his eloquent sermon on the death of his late Majesty King William the Fourth) of reconciling the rights of property with those of humanity." Looking at the compensation thus received as in some sort "the price of blood," she was unwilling to put it into her own "treasublood," she was unwilling to put it into her own "treasury," and nobly determined to dedicate it to the liberation of the poor captives who in her own land and neighbourtherefore, the duty of parliament to do all in their power to remedy this great, this crying evil; but constituted as the House of Commons is at present, it is not possible to obtain a grant of money sufficiently adequate to meet, the present emergency, and as it would necessarily involve the principle of making grants to every religious sect, on that account it would be objectionable.

But there is a plan which might be adopted, which would, to a certain extent, meet the present evil, —which is, to establish a society, the constitution of which should be similar to that of Christ's Hospital, viz.—that every member or governor, previous to joining the society. modious and characteristic glebe-house; and to crown the whole, (for children are the hope of such a place), to dents in the vicarage; and now there are few prettier or should present them with a donation of 500L, and after being elected should have a presentation to one of the churches belonging to the society in his turn.

Now, you may very properly say, it is not probable that you would find persons who would give their donations in the manner I have described, unless the society make a leady in the possession of considerable church. more interesting objects, whether regarded with the natu eising-ground, and little garden allotments for the elder

To this cure the Rev. Thomas Page, then curate of Egham, was appointed the first Incumbent on the opening A. McMORPHI, laboured to give effect to the disinterested Christian efforts UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, of the foundress: his removal to St. Matthew's, Rugby, has occasioned a vacancy, and the charge having been offered to Dr. Spence, he has been led to accept it. Heartily do we give expression to the desire that a rich and abundant blessing may go with him who goes from the midst of us to carry on a work so auspiciously commenced!—the blessing that, radiating from the hear through the house, and from the house through the neighbor. a living.

Queen Anne immortalised her name by giving up a

Life, even the knowledge of Him who is "The Way,

# Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent usertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion und 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is nade 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 Stand will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the arties advertising. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Pro

From the extensive circulation of The Unwich, 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.

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

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

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE. YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS:

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

On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West, An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED

Toronto, July, 1845. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS.

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

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

### RICHARD SCORE.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, EEPS 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 merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most 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 support he ha received while in copartuership, and desires to acquaint hi friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, 60.233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, an trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continuation of public public properties. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY. MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY,
AND
MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY,

COBOURG, CANADA WEST. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. WILLIAM A. GARRETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. ( Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cohourg, Dec. 18, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. 282-1y MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,

REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, Athome for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

Toronto, April, 1844. DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST,

OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL, KING STREET, COBOURG. Cobourg, 1845. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844.

> BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

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

FOR SALE BY

A. B. TOWNLEY. Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

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

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON,

AND KING STREET, TORONTO. AT Mr. ELLIOT'S, KING STREET, COBOURG, Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired:

Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order. T. & M. BURGESS. MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

G. & T. BILTON, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

MERCHANT TAILORS, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.]

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE.

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

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

NOTICE

S hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIER, 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 ner Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845.

TO LET, On Reasonable Terms.

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extenwright, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall.

Apply to F. M. HILL, Eso. Barrister, &c. ALSO: to be Let next Spring, a FARM in the vicinity, ith a good House and Out Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c.

John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

BRITISH AMERICA

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers

in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. HE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as

The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this

city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear the meantime of the results of the property of the results of the property of the results to give him their support.

PRICES the same as in the United States.

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

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

Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be laid downers Village and New Settle

In one handsome volume bound. Price to Susscribers, 100 To be ready for delivery in January, 1846.
Those places from which Dr. Smith has not tained information, will be visited by him during the presen Summer and Autumn.

REGISTER BOOKS TOR BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES,

READING SERIES, No. I.

clair, cloth ...

BURIALS, For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street. EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.

Lesson Book, No. 1, per doz. \_\_\_\_\_\_, No. 2, do. \_\_\_\_\_\_ 3 4 Phund. CATECHETICAL SERIES: No. 1. Preface and First Steps to the Catechism ..... 2. The Catechism of the Church of England..... 5
3. The Church Catechism broken into Questions 11 4. Scripture Proofs and Illustrations of the Church rences, cloth

6. The Catechism set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, cloth...

7. Questions illustrating the Catechism of the Church of England, by Archdeacon Sin-.... 30 0

| Beveridge, bound, each | 1 3 | Nos. 1 and 8 bound together, cloth bound, each | 2 6 

8. The Church Catechism Explained, by Bishop

. 35 0

- Etymology..... For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King St.. Toronto. BOOKS FOR CHURCHES. To Members Folio Bible . Folio Prayer Book, red lines ..... Quarto Bible .

27 ositor of the Church Society For Sale at the Depositor of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toron 144 King St., Toron 19 The Church Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG every Priday.

Tevery Friday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, T. SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, had a yearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance. Payments will be received, or any orders or instructions communicated to the Publishers, by Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31. Cheapside, London.

23" No orders for discontinuance will be attended to unless accompanied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

AGENTS.

THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCE Rev. H. F. Russell,
A. Menzies, Esq. P M G. W. Baker, Esq. P M J. Beavis, Esq
Wm. Gravely, Esq
J. D. Goslee, Esq
J. B. Ewart, Esq
James Stanton, Esq
Charles P. Wetmore, Esq
Thomas Saunders, Esq
Henry Pryor, Esq Bathurst, N.B. Beleville and Scymous Colborne Dundas Fort Erie redericton, N.B. Halifax, N.S. Kingston March, Bathurst District Goodman, James Hudson arles Brent, Esq Stanford & Co , Esq, PM John, N. B.

Smith, Esq, P M W. H. White, -Wellington Square Whitehall THOMAS CROSSAN.

H. C. Barwick, Esq Rev. S. D. L. Street
G. P. Kirby, Esq., P.M.

chibucto, New Brunsu