SED

EAMERS,

ing at Cobourg days excepted), y of June next; y, at 1, P. M., e Season, at 12,

rnoon (Sundays

RICA
hing at Cobourg
mitting), every
hing at Eleven

touching at Co-mitting), every ning, at Eight

rdinary exemp or any property or collision with

aily, (Sundays, and will leave P.M., (weather

permitting) for ndays excepted)

Octavo, or three

in the Great

IVE YEARS.

rnal, noting the narks thereon. ky Mountainses and Hudson's West Company, Exploration and uts, justify the ill be early filled ed.

Y, Montreal

NCE COM.

URRAY & CO.

CE COMPANY,

IENRY, Esq.

Toronto,

LS.

A CHARGE

Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Visitation, in June, 1847, by JOHN, Lord Bishop of of Toronto.

[CONTINUED.]

The same wild spirit invades social life. To honour father and mother and to cherish for them the most affectionate love and respect in their persons and characters, are virtues which ppear to be rapidly passing away; and when the domestic affections disappear, the true happiness of society vanishes There can be no love and unity in families where the children defer not to their parents; and as society consists of families, the same spirit will teach disrespect for superiors, and, in time, general insubordination. It is the discipline of home, sanctified by religion, which qualifies us for the duties of civilized life. Filial affection bears much, because it loves much. Now the Church must live in families before she can be truly efficient; and it is the neglect of religion in families, and the consequent deterioration of the domestic virtues, which disturbs the Church and multiplies division. For, as the Church is daily born anew in baptism, so must she ever be renewed in Christian homes; but the total relaxation of domestic discipline leads to excess of prithe judgment, to extreme arrogance, and contempt for authority. Hence we find Protestant denominations without number. Every one hath a psalm; hath a doctrine; hath an interpretation: and in our fear of forms we forget that there can be neither regularity nor order without forms. This reckless spirit of unbridled independence has created much turbulence and disorder, and these again have been increased and extended by the rapid growth of the population, for the religious instruction of which the Church was unable to provide. Hence the loss and defection of many of her children and the strengthening of her enemies. Not only has the Church had to contend with these increasing evils, but, what is still more deplorable, with new enemies, issuing from her own bowels. Men whom she had treated as her favoured children, but who have turned against her with a simulation almost without parallel in the history of delusion. They continued within her pale, sapping her foundations and under-mining her influence; and when concealment was no longer practicable, they deserted to her most powerful enemy against which they had so frequently protested. Yet even here there is, by the Divine blessing, a redeeming point, which goes far to arrest the defection and diminish its influence. So long as they remained in the Church, and employed themselves secretly in poisoning the minds of those over whom they had any power, they were truly dangerous. But the moment that they were found false to their solemn vows and engagements, and had gone over to Rome, their induence vanished. There is a sturdy rectitude in the British character which detests double dealing in every form, and more especially when it appears under the guise of religion: these unfortunate men can therefore do no more harm to the Church that nourished them, the plague spot is upon them and it can never be effaced. Even the last missile of their leader has fallen harmless to the ground. For what is development but the doctrine of doubt and hesitation, the exchanging of the rock on which the Church is built for the mists of the morning. Is it not the awful admission that Christianity has no fixed principles, and that the Apostles were deceivers? In such a system there can be no faith, no reality, nothing true and holy, either in time or eternity, or any thing certain but a frightful infidelity. The practical evil is the loss of fifty or sixty young Clergyman who have followed their leader as so many silly sheep, and our gain the purification of the Church and the catallichment of the fact that Romish doctrine cannot be reasonably held by members of the Church of England. And when it is considered that the Clergy of the Church number about sixteen thousand, the wonder is that the defection, considering the arts and deceptions that were used, was not far greater.

As a compensation for these great and manifest evils, we might notice the far greater and increasing number, both of Ministers and Laity, which are daily returning to us from Romanism and the different Protestant Denominations; but as of this cheering fact you cannot be ignorant, I would rather call your attention to the commanding position for good which our Church has now acquired, through the kind Providence of Almighty God, and which is enabling her to make a forward movement of infinite importance in despite of all human opposition. Her wings extend from the East to the West, and from the North to the South, and it is evident that she has been raised to this eminence for the wisest purposes. In this lofty position she may well bear with the various difficulties and evils which beset her on every side, were they much more numerous than they are. They remind her that she is still militant, and that the gifts and privileges which she enjoys, and which surpass all that ever were conferred upon any other branch of the Catholic Church, must be rightly applied to forward the holy purposes for which they were given. Owing to the wide extended power of Great Britain in all quarters of the world, the Church possesses a Power to propagate Christianity in its purest forms, to every nation and language, superior to that of all other Christian nations united. Now, her exertions must be in some degree commensurate to her power of doing good, or she will lose her gifts. She must look forward to increasing conquests over the powers of darkness, and to the substitution of the Pure religion of Jesus Christ for heathen ignorance, superstition, and depravity. She must advance into the dominions of Satan on all sides, and secure her vanquished territory as she proceeds, that she may go forward in safety to new conquests, nor must she slacken her labours while there is a soul to be converted and brought to the knowledge of the truth. Nor is the power of the Church, through the Mother Country, where she occupies the chief connecting points throughout the globe, and thus affords her access to every quarter, the only promising ground towards the conversion of mankind. The moral government of God is manifestly bending the various nations at this moment towards this happy consummation. Paganism is every where, in a manner, dead or dying, as we may see from the rapid conversions going on in the East. The natives no longer trust in their idols, or place confidence in their superstitions; and throughout British India the people seem to entertain the opinion expressed by one of our native Indians, who still stood out, though his whole village was converted. "We must all at last," said he, "become Christians; it is our fate, for the Great Spirit has forsaken his children." Mahometanism, so long triumphant, and the terror of the world, is now shorn of its ancient enthusiasm, and is sinking into imbecillity. The crescent must soon give way to the cross. The Chinese have been compelled to yield to the skill and civilization of Europe, and to open their ports for the introduction of the Gospel. And Japan, the last of the heathen nations, capable of passive resistance, begins to relax. Henceforth the Pagan nations will offer only a feeble opposition to the Missionary, and this Opposition will daily become weaker. Never was Christianity so much in the ascendant; never was there such promise of its becoming the only religion of the world. Great, then, is the responsibility of our holy Church, for the charge of con-Verting mankind seems, by Divine Providence, to be placed in her hands, and her whole heart, and strength, and soul, must be applied to the work, and although much time may be equired for its final accomplishment, she must never relax or

forget that her Missionary field is the whole world. Having brought down the history of our Church from the Reformation to the present time, and pointed out some of the difficulties which surround her, and the glorious position which she occupies, her Missionary field being the world, I

are to cultivate the portion of this vast field which has been sessed it, even five hundred at one time. It doctrines of the Church, to whom all are bound, from Him who was infinitely purer than the water itself. assigned to us? As the Ministers of the Church of England, was therefore merely personal, and not part the lowest to the highest that hold office in her polity. On the farther side of the forementioned convent there assigned to us? As the Ministers of the Church of England, you are to act on her fundamental principle, that Scripture, and Scripture only, is to be your rule; but in the interpretaand Scripture only, is to be your rule; but in the interpreta-tion of Scripture, you are to defer to her Ritual, Liturgy, Articles, and Formularies. You are to promote the glory of had it not. The Apostles possessed miracu-Articles, and Formularies. For are to promote the globy of the devotions, and Formularies. For are to promote the globy of the devotions, and Formularies. For are not only guides to the religious opinions, and the time of harvest, Josh. iii. 15, or as it is expressed, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and helps to the devotions, of her people; they are not only guides to the religious opinions, and the people is the people in the people in the people in the not only guides to the religious opinions. be the wisest, but according to the Regulations, Canons, be the wisest, but according to the Regulations, Canons, but they also constitute a guage, a standard, its rapidity of current, worn its channel deeper than it Rubrics, and Customs of our Church. To these you are set apart to the regulations, but they also constitute a guage, a standard, its rapidity of current, worn its channel deeper than it subtries, and Customs of our Church. To these you are set apart to the regulations, but they also constitute a guage, a standard, its rapidity of current, worn its channel deeper than it subtries, and Customs of our Church. To these you are set apart to the regulations, but they also constitute a guage, a standard, its rapidity of current, worn its channel deeper than it subtries, and Customs of our Church. To these you are bound, by vows the most solemn, to conform. Now, if it be set apart to the office of Apostle, or exerasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions, cising miraculous powers, were matters, howasked by what authority our Church imposes these conditions are conditions. the best answer will be to revert to the origin and nature of ever important, not parts of the Apostolic hath received the same." the Holy Catholic Church, of which she is a branch.

When our blessed Lord descended from heaven to take up his short abode upon earth, he did not take upon himself the nature of Angels, but he took on him the seed of Abraham, that seed which he came to redeem. Had he descended into as soon as it was delivered, and it was as comthe hearts of men without taking their form bodily, the Church would have been invisible and internal, something resembling what the Quakers affirm it to be; but the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us. He spake as man to man—he suffered and acted after the manner of men, to bring them to the kingdom of God and for this purpose he adapted himself to our most and success which required a visible method of instruction and discipline. In the human form our Lord established the manner upon which he proposed to communicate and act upon the world before his departure. Hence, as the preaching of the Gospel required the intervention of a visible medium, he committed it to men; and as in this world so great an object could not be established without union, he ordained a Communion; and his divine word and living will, operating on the minds of his people, led them to love and unity among themselves. They were held together by a living chain, so that men could say, here they are. This is the Church of Christ,-it is his own ordinance, in which he continues to dwell and by his Spirit to move, and in which Lord, "As the Father sent Me, so send I their whole doctrinal system. It is this tenet which and the extraordinary rewards, which they boast to be the word spoken by him continues still to be heard. In this you." light the visible Church may be truly considered the Son of God himself, who continues to dwell among men in the human form; it is his perpetual incarnation, even as in holy Scripture the faithful are called the body of Christ. This visible Church is to continue under the guidance of his holy Spirit to the end of the world, by means of a perpetual Apostolate ordained by him, and with which his presence is ever to remain. Accordingly, before our Lord left the world, he addressed the eleven disciples, Judas being gone to his place, in the following words: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth-go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you; and lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Now this commission was addressed to the Apostles alone, and it was something unto which they could admit others; and accordingly to be deprecated, these differences may tend to unsettle the very first thing they did was to choose St. Matthias in the the minds of members of our communion, and may place of Judas, to take part of this Ministry and Apostleship; have the effect of shaking their confidence in the and this choice was confirmed on the day of Pentecost, for soundness and stability of their Church. For my the Holy Ghost descended upon St. Matthias as he did upon own part, I look upon these existing disputes merely the other Apostles. Before their departure from the world, as the waves upon some mighty stream, whose course, they placed such men as Timothy and Titus in their own places, and gave directions to ordain faithful men, who should stayed, though transient and capricious breezes may ordain others, as they had been ordained themselves, and thus ruffle and disturb its surface. Happy should I be if I the commission has been transmitted by Bishops ordaining Bishops, unto this very day. Nor was the order of Bishops ever questioned for 1500 years after Christ Jesus had ascended to his offers, are yet affectionately fearful on her behalf.

This important element is so intimately condever, the state has seeined to recede from this, and the glory of manking and the glory of man nected with the heavenly descent of the Church, that it is of for farther back than that era I do not care to look; the utmost importance to be retained and enforced. To say I will not defend the Church through every period of that Episcopacy is to be considered of inferior moment, be- her history, since, with the exception of Wickliff's cause of some seeming indistinctness in its Scriptural an- noble testimony for God's truth, there is little that nouncement, is only to say what has been said of the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. But such apparent England remained the spiritual serf of Rome,—at the indistinctness admits of easy explanation, by an appeal to Reformation, the wisdom and pious zeal of our Rehistory. When St. John and the other Apostles wrote their formers, gave to the doctrines of the cleansed and history. When St. John and the other Apostles wrote their resuscitated Church that permanent and unvarying character which they be be the doctribes of the cleanact and the former, nor changed the rules by which her conduct is governed. She has not retorted undeserved last letters to the Churches, they wrote to persons who were already living under the Episcopal form of Church Government, and therefore could require no explanations respecting ment, and therefore could require a explanations respecting defining them in her articles; and every means that it. St. Paul, and St. Peter, and St. James, did not think it human wisdom and foresight—not unaided, we may necessary to remind the people of what was passing every day reverently assume, by the Divine Spirit—could debefore their eyes. The faithful saw the Apostles ordaining vise, they took, in order to insure perpetuity to the Bishops, who again ordained other Ministers, as their spiri- principles for which they laboured, wrote and preached; tual guides and teachers, and what was thus passing before for which some sacrificed preferment, home, and subthem was not thought to require to be detailed in writing. stance; and some their lives.

In regard to the succession, it has been guarded with the rather, I should say, then pruned of its excrescences most scrupulous care, and it may be truly averred, that our and revived—the Church has nourished and preserved Lord Jesus Christ has taken even more pains to continue in with jealous care; the treasures of Divine truth, then purity the succession of Bishops in his Church, than was taken brought forth from concealment and neglect, and bein relation to the Jewish Priesthood. This latter descended by | queathed to her, she has sedulously guarded; and from inheritance from father to son, and the validity of their minis- that time to this there has been no alteration in the trations depended upon the legitimacy of their birth. And teaching of the Church; her doctrines have proved a how could the sons of Aaron certainly know that they were bulwark alike against the bold attacks or the insidous his posterity, or how could they be able to demonstrate it to approaches of infidelity,—they have proved a barrier others? Certainly upon no principles but what are more against the insane outbreaks of fanaticism. The dubious than those upon which we believe our Bishops to be Church has never yielded to any unhallowed popular the successors of the Apostles in an uninterrupted line. For impulse—has never consented to fashion her doctrines the successors of the Apostles in an uninterrupted line. For in this case the succession is transmitted from seniors to juniors, in the most public and solemn manner. Three juniors, in the most public and solemn manner. Bishop, Bishops concur in the consecration of every new Bishop, to maintain, not because her ministers were more than hence three streams combine, each in themselves the aggre- men, or exempt from human infirmities, but because gate of three, increased at every ascending step in triple pro- she has always taken her stand upon the truths of portion. Supposing, then, that the consecration of any one Gods written word; and, therefore, amidst conflicting Bishop was objected to, what is to make his consecration opinions and successive novelties, amidst upstart sysfaulty? Not that he was consecrated by one unlawful Bishop, tems and mushroom theories, the Church has stood but that he was consecrated by three unlawful Bishops. And consistent and unmoved, powerful alike to lead or to what is to make the consecration of all of them bad? That restrain. each of them was consecrated by three others bad! So that, As an instance of the value and necessity of this ascending but four or five steps, we must suppose more than steadiness, I would mention that, in a popular work of a hundred false consecrations to invalidate the succession in the day, the ministers of religion are warned to conone instance, a thing altogether incredible. Our Church has form preaching to the march of intellect and the ever taught that Episcopacy was of Divine institution, and spirit of the spirit and are gravely called upon to innot merely an ecclesiastical arrangement, as is evident, among upon Phrenological principles! other places, from the second Collect for the Ember Weeks:

having thus asserted His infinite power and dignity, doubtless to convey the deeper impression of the importance of what with their office, "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, placed by others, just as the views of the successive baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things which insure her from being carried about with every which insufe in the doctrine.

which insufe in the first commanded you: and, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." Two things were to be accomplished before the Jewish Church was finally to pass to be accomplished before the Jewish Church was finally to pass.

The next morning we set out very early for Jordan wind of doctrine.

It is true that, among the divines of the Church, some have brought more prominently forward one class som away,—the institution of the Gospel Ministry, and the gift of of doctrines, some have dwelt more upon another, acthe Holy Ghost, to be the light, strength, and consolation of cording to the bent and direction of particular minds; I observed in many places of the road, where puddles called Parliament to ejected ministers,) treated him the Church when deprived of her adorable Head. The infi- but rarely, if by any, have the saving truths been of water had stood, a whiteness upon the surface of the with great humanity and did him all the service in his nite value of this commission will be farther understood from overlooked; and the subscriptions by which the ground; which, upon trial, I found to be a crust of power." We very much regret that this Presbyterian the Scriptures, which call it a new creation: "Behold, I doctrinal soundness of her ministry is guarded, and salt caused by the water to rise out of the earth, in the minister's name has not come down to us, as his concreate a new heaven and a new earth, wherein dwelleth the offices of worship in which the truth is faithfully same manner as it does every year in the valley of salt duct in this respect was not only laudable, but so difrighteousness;" and the citizens of this new creation are called, "new creatures in Christ Jesus." Hence may be seen the glory of the Gospel which the Son of God, in His Omnipotence, commissioned His Apostles to dispense. The features of the commission are permanent, not transitory, for we are not to confound those crifts which the Apostles had in we are not to confound those gifts which the Apostles had in belong to individuals, and with them they pass away, where we visited it, there was an old ruined church possession of his former living in Wooley. He recommon with many other disciples with their office, for this yielding to the weight of the Church's voice, and the and convent, dedicated to St. John in memory of the turned to Huntingdonshire; but was not long able to has led to much perplexity and error. The Apostles were authority of her interpretations; but it is not in the baptizing of our blessed Lord. It is founded as near perform the duties of his office, for he was then more witnesses of our Lord's resurrection, and it was deemed a power of individual ministers, of whatever grade or as could be conjectured to the very place where he had than eighty years of age, and quite infirm. He there-

ceased, nor can it ever cease, for Christ has promised to be with its exercise to the end of the world. The commission was complete as soon as it was delivered, and it was as complete to the successors of the Apostles as to the successors of the Apostles as to themselves; giving them authority to teach themselves; giving them authority to teach inquiry, she we somes examination, she rejoices to be willows, oleanders, &c., that you can see no water till willows, oleanders, &c., that you can see no water till or make discapped of all nations, to administer "known and read of all men;" what is required of you have made your way through them. In this the Sacramo is the words, "bapthe priest is known also to the people; nothing is
the sacramo is the words, "bapthe priest is known also to the people; nothing is
the priest is known also to the people; nothing is
thicket anciently, and the same is reported of it at this
withhold by here. With Arrish Library and the same is reported of it at this of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching hands of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching hands of the Holy Ghost: teaching hand commanded you: and, lo, I am with you she holds but for the good of others, not for purposes lusion, Jerem. xlix. 19; and i. 43. Which also the covert by alway, even unto the end of the world;" of temporal self-aggrandizement, or for the erection like a lion from the swelling of Jordan. evidently including authority to direct and of a spiritual despotism. evidently including authority to direct and govern. Now, one of the most essential parts of this rule or government consisted in parts of this rule or government consisted in this,—that the great Christian doctrine of justification troops of Arabs appearing on the other side, and firing

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN A SUPPLEMENT.]

THE STEADINESS OF THE CHURCH'S TEACHING.

(From a Speech delivered in St. Paul's Church, London, C. W., on the 26th February, 1846, by the Rev. H. C. Cooper, B. A.)

There is a quality belonging to the Church well calculated to inspire us with confidence, and that isthe uniform and unvarying character of her teaching. This is a feature which may be adverted to with some propriety at the present period, for the discussions and excitements, on certain questions, which the last few years have witnessed, may be cited by those who are hostile to the Church, as proofs of some inherent weakness and defect in her constitution; and, what is more however is not changed, and whose progress is not may advance anything that may help to dissipate the doubts-to re-establish the confidence-to re-assure

The seed then sown, the tree then planted-or

those guarantees which the Church possesses, and

them to observe all things whatsoever I have all she knows herself, for she is aware that all she have the being washed out of the covert by

seeing carefully to the succession; and how by faith in Jesus Christ holds a prominent place in at us; but at too great a distance to do any execution. anxiously this was superintended, and the moral impossibility of breaking it down, we moral impossibility of breaking it down, we have already seen. Moreover, the power to that her having let go this truth was the cause of her seemed to put them in a terrible fear of their lives, beordain successors in the Ministry is most wandering through a maze of delusion and mistake, youd what appeared in the rest of the company: though clearly given in the impressive words of our and they at once embraced it and interwove it with considering the sordidness of their present condition, vein of precious truth, through all her ritual and offices; son, they, of all men, should have the least cause to by this all the rest are ruled and modified, to this discover so great a fear of death, and so much fondness all the rest are kept in due subservience. The Church of a life like theirs. holding this pure and unmixed, -disclaiming all reli- But as this alarm was soon over, and every one reance either upon rites or works on the one hand, or turned to his former purpose; some stripped and

> teach the same things," so we have no cause to fear very near the river. for the permanence of her organization, or for the con-

The Church's internal organization is the Church's own, and no power but her own can alter it; but her general influence is sometimes supposed to depend upon her connexion with the State, and upon her position as "the established Church." Some degree of influence may attach to the Church on this account, but not so much as is often attributed to it. For a State deemed it a duty and an honour to sustain the has appeared almost disposed by gradual steps to detach itself from the Church. But this loosening of the sisterly bonds by which the purest existing form of Christianity, and the government of the British Empire have been long linked together,—this partial disruption of the time-honoured association of Church and State, has not affected the tone and feelings of the former, nor changed the rules by which her conneglect by returning like for like; but doing her duty 'as to the Lord and not to men;" she continues zealously to inculcate dutiful allegiance to the Sovereign and obedience to the State, -she still throws her weight into the scale of quietness, peace and order,she surrenders no principles, courts no party, but holds on the even tenor of her way, steadfast and true

to the eternal interests committed to her. There are satisfactory indications that the Church would, in all probability, be as little injured by the withdrawal of State protection, as she is likely to be by any evanescent singularities of opinion within her own communion For in the exact degree in which the State has diminished its favour to the Church, and weakened the bonds of their mutual alliance, there has arisen among her members a bolder assertion of Church principles, and a stronger impression of their truth and value; and in the same proportion there has appeared a determination to uphold those principles, and to enable the Church to develop with effect all her sacred functions. Thus the energy and zeal awakened among her people are more than a ounterpoise to the absence of state protection, and give assurance that whatever change may take place in the Church's relation to the State, no detriment should England ever unhappily become a nation without a national faith, -should its government ever deem it expedient and wise even to disestablish the phetic confidence, that the severing of the last tie that a re-action in her favour beyond imagination powerflock to her by thousands, she would become abundant in resources, potent in all that is great and good, and firmly enshrined in the esteem and affections of

THE RIVER JORDAN. (From Maundrell's Tour.)

now turn to you, my brethren, and ask, in what manner we necessary qualification; but many others pos- order, whether Deacon, Priest, or Bishop, to alter the the honour to perform that sacred office, and to wash such overflowings, when we were there, which was on commission, and were transitory, and have passed away. But the commission has not fully before the world, their very diffusion, and the inundatious. Nay, so far was the river from overflow-

No sooner were we arrived at the river, and disnctifies and secures all the rest; this runs, like a their due in the world to come, one would think in rea-

upon the visionary assurances of enthusiasm on the bathed themselves in the river; others cut down boughs other,-allowing nothing to detract from, or to inter- from the trees; every man was employed one way or fere with, this gospel truth, that "we are accounted other, to take a memorial of this famous stream. The righteous before God only for the merits of our Lord water was very turbid and too rapid to be swam against. Jesus Christ by faith,"-I think there may be dis- For its breadth, it might be about twenty yards over; cerned in this tenet a sacred influence, which, from and in depth it far exceedeth my height. On the the period of the Reformation onwards, has preserved other side there seemed to be a much larger thicket to the teaching of the Church its uniformity and con- than on that where we were; but we durst not swim over, to take any certain account of that region, for As there is just cause for congratulation in the fear of the Arabs; there being three guns fired just steadiness with which the Church has continued to over against us, and, as we might guess by their report

SKETCH OF NIKEPHOR ALPHERY;

A RUSSIAN PRINCE A PARISH MINISTER IN ENGLAND. (From The Evergreen.)

The following sketch, imperfect as it is, will not, we trust, be without interest to such of our readers as never before heard of the Russian prince who became

Nikephor Alphery was born in 1577, in Russia, were severely persecuted by provided by particularly Nikephor and his two brothers were sent over to England for safety, and commended to the care of a Mr. Joseph Bidell, a Russian merchant. Mr. Bidell had them fitted for entrance into the University of Oxford, where the three royal brothers were accordingly sent. The small-pox prevailing at Oxford during some part of the time of their university course, two of the brothers fell victims to it; and Nikephor alone survived. After taking his degrees, he resolved to enter upon the duties of the holy ministry, as his native country was still the victim of intestine commotions. He accordingly entered into holy orders, and about the year 1618 we find him rector of Wooley, in Huntingdonshire, a living of no considerable value, being rated at less than £10 in the king's books. Here he seems to have performed the duties of the clerical office with great cheerfulness and faithfulness; and notwithstanding he was twice invited and even urged to return to his native country, by those who were willing to risk their lives to place him on the throne of his ancestors, and notwithstanding at one time he might have returned with the certainty of being crowned emperor, vet he preferred remaining with his beloved flock and fulfilling the duties of an humble parish priest to being invested with the imperial sceptre.

In 1643, he was called upon to endure some of those severe trials which the clergy of the English Church at that period of anarchy and of subsequent puritan misrule, generally suffered. The rage of the puritan fanatics, not satisfied with the death of Strafford, Laud, and even their lawful king, and the overthrow of the government itself, must needs attempt to subvert the Church of Christ-the primary object of their hostility-and the clergy of the Church of Engwill occur to her. Should the State ever deem it land were ejected from their livings. Nikephor Alpolitic to dissolve all connexion with the Church, phery was not only deprived of his living, but was subjected to more than ordinary insults and persecutions, from the fact that he was himself of royal descent, and would of course be supposed to be less Church, I think it may be foretold with almost protime. In some instances he was most shamefully illbinds the Church to the State would be the signal for treated. On one occasion the fanatics "procured a a file of musqueteers to pull him out of his pulpit, as ful; the Church, instead of being crushed or disabled, he was preaching on a Sunday: they turned his wife would still stand unshaken and erect; adherents would and young children out into the street, into which they also threw his goods. The poor man, in this distress, raised himself a tent under some trees in the church-yard, over against his house, where he and his "Almighty God, the giver of all good gifts, who of thy Divine Providence hast appointed divers orders in thy Church."

The commission is introduced by the sublime words, "all power is given unto Me in heaven and in earth."

And

In the fixty of her tenets the Church stands preteminent among the many off-shoots of Dissent, to which impatience of sound doctrine or mistaken zeal have given birth. Observation has shown that many of those bodies have, within themselves, many of the curve the convertient and of the Church with the State of the convertient wood and dry beneficial effects that unquestionably result from desiring to undervalue the church which impatience of sound doctrine or mistaken zeal have effects that unquestionably result for the convertient wood and dry beneficial effects that unquestionably result for the convertient wood and dry beneficial effects that unquestionab family lived for a week. One day, having procured a

skillet, and broke his eggs."

It is also related of him, that "after this, having still a little money, he made a small purchase in that neighbourhood, built a little house, and lived there The next morning we set out very early for Jordan some years. He was encouraged to this by a Pres-

fore settled a curate in Wooley, and retired to his who are indifferent to religious obligations will not be eldest son's residence in Hammersmith, where soon very careful about moral ones, and that, where the after he died full of years and honour. Some of the fear of God has no influence, they are not likely to be descendants of this royal clergyman are still living in seriously affected by any sentiment of real regard or

THE CHURCH,

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Change delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the l'riennial Visitation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

The Steadiness of the Church's Lucius, or the Flight of Constantine.

nation in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the rather than adopt it as a duty; and to fulfil its offices 22nd August next. Candidates for Orders, whether only when what they deem other more important of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for engagements do not interfere. And it is the more Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the painful to witness this doubting, and neutrality, and usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wed- halting between two opinions, in the all important nesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Churchwardens, and other parishioners of those places, respectively, on business connected with the temporal Society in the several places named in the following

may require to be instituted and inducted into his hear must be repugnant to their tastes and habits; Cure, will please notify the Archdeacon of such wish where they must continually hear disagreeable truths; as soon as convenient.

Niagara	Wednesday,	Aug.	25,	3	P.M.
Chippawa	Thursday,	46	26,	11	A.M.
Bertie, St. John's Ch		16	44	6	P.M.
Fort Erie	Friday,	*	27,	11	A.M.
Township of Dunn,					
Christ Church	Saturday,	**	28,	3	P.M.
Port Robinson	Monday,	*	30,	1	P.M.
Thorold	Tuesday,	"	31,	11	A.M.
St. Catharines	"	**	44	6	P.M.
Port Dalhousie	. Wednesday,	Sept	. 1,	11	A.M.
Jordan	. 46	**	66	6	P.M.
Grimsby	Thursday,	46	2,	11	A.M.

A list of similar appointments for the Home and Simcoe Districts, to be undertaken during the month of September, will be published shortly.

self, with no other spur to compassion than natural fellowship and communion with Christ is necessary for instinct, or unassisted reason, there is but too much the preservation of our spiritual health and welfare, ground to apprehend he would have been deaf to the how is this to be kept up,-how are people to retain cries of his labouring brethren, would have harassed their "part and lot" in him, if they neglect his worand worn them out with incessant toil; and when they ship and despise his ordinances? implored, by looks and signs of distress, some little intermission, would perhaps have answered them in that attendance at the house of God is not alone an the language of Pharaoh's task-masters, 'Ye are idle, evidence of the power of religion upon the heart, or of ye are idle. There shall not aught of your daily tasks the influence of grace in the inner man. We shall be diminished; let more work be laid upon them, that even concede the truth of the assertion, that some, they may labour therein."

what could have dictated the general appropriation of than others who neglect it altogether. Yet, although this holy day to religious duties and exercises of devo- the performance of this duty will sometimes bear this tion, but the same gracious God who appointed its unhappy exception, the converse will not: although most needful rest? We find that his own chosen the punctual attendant at the house of God is not of people flocked, on that holy day, to the temple pecu- necessity always a religious person, it cannot be said city, they resorted to the synagogues to join in com- punctual attendant there. It is impossible that the mon prayer and hear the Law read and expounded .--To the redeemed Israel, too, our Savionr said, feelings, -who is earnest and sincere in the desire to "Where two or three are gathered together in my honour his Maker, -and who prefers his soul's eternal name, there am I in the midst of them." His first welfare to the passing interests of time, -it is imposconverts and disciples set apart the "first day of the sible that such a person can lightly or habitually week,"-consecrated henceforth as the Christians' neglect the public worship of God. Sabbath, in honour of their Lord's resurrection,-for the purpose of prayer, breaking of bread, giving of may often exist without the spirit, yet it is equally correspondence with these original precepts and ex- religion without some accompanying appearance or amples, it is a rule with the whole Christian world to form. Were a person who is a punctual or frequent set apart for religious exercises this holy day,-to attendant at the house of God, but who at the same "pay unto the Lord their yows in the presence of all time led a vicious or immoral life, to lay claim to the

the world? Who will deny that it is, under God, a the pretension; but, on the other hand, were an indichief instrument of maintaining amongst mankind the vidual of moral life, and apparently of decent and knowledge, the sense, and the practice of religion; and well-regulated demeanour, who is at the same time that, were it abandoned, the world would soon relapse habitually neglectful of the duties of the devotion in experience proves it. When the Jews forsook the reject them as unfounded and vain. assembling of themselves together, polluted the Sabbaths, and ceased to observe them in the full sense of idolatry, and their desertion by God, their subjection

Christians? What ground for exemption can they admitted, by a reference to this Divine command, crucified Saviour, by precept and example, enjoined? THY MIND, AND WITH ALL THY STRENGTH." What reason can they offer against the inference, that if it be neglected by them, similar misfortunes,-prihas it not been the character of the faithful, and decompels to the exercise of this duty.

manifests it? Does not the humble man and the exalted man, the poor and the affluent, in short all upon religious duties? If we look round about us, from the columns of the Examiner. and take the aggregate of our acquaintance far and near, shall we not observe that they who are attentive to this duty, who are strict observers of the sanctity of the Sabbath, who are steady and habitual in their attendance at God's house, who faithfully and devoutly wait upon all the ordinances of religion, are not only, as a general rule, more respected, but more prosperous and more happy than such as neglect these duties?-And, on the other hand, is it not the case that they who are habitually neglectful of such duties, cast as it were a reproach upon their own individual reputation, -that they come to be looked upon with distrust and

true concern for man. If it be a feeling of pride, or independence, or selfishness,—for some one or other of these it is that sways them,—which deters men from doing honour to their God and Saviour by reverentially fulfilling all the duties of his Sabbath-day, we cannot from such expect the temper or the conduct which will render them sound and conscientious in the duties that they owe to their fellow-men.

It is true we are to make a distinction between those who habitually or entirely neglect these duties, and those who discharge them occasionally and imperfectly. But in these last we have almost as much to condemn as in the first. With them there is, evidently, no settled feeling, no fixedness of principle upon the THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordi- subject : they appear to make a convenience of religion, business of religion, when all is earnestness and vigour and devotion in the business of the world. While the THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to visit the slightest impediments,—the roads, the weather, or a several Parishes and Missions in the Niagara District trifling ailment,-will cause some professing Chrison the days mentioned below. Morning, or Evening, tians to break off on the Lord's holy day from the Prayer will be held in the Churches therein named at appointed union and communion with him, obstacles the hours stated; immediately after which, the Archdeacon would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, acquisition of a little worldly gain, or it may be amuseent, on an ordinary day.

That they who have given themselves up to vice, and spiritual well-being of their parishes or missions. profaneness, or immorality, should should be naviour in this. He would, at the same time the knows an Church bad as it is, is at least consistent with the rest of their conduct. It is but natural that they who are doing habitual violence to their Christian obligations, should Any Clergyman within the Niagara District, who avoid the house of God where everything they see and where, from the very nature of the duties which are stated and pressed, conscience must, in time, become startled and alarmed. Nor is it any wonder that scoffers at religion, - who have no fear of God before their eyes, and who would believe, if they could, that there is no state of future punishment, no eternity of woe and darkness,-it is no wonder that such as these should avoid those places where their evil practices are exposed, and those terrors are announced which they would fain treat as the mere tricks of priest-

craft, or the dreams of superstition. But in the case of those who professedly entertain Christians, who are claiming the privileges and even admitting the responsibilities of Christians,-what excuse can there be for them, if they do not religiously employ the holy day which is specially set apart for Excellency in the arduous duties, to the discharge of their improvement in holiness and their growth in which you have been called, that wisdom, aid, and bles-It has been often, and most correctly, remarked that grace? If they will be judged by the practice of the institution of the SABBATH-DAY is one that never God's people under the Law, or of the Apostles and could have emanated from man,-that its very exis- first Christians, they must stand condemned; or if tence bespeaks its Divine origin. "For," says Bishop they would appeal to the sense and fitness of Christian us, and to the glory of Almighty God, is our fervent and Porteus, "had man, unfeeling man, been left to him- duty, then they must be condemned also. If, indeed,

Not that we mean to overlook or deny the fact, evidence of the power of religion upon the heart, or of the influence of grace in the inner man. We shall even concede the truth of the assertion, that some, who are punctual in the discharge of this duty, have no more real godliness or true religion about them. And what, we may ask, could have suggested,— no more real godliness or true religion about them individual who is rightly impressed with religious

Although it is too true that the form of religio thanks, and making collections for the poor. And in true and undeniable, that there cannot be the spirit of his people," even "in the Courts of the Lord's house." character of being religious on the ground of the Without it, indeed, what would be the picture of honour paid to that religious duty, we should reject into irreligion, ignorance, vice, and confusion? It is God's holy house, -were such an one to make similar no fanciful inference this, -no random conjecture; for professions of religion, we should be equally bound to

Excuses, in short, touching such a duty, only aggravate, instead of extenuating, the neglect and the sin. the duty, it is well known that they relapsed into Confession, repentance, and amendment, are what are required here, -not prevarication, self-delusion, and to their enemies, and at last the destruction of their the hardening of the heart consequent upon a continucity and devastation of their country was the conse- ance in this indolent, carcless and irreligious state. The futility of such excuses will at once be apparent,-And why shall not the rule hold good amongst the reality and the extent of duty will be seen and MY VALUED FRIENDS AND BELOVED PARISHIONERS: plead from the claims of a commandment which the "Thou shall Love the Lord thy God with all Word of God himself originally announced, and their THY HEART, AND WITH ALL THY SOUL, AND WITH ALL

As we have no desire to circulate statements which, vate affliction and public distress, -will ensue; and, in point of fact, are incorrect; and as none of our on the other hand, that if it be religiously kept, God's Correspondents, we are sure, would be unwilling that blessing and favour will attend the obedience? Where they should be set right where they happen to have fallen into inaccuracy; we very readily afford the vout, and consistent amongst the servants of Christ, Rev. Dr. Ryerson the opportunity of contradicting a to be conscientiously strict in this assembling of them- few particulars in the letter of "H. C. C." on Educaselves together? And where has not the vicious, and tion, which appeared in our last. It is somewhat immoral, and irreligious community been marked by a special neglect of this duty? Who is there, indeed, the Colonist is in defence of his darling theories, than that can plead his sincere hope that he is reconciled the Superintendent of Education is in the vindication to God, and yet will keep himself habitually aloof of what to him is likely to be a little more valuable from the courts of His holy house? Who can call than the contents of a few editorials, however wise himself a true Christian, animated by a lively faith in and convincing their author may consider them to be. the Redeemer of souls, and heartily desirous of pleas- Whatever may be the extent of the Colonist's experi- Church. ing God and obtaining his blessing, who, week after ence in systems of education, or his keen discernment week, and it may be month after month, keeps away of everything calculated to promote the advancement from the sacred courts of the Lord's house? On the of learning; and although an individual who procontrary, a sound Christian faith provokes, urges, pounds his oracles with so much confidence may rea-We may go further and add, does not the strict and they are called in question; we think that our consonably be expected to feel some mortification when conscientious observance of this standing Christian temporary's reputation would not have suffered at all, obligation, shed a lustre upon every character which if he had treated H. C. C. with the respectful courtesy due to a man who can express his thoughts in language quite as chaste and appropriate, at least,-if descriptions of persons, obtain a greater share of re- not so dictatorial,—as that which usually appears in spect throughout the community, -more honour in the Colonist; and who would scarcely be charged, by society,—more confidence reposed in them, if they are any one who can distinguish one kind of writing from found to be punctual and diligent in their attendance another, with borrowing either his style or his opinions

> We have to request that those of our Exchange Newspapers, which have hitherto been sent to Cobourg, be transmitted henceforward to Toronto.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Church. REV. SIR.-I observe in this day's Church, a communication over the signature of "H. C. C.," containing several mis-statements as well as not a little silly gossip. -that they come to be looked upon with distrust and suspicion; upon the very natural principle that people mer, I beg permission to correct.

"H. C. C." more than insinuates—he assumes—that I am the author of certain articles which have appeared before the public on European Theories of Education; whereas I am not the author, directly or indirectly, of

one line of those articles.

"H. C. C." states that I prosecuted my "grand tour" in Europe "at no small charge to the public purse;" a statement utterly unfounded, as my tour was made without one farthing's "charge to the public purse,"—besides which, I paid out of my own salary the gentleman who performed my duties during my absorbed from Canada. erformed my duties during my absence from Canada.

These statements would have remained unnoticed by

me, had they appeared in no other than the channels from which "H. C. C." seems to have borrowed them in his "grand tour" of research for materials to gratify his appearently pugnacious disposition—judging from his speeches and communications.

eeches and communications.

I need only observe farther, that "H. C. C." misrepre sents my sentiments as much as he does my acts, and that ample evidence might be adduced of my having pursued a course in my official duties in any but a spirit of hostility to the Anglo-Canadian Branch of the Catholic

Before "H. C. C." proceeds again to indulge his cacoe thes scribendi, it may be well for him to be satisfied of two things,—that he comprehends the "Acts" and principles about which he attempts to reason, and that he is certain of facts which he presumes to assert.

Your's very respectfully,

EGERTON RYERSON.

Education Office, Toronto, 2nd July, 1847.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. To His Excellency the Right Honourable JAMES, Earl of His Execution the Right Honoratole Street of British Eligin and Kineardine, Governor-General of British McChief maint over the Provinces of Control of Prince Scotia, New Brunswich, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: We, the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto in the Province of Canada, in Visitation assembled, re-spectfully beg leave to avail ourselves of the present ocasion of our official meeting to offer to your Excellency our cordial congratulations on your appointment to the

Government of this Province.
Your Excellency's charge is a most high and important one; and annexed to the duties pertaining to the admin-istration of civil and secular affairs, we feel well assured that your Excellency views with a peculiar interest the discharge of those functions which are connected with the religious welfare and moral improvement of this ex-

tensive Province.

We are acting, as we humbly believe, in accordance with the well-known Scriptural principle, that "Kings should be the nursing fathers and Queens the nursing mothers of the Church" of Christ upon earth, in confidently anticipating at the hands of your Excellency, as the Representation of the contraction of the protection and tative of our most gracious Sovereign, that protection and encouragement, which, we feel well assured, your Excelsome regard for sacred things,—who avow themselves lency is desirous of extending to the Church of the Empire Christians, who are claiming the privileges and even in all these Provinces, as well from personal conviction and predilection as from the high office with which you have been so worthily entrusted.

That the Father of Mercies may vouchsafe to your sing which come from Him alone; and that your Excel-lency's administration may conveniently conduce to the peace and welfare of this important colony, to the extension and stability of the Church of Christ planted amongst humble prayer.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,-I sincerely thank you for your congratulations on my appointment to the Government of this Province.

I am sensible that the material and social advancement of a people is inseparably connected with its religious welfare, and I rejoice to find that Canada enjoys the in-estimable advantage of possesssing a body of clergy ex-emplary in their lives and devoted to the duties of their

ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

(From the Cobourg Star of June 16.)

ADDRESS To the Venerable A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Rector of Cobourg, and Archdeacon of York, &c. &c.

honour which has been recently conferred on you.

This token of the high estimation in which you are held by the Church, we believe to have been eminently deserved by you, for the unwearied energy and constant

the manifold duties of your high and sacred calling.

The career of usefulness in which you are so much distinguished, doubtless brings to you your best reward, in the unmixed barnings of an account. the unmixed happiness of an approving conscience; but, we trust, that the publicly expressed opinion of a congregation over whom you have presided for nearly twenty years, and who have been constant witnesses of your un-remiting exertions to advance the spiritual welfare of all who have happily been placed under your charge, will

not be unacceptable to you.

We have great pleasure in using this opportunity to offer our testimony of the admirable manner in which you have conducted the Theological Institution, the direction of which has so judiciously been entrusted to you; and we are confident that the members of the Church throughout the Province are deeply sensible of the great benefits conferred by your labours, in the formation of a Ministry well instructed in the sound doctrines of our

sacred religion.

We earnestly hope that you will be long spared to fulfil the important duties imposed on you by the high office you now occupy, and that continued blessings may always be permitted to follow your efforts to promote the divine pjects of your sacred mission.
[Signed by one hundred and sixty persons, of which

undred and thirty-two are heads of families.]

To the Members of the Congregation of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.

In receiving this renewed evidence of your unwearied kindness and regard, my only regret is that I cannot adequately express my sense of the indulgence and good-will which prompted it.

In a few weeks I shall have completed the twentieth

year of my residence amongst you; and it is with senti-ments of peculiar thankfulness to Almighty God, that I am permitted to look back upon this long term of our reionship as pastor and flock as one, on my own part, of interrupted satisfaction and comfort. And that this retrospect has been allowed to afford me so much refreshment and joy, I cannot but feel to be ascribable in a large degree to your own Christian forbearance, to your wil gness to overlook admitted deficiencies and infirmities. exertion and the attempts at the discharge of duty have

een well-meant and sincere.
We have gone on from small beginnings to what we We have gone on from small beginnings to that the may venture to believe a healthful and vigure as spiritual growth: our congregation has been very largely increased since the commencement of my ministrations here: and God has been pleased, in a high degree, to prosper our the preexertions to maintain in its efficient working the pre-eminently excellent and holy organization of our beloved

I thank you cordially for the kind and flattering manner in which you have been pleased to advert to the School for the training up of Ministers of the Church which has been temporarily established amongst our selves, and of which I have been entrusted with the charge and direction by our revered Diocesan. A contemplation of the advantages which an Institution of this kind is calculated in so high a degree to yield, cannot but cause us to indulge the hope that we shall soon be permitted, either through private munificence or public bounty, to see it extended and consolidated upon a scale ensurate with the great and growing necessities of

Our privileges as members of a pure branch of the Church Catholic are great and inestimable: and we shall not allow ourselves to forget that these correspondently increase our responsibilities. The sound system of teaching of the Church will only prove our conder The sound system of pure tion, if we neglect the practical duty to be watchful and diligent, devout and holy, ourselves. Let us give, then, to one another the benefit of our hearty mutual prayers; that we, the shepherds of the redeemed Israel, may not stand confounded and self-condemned when it shall be asked, "Where is the flock that was given thee, thy beautiful flock?"—and that you, as the Lord's purchased heritage, may be brought to "the green pastures and still waters" of a blissfu! and eternal world

A. N. BETHUNE. Rectory, Cobourg, June 10, 1847.

The Churchwardens of Trinity Church, Galt, called taking measures for carrying that most desirable im-

provement into immediate effect. The Rev. Mr. Boome estimates; when it was unanimously resolved that the estimate of Mr. John Ross be accepted, and that he enter

nto securities to commence the work forthwith.

A subscription was then entered into to raise the means for paying the contractor, when, although scarcely a dozen persons were present, the sum of £55 10s. was put down, which has since been considerably increased.—GaltReporter, 25th ult.

From the Morning Herald.

The tomb has now closed over the greatest and the most successful agitator of modern times; he has died, not in the Rome of the popes, but in Genoa the superb, well called the Rome of the ocean, and he sleeps his last sleep far from the land in which he was born, and from that ocean beside which his childhood was cradled. The image of death should at any ime disarm resentment; and how much more eloquently and owerfully does death appeal to us when invested with attributes so sad and so mournful—so taming in every way to hu-man pride, and so contrasted to a renown not merely European, man pride, and so contrasted to a renown not merely European, but stretching from pole to pole—world-wide, in truth, in its immense extent. Under the influence—if not in the presence of such circumstances—we shall speak of the man who is for ever gone, with all the impartiality and soberness of history, not allowing one angry, injurious, or insulting thought to sully an obituary in which we desire no triumph but the triumph of truth. O'Connell was born at a place called Carhen, in the County of Kerry, somewhere about 1773 or 1774. His parents were of the humblest—not to say of the lowliest rank, but distinguished by that shrewdness and sagacity so often found among the Kerry, and, indeed, generally among the Irish pea-

On this subject we do not care curiously to dwell, and would willingly pass from it but that it was a remarkable foible of O'-Connell, to wish to be considered and received as a man of an-cient family and lineage. Neither to family nor to the Milesian O had the late member for Cork the slightest pretension, and O had the late member for Cork the slightest precession, and it is well known to every one connected with the sister country that the O'Connells of Kilgorey—the branches of Limerick and Clare—disorment the contempt. They are not the present who, in the barbarism and pride of Celtic contempt, they are called Daniel Connell. On the avocations or calling of either Morgan or Maurice O'Connell, the father and uncle of ther Morgan or Maurice O'Connell, the father and under of the remarkable man of whom we are speaking, unlike a morn-ing contemporary, we observe a studied silence, our object being not to wound the living, or to give pain in the slightest degree any branch of Mr. O'Connell's family. Suffice it to say, that both uncle and father acquired considerable property, and their united object seems to have been to afford as good an education as possible (for the uncle was without children) to the offspring of Morgan—Daniel and his brothers. On the 30th January, 1794, Daniel entered Lincoln's Inn

as a student, under the name of Daniel Connell. In Easter Term, 1796, he was admitted of the King's Inn, Dublin, as Daniel Connell: and two years afterwards, namely, in Easter Term, 1798, he was called in due course to the Irish bar. The instances in which a young barrister falls early into business are exceedingly rare in any country, and are still rarer in Ireland than in England. During several years, therefore, the profession of Mr. O'Connell allowed him abundant leisure, which he employed not merely in mastering his profession, but in stu-dies of a more liberal and discursive nature. It is insinuated, in a morning journal, that the bent of Mr. O'Connell's opinions during his sojourn at Lincoln's Inn were Toryish, but any one who has ever been associated with him professionally or in consultation abundantly knows, that he was fond of exhibiting a copy of "Coke Lyttleton" which he had read before October 1794, the epoch of Hardy's trial, and in which the most demoeratic doctrines and opinions were written in the margin.— From the outset of his career at the Irish bar, also, he took a popular part-for his first political act as a barrister was to ap pend his name to the bar petition against the legislative union. About the year 1806 Mr. O'Connell first came into notice on his circuit, and in 1807, 8, 9, and 10, rose slowly, but surely, into business in the Four Courts of Dublin. In the year 1809 he was a leading, if not the most influential member of the Ca-tholie Board, a society organised and disciplined by him into a species of minor Irish Parliament. In the conflicts of the de-legates and the board with the executive government, he was one of the counsel engaged for the traversers, and his efforts on this occasion procured him augmented professional renown, and nereased political consideration and popularity. From this period till Easter Term in 1813, he steadily and daily rose in public favour as a professional man, and in the July of that ear, in the sittings after Trinity Term, obtained and merited year, in the sittings after Frinity Lerm, obtained and merited the renown of a great advocate, for his defence of Magee, then proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, for the publication of a libel on the administration of the Duke of Richmond. From 1813 to 1823 Mr. O'Connell was employed, either as leader or as junior, in almost every important case before the common law courts of his country, whether in Banc or Nisi Prius.—Like two of the most eminent Irish barristers. Messrs. Holmes and Perrin, be did not covet any Chancery business, and, without any imputation on his foreusic fame, it may be averred Mr. O'Connell's popular talents and great powers as an advacote and dexterous manager of causes more eminently fitted him for common law labour. In this field, from the period we have any trusty record, his name will be found in nearly every important case Where the members of the Tempte who would laugh to corn the best specimens of Mr. O'Connell's special pleading we can only say that such men are clearly not lawyers, for is impossible to read and understand any argument of Mr. O'-Connell's in the books, involving a matter of pleading, without perceiving that he was a thorough master of the science of law nerally, and of pleading as a branch thereof. In the year 1823, in the fulness of forensic fame, Mr. O'Connell founded the Roman Catholic Association, and from this period he came proceeded on a deputation from his co-religionists to the people of England; but notwithstanding his strenuous efforts, the question of emancipation remained uncarried, and he returned to his profession of agitator and advocate, with renewed zest.— The election of 1826 afforded him fresh scope, and his achievements at Waterford, Monahan, and Westmeath gave him heart and hope to gird himself up for the victory of Clare.
O'Connell, repulsed as a martyr in 1828, was legitimately

eturned in 1829, and since that long period of 18 years his career has been before, and is fresh in the recollection of, the English public. Whatever may be the opinion of Englishmen in general on the question of what was called Catholic Emanion, no Briton, whatever may be his creed or party, will ontend that O'Connell, feeling himself in a position of social, rofessional, and political inferiority, was not fully justified in endeavouring, by every legitimate means, to place himself on a level with his more fortunate fellow-subjects. For these efforts we in no degree blame him, and without pronouncing any opin-ion on the justice, policy, or fruits of the so-called Catholic Emancipation Act, we freely sympathise with the struggles of a man proclaiming, and we suppose believing, himself oppressed till 1829 But the measure once carried, whether by apostacy, tergiversation, and the basest deception, or from the highest and oblest motives, it was the duty of O'Connell to have subsided into the rank of a quiet citizen, if he were not prepared to accept judicial honours from the government which emancipated

Instead of acting this honester and nobler part, the demagogue of 1809 and 1825, whose cause of grievance was removed, opened—despite of his asseverations, promises, and sworn oaths
—fresh ground of grievance and of quarrel, and the treasonable
and impossible question of Repeal was opened for no other purpose than to raise a personal rent, by which Mr. O'Counell, om first to last, must have pocketed £300,000, or six times the sum which Grattan received for giving a bloodless revolu-

tion and a nationality to his country.

Here that portion of the man's character is presented, on which we desire not to dwell. His staunchless exertions were, however, continued till the dugs of Ireland were drained dry, and until famine and fever overspread and wasted a laud for centuries torn by faction, if not wasted by war. In the last agony of his country he abandoned the land whose praises he had so often sung, and for whose independence he had so often sworn to live and to die. Such is the man whom Ireland has ost, and she can well afford to lose him—for, though it is not every day you can find so able a working man, you may, any morning of the 365, find an honester, a sincerer, and a more raightforward character. As an Irish Barrister, men of more renius, greater advocates, more accomplished, more eloquent, and more learned persons had preceded him—as, for instance, Burrowes, Ball, and others; there were even more educated and learned men, not merely as scholars but as lawyers in his own communion, as Bellew, Rice, Lynch, Sculley, Hussey, &c.; but in practical every-day talent-in the talent of mov and doing business—in gaining an ascendancy over the minds of others by any means, whether fair or foul—in winning verdicts and causes—in causing the popular heart to vibrate and the masses to move to his wildest bidding, whether as jurymen citizens, O'Connel! surpassed all his predecessors as well as all his successors. He surpassed them all, also, with the single exception of Plunket, in the power of clear statement, and Plunket he far surpassed in the legal structure of his understanding. As a counsel arguing common law questions in Banc, O'Connell was, to our humble comprehension, never equalled in modern times in England, and certainly never sursed. He was as grave, as learned, and as great a master of pression as well as a promptness and elasticity about him which the English lawyers wanted. As a jury speaker he was surassed, in genius and eloquence, by Curran and Erskine, but e probably managed causes better than either of them, stated acts equally well, and principles of law more clearly and more

As a mob and hustings orator, O'Connell was unequalled, hut as a parliamentary speaker he took no very high rank.— He was wanting in grace, taste, tact, and literature; and though his readiness, promptitude, and presence of mind, quick wittedness, and Nisi Prius art, were copiously drawn on, he never ranked, and never could rank, as a first or even as a second rate parliamentary speaker, though there were not wanting occasions in which he produced a greater impression than any man since the days of Canning and Brougham. writer, O'Connell exhibited still less pretensions than a parlia-mentary speaker. He had all the defects of the Gallo Hibernian school-the false taste, fustian clap-trap, and wordiness, a meeting of the congregation, on Monday, to decide on certain estimates sent in for Pewing the Church, and coarse and over-familiar wit, frequent pathos, unequal strength, relieved occasionally by great vigour, exquisite shrewdness, a and occasional eloquence.

As a legislator, Mr. O'Connell will not be remembered, for, inhabitants of the populous cities of Montreal and Quebec; and twithstanding his abundant promises, there is not a single statute or measure of useful legal, social, or political reform, word, he had no pretensions. He had no knowledge of science, possessed little Latin, and still less Greek. Even in French literature, strange to say, he was not profound, but he read all new works of merit with eagerness and avidity, and talked of

jects than the authors treating of them.

As a man and as a member of society he was pleasant and overflowing with animal spirits, and agreeable, if you allowed him to have unrestrained his wanton will. But as he was very vain, very shallow, very clever, and very ready, with a rich vein of humor, and an irrepressible tendency to drollery and ridicule, if you contradicted or checked him he became vulgar, boisterous, and overbearing, and you saw before you the smart, unscrupulous, subtle, legal-minded, unprincipled, under-bred upstart, who would have victory in spite of fact, of truth, and reason. Till he attained the age of fifty and upwards, the man had always been the despotic king of a society of half bred Helts. Had he been born and mixed socially among gentlemen in early life he had been of a social commerce more engag-ing and bearable, for he was not a vicious or ill-disposed man

at heart, but merely a vulgar person.

From littleness of mind and jealousy, however, he was no exempt, and too of en his Irish readiness and roughness degenerated into coarsness. The smallest contradiction, either from an adversary—from a neutral, or even from a friend, threw him off his centre, and in such season he forgot the respect due to others and to himself. As a barrister, writer, popular orator, and private member of society, he co stantly shocked one's sense of propriety, and offended every canon of criticism and every rule of conduct. For sex, for age, for rank, condition calling—nay, even for truth itself, he too often showed no respect. The great Irishmen who had preceded him—the Burkes, the Floods, the Yelvertons, the Burghs, the Grattans, the Sheridans, the Bushes, the Plunkets, the Burrowes, the Balls—were men of genius, scholars, gentlemen in birth and breeding; but O'Connell, without being a genius, a scholar, or a gentleman, in any sense of the word, has swayed the mass of nankind, for good or evil, more than the galaxy of Irish great-

mankind, for good or evil, more than the galaxy of Irish greatness that preceded him.

A juvenile contemporary (the Daily News) would from this
circumstance raise O'Connell above all his greater predecessors
But, apply this style of reasoning generally, and Robespierre,
Marat, St. Just, and Danton become greater men than Montesquieu and Mirabeau, or any of the eloquent Girondins, the statesmen and legislators of France. "Grattan charmed the parliament," says our young friend, "but O'Connell stirred the people." The same might be said of Chatham and Wilkes, or of Canning and Hunt, or Brougham and Burdett Jones.— Chatham charmed the senate, and Wilkes stirred the people— but Chatham and Pitt and Canning and Brougham will be re-membered, when Wilkes and Hunt and Burdett Jones are forgotten. So it is with the immortal names of Curran, Grattan, and Plunket, O'Connell's immediate predecessors. They, too, charmed the Parliament, but while they did so they elevated as well as stirred the people, and their names will be remembered to the last syllable of recorded time, when the name of O'Con-nell has been long forgotten, or remembered only for the mis-chief he has effected, or the good he has omitted to accomplish, by stirring a nation certainly, without elevating it either morally or socially, and, we fear, as little politically.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Caledonia. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the British Colonist.)

Buffalo, July 5, 1847. At the sailing of the last steamer, flour was quoted at Liver-pool at 42s. By the quotations below it will be seen that there s a decline of about 2s. per barrel on flour. Indian Corn about the same. In meal a slight advance.

New York, July 4, 7 o'clock, P.M. The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston this morning at six

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

After the last steamer, best Western Flour reached 46s. per barrel. Indian Corn 60s. per quarter; Yellow, 58s. Since the promising appearance of the coming crops, however, the decline in flour has been such as to bring rates down to 40s. @ Liverpool, June 19.

Alos. 6d., for best Western Canal flour.
American Wheat, 11s. @ 12s. 3d. per 70 lbs.
White Indian Corn, 48s. @ 52s. per quarter.

iddles free from bone in salt, to shoulders, 28s. @ 35s.

Hams sold freely. Cheese-None in market. Fine U. S. brought 52s. @ 60s., ddling 45s. to 47s., ordinary 42s. @ 44s. Lard has advanced 3s. @ 4s. on fine sorts, and 2s. on ordi-

ary qualities. The market bare. Fine descriptions of Butter from the States is not in demand. The monetary prospects of the country are of a more accouraging character. The Bank of England discounts more

The new American steamer Washington arrived at Southmpton on 16th June. The French steamer sailed from Cher-

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 30th June.

George S. Boulton, Esq, after being sworn, took his seat as member of the House.

A number of petitions were presented, including one from the inhabitants of the City of Quebec, praying for investigation

into the subject of Emigration.

A message from his Excellency was received enclosing a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, accompanied by copies of certain Resolutions, passed by the House Assembly for that Province, relative to the Post-Office. A number of Bills were received from the Legislative As-

A Bill to amend the Act 4 and 5 Vic., cap 7, and 9 Vic., cap. 107, and to extend the time allowed for taking oaths, by rsons wishing to become naturalized, was read a second Hon. Mr. Ferrie, pursuant to notice, moved that an address e presented to her Majesty on the subject of emigration from Ireland to this country. In doing so, the hon, gentleman sta-ted that the vast amount of destitution, sickness, misery, and death, which had occurred within the last seven weeks among the emigrants coming from Great Britain, had induced him to

Hon. Mr. Morris had no objection to the motion, although ne was of opinion that it would not be of much use, as an address on the same subject had been sent home by last mail from the House of Assembly, which it was originally intended should have obtained the concurrence of this House; but this intention was frustrated by the petition not being got ready soon enough. He trusted that the scenes of misery which had been witnessed during the last two months were about to pass away. The accounts which had been received that morning were cheering, a large number of emigrants who had arrived within the last few days were all found to be healthy, at least there were few cases of sickness among them. This was to be atand were obliged to pay more attention to the comfort of pas-sengers, by providing them with better food, and by allowing them more room on board of ship. The consequences of these regulations having been strictly observed, were, that out of

,500 emigrants, there were only about six sick. After some further remarks from some other members, Mr. Ferrie withdrew his motion and allowed Mr. Morris to give notice that he would move that the House do resolve itself into rittee of the whole on Friday, on the subject of emigration. The Bill to facilitate the commutation of tenure of land in Lower Canada in certain cases was read a second time, and re-The Bill to facilitate the commutation of tenure of land in

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, June 28, 1847. The house adjourned for a short time at 4 o'clock, in order present to his Excellency the address on the subject of Emi-

Most Gracious Sovereign : We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly venture to represent the apprehensions which we entertain from the un-precedented influx of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, in a state of destitution, starvation and disease, unparallelled in the history of the Province.

We venture humbly to state that the arrangements for the ception of the sick at Grosse Isle, the Quarantine Station, although made on an extensive scale, have proved wholly inadequate to the unexpected emergency, that the entire range of buildings intended for the use of emigrants generally, at that station have been converted into hospitals, and still are insufficient for the numerous sick; that the Island itself which is three miles in length, and a half a mile in breadth, has been reported as not sufficiently extensive to receive all those who, by the regulation of the health officers, are required to perform quarantine; that the apparently healthy have consequently been forwarded without being subjected to the usual precaution; and as a further consequence, that force is showing itself and the cwt., Hams the cwt., Meats salted or cured the cwt., Meats as a further consequence, that fever is shewing itself among the | fresh of all kinds, the cwt.

in addition, that the progress of the emigrants into the interior is marked by disease and death.

We feel bound to declare to Your Majesty, that while we

believe that this House and the people of the Province are med desirous to welcome to the Colony all those of their fellow subjects who may think proper to emigrate from the parent countries.

try to settle among them, we are convinced that a continued emigration of a similar character to that which is now taking place, is calculated to produce a most injurious effect upon an prosperity, unless conducted upon a more systematic principle We beseech the interference of Your Majesty under the infliction with which this land has been visited, and is still further threatened, not to permit the helpless, the starving the sick

in too many instances only to find a grave.

We humbly pray Your Majesty that measures may be adopted to the standard of the s ted by Your Majesty's Government, that the Emigrant Ship may be large and airy, that ample space may be allotted to the emigrants, and that a larger allowance of better food than is not furnished, with sufficient medical attendance, shall be always

and diseased, unequal and unfit as they are to face the hardship

We humbly inform Your Majesty, that in the opinion of this House, an unusually large expenditure must be made in the Province in the present season to meet such unexampled destitution and distress; and we assure Your Majesty of our confedent belief the season to meet such unexampled destination and distress; and we assure Your Majesty of our confedent belief the season to meet such as the season to meet s fident belief that the justice as well as the liberality of the Imperial Government will provide for this expenditure from the

mperial funds. Mr. Gowan gave notice of his intention to move an address to the Governor General, praying for an account of all public works in Canada, distinguishing the cost respectively, of these in Upper Canada and those in Lower Canada; in order that it might be seen whether repeated assertions made by the other side on this subject were, or were not, correct.

He then in pursuance to notice waters and constitutions.

He then in pursuance to notice, put several questions to ninisters, to which the following answers were returned:

1st.—The subject of King's College was under consideration and the ministers would be reconsideration. and the ministers would be prepared to state their intentions of that subject in the course of a week.

2nd.—Ministers had made certain representations to the home

overnment, recommending that a certain extent of freedom a avigation should be afforded on the St. Lawrence, and recoman answer should be received on the St. Lawrence, and an answer should be received on these points of the strongs. that it would be premature to ask a greater concession.

Upon this answer being given, Mr. Gowan suggested the importance of having the representation of the provincial government backed by an address from the House.

3rd.—No measure relative to the Registration in Upper Car nada would be submitted during the progent Session.

4th.—It was intended to re-model the Crown Lands De-

rtment; but it was not thought necessary to ask for any additional authority from the Legislature.

5th.—It was not intended to introduce any bill which would enable District Councils to pledge the public credit, by the issue of dehentures; but undoubtedly every facility would be 36 corded for the completion of works already undertaken.

Wednesday, June 30. Last night being the night specially set apart for the consideration of Government measures, the bill to exempt the property of the Crown in Lower Canada from taxation, read a second time on a division—Years 83, Nava 20—Mr. i.e. read a second time on a division — Yeas 83, Nays 20 — Mr. ger voting with the nays against the ministry, and Mr. Baldwin sloped. The bill to facilitate the issue of debentures read a second time, and the bill to incorporate the Lake Huron read a second time, and the bill to incorporate the Lake Huron discount of the second Silver and Copper Miving Company, was, after a lengthy cussion, read a second time: yeas 31, nays 13. Some tion was raised to the voting of certain members, who

stock in other companies, on the question, if they were not indirectly interested by their having stock in the other companies. The Speaker decided that they were not disqualified from Mr. unless they were directly interested in this company of the Baldwin gave notice that he would move in the matter of the mining Simcoe election to-morrow. The remainder of bills were read a second time, and referred to the Common Private Bills, and the House adjourned at a late hour. THE BUDGET.—In another column will be found the speech of the Inspector General on the estimates of the past year, and the proposed financial measures to be introduced this Session. The first important fact adverted to is the deficit in the revenue.

below the estimated amount on some articles of import, to extent of £14,829, showing a great decrease in the important

notwithstanding the reduced duties. This Mr. Cayley proceeds to explain, informing the house that government is about to submit a scheme for the complete remodelling of the customs duties law. It is fairly enough inferred that the decrease of these imports, chiefly learners are important to the customs these imports, chiefly learners are important to the customs. these imports, chiefly leather manufactures, is owing to the it crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the Province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province, a fact by no means to the crease of factories within the province of the crease of the cre be regretted, inasmuch as we import far too much of the commodities, which there is no reason why we should not as White Indian Corn, 48s. @ 52s. per quarter.
Corn Meal, 24s. @ 25s. per barrel.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour, 38s. @ 40s.; Ohio, 37s.
@ 38s.; Corn, 33s. @ 35s. 6d.
The arrival of wheat from Ircland very considerable. The rumour of the re-appearance of the potato disease, does not exert the slightest influence on the market. Cotton advanced dyd. per lb. In Beef, a large business was done. Best United States prime mess, 90s. @ 95s.; ordinary, 81s. @ 88s.; mess, 55s. @ 61s. Pork more inquiry. For best United States prime mess, old. 65s. @ 70s. per barrel; mess at 90s. @ 95s.; ordinary, 81s. @ 80s.; iordinary, 81s. @ 80s.; Bacon—Fair demand, fine sorts scarce; ranges from long is about to be denied us, the Imperial Government have considered in the scale of the scale o such regulations as shall enable us to choose our own marker wherein to buy as well as sell. To effect this, as well as to far cilitate the carrying trade, by extending the warehouse system cilitate the carrying trade, by extending the warehouse are carrying trade. and symplifying bonding operations, is the object of Miley's proposed measure, for which we look with anxiety pating some interesting discussion upon the numerous tant questions involved. Some of the effects of the new stant questions involved. for which we have a right to look, are an increased imperour own manufactures, in as much as if we buy from the Ameroicans we always have an article inferior to British goods of to icans we always have an article inferior to British goods of the increase in increase in what we might manufacture ourselves; and a great increase in our business, both of which things should open fresh markets to the farmer. The chief objection to the plan will be, that by facilitating the bonding business, we admit to some extent a facilitating the fooding business, we admit to some extent of our own American produce into our markets to the detriment of our off farmers. In answer to this, it may be remembered that the produce of the Western States will by some route or other find it way to Britain, the market by which all ours are regulated. will prices here fall because the same amount which would have gone into the chief market through the State of New-York goes through our cauals? We shink through our canals? We think not. Some surplus we alw have, and our markets are affected by the price that surplus we bring in the market to which we send it. Will those prices ecause, instead of one hundred, six hundred thousa barrels pass through our canals on their way to Liverpol and London? On the other hand, we secure business for canals and shipping, the result of which ought to give us in canals and shipping, the result of which ought to give proved facilities and accommodation, which should render every bushel of wheat raised in the Province of so much greater value. The cheaper we can carry, the more valuable will be the commodity to the producer. Mr. Cayley is blamed for advancing proposals for free trade, but we are disposed to think the courter adopted is only such as the Imperial policy renders absolutely adopted is only such as the Imperial policy renders absolutely necessary. We shall feel able to judge better when the pronecessary. ecessary. We shall feel able to judge better when the bosed elterations come up for discsssion in detail. It will be beeved that as far as our own markets are concerned, protectively. ion to the farmer is not to be removed, it not being interest "touch the duties on grain, flour, or cattle, introd

the country for consumption, but to return them as they no Mr. Aylwin, who appears to have "made arrangements smash everything," attacked the ministerial proposals, sayli among other strange things that "he considered the timb trade the only trade of the country." He was replied to be the Attorney-General. The opposition to the proposed me sures—that is to say, the men who will oppose them they are not their own—stick out stoutly that the effects of the ministering of the commercial connection" by the angle The "severing of the commercial connection" by the Act, naturally excited some fears on this head, but the Act, naturally excited some tears on this head, but a com-is greater by far while we remain inactive and allow a mercial connection" to grow up with a foreign state, instead of setting to work to devise means for retaining the commerce within the shores and harbours of British North America.

Mr. Merritt, in committee of the whole, moved the following

Resolved,-That whereas the mutual interests of the agr Resolved,—That whereas the mutual interests of the colcultural population of Canada and the adjoining States of America, would be materially benefitted, by establishing of feet reciprocity in the exchange of the natural productions the respective countries, it is expedient that so much of Acts 6th Vic. cap. 31, 8th Vic. cap. 3, and 9th Vic. cap. 3, strelates to the duties on the articles named in Schedule As and on Provisions, Grain, Animals, Vegetables, and Minerals, the natural productions of the United States respectively. mentioned in said Schedule; also raw materials mentioned in said Schedule; also raw materials hereing mentioned, that is to say:—Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Turpendial and Dye Woods, Tallow, Hides, Skins, Furs, Cotton, Hops Flax, Hemp, Fish Oil; provided always, that the Act of be passed for this purpose take effect after a Proclamation of the Governor of this Province, announcing that the Legislature of the United States of America have repealed all duties upon such articles, as aforesaid, imported, into the United States such articles, as aforesaid, imported into the United State from this Province, and not before.

SCHEDULE A.

Table of Duties of Customs inward.

ARTICLES. Animals, viz:—Cows and Heifers, Calves, Goats, Horses, Marcs, Geldings, Colts, Fillies, Foals, Kids, Lambs, Oxen and Marcs, Geldings, Cotts, Fillies, Foals, Kids, Lambs, Orn Bulls and Steers, Pigs (sucking), Swine and Hogs, Sheep Grain, viz: — Wheat and Wheat Flour, Barley the quarter Buckwheat, Berc, Big the quarter, Maize or Indian Corn quarter to be four hundred and eighty pounds) the quarter,

Beans, Peas the quarter, Meal of all the above Grains, and Vheat not bolted, the one hundred and sixty-nine pounds Bran and Shorts, the cwt. Hay the ton, Straw the ton, hops the pound.

nd Quebec; and Potatoes the bushel, Olive Oil in casks the gallon-in jars and hottles the gallon, Linseed Oil raw or boiled the gallon. Wood, viz: - Pine, White, and in proportion for any smaller quantity thereof, per thousand cubic feet. rovince are most heir fellow sub-he parent coun-hat a continue is now taking Pine, Red, per one thousand cubic feet. Oak, per one thousand cubic feet. Bireh, per one thousand cubic feet.

Ash, Elm, Tamarac, or Hacmatac, and other woods not herein charged with duty, per one thousand cubic feet. Staves, standard or measurement, per standard mille; Puncheon or West India:-

White Oak, per standard mille. Red Oak, per standard mille. Ash, per standard mille. el, per standard mille. Deals, Pine, per Quebec standard hundred.

offect upon out matic principle, ty under the indistill further tarving, the sick are the hardship thich they reach

Emigrant Ships be allotted to the food than is now shall be always

be opinion of this be made in this anexampled deseasty of our containty of the Imiditure from the

int of all public stively, of those it; in order that ade by the other

al questions to returned:— ler consideration eir intentions on

nt of freedom

on in Upper Ca-

own Lands De-to ask for any

bill which would credit, by the is-ity would be so-ertaken.

day, June 30.

art for the conto exempt the
m taxation, was
ays 20—Mr. Viand Mr. Bald.

debentures was the Lake Huron track through the Lake Huron track through the Lake Huron track through the Lake through the track through through

found the speed he past year, and ed this Session cit in the revenu

rsday, July 1.

ved the following

rests of the agri-poining States er establishing per l productions t so much of

logs, Sheep.
rley the quarter, and a Grains, and a Grains, and a grains, and a grains.

uce, per Quebec standard hundred. Handspikes per dozen, Oars per pair.
Plank, Boards and all kinds of sawed Lumber not herein charged with duty, per one thousand superficial feet, inch thick, and so on in proportion for any greater thickness.

Eggs, Fruit not enumerated, Poultry and Game, Seeds not

umerated, Vegetables not enumerated.
Ashes of all kinds, Bark, Burr Stones unwrought, Berries, Nuts and Vegetables used principally in dyeing.
Cotton, Wool, Coals, Fur Skins or Peltries undressed or

ubmanufactured, Hemp, Flax and Tow, Hides raw, Mahogany and Hard Wood unmanufactured for Furniture, Palm Oil, Saw Lore, S. Logs, Soda Ash, Tallow, Lard, Fish Oil, Fish salted or cured,

Oysters, Lobsters, and Turtles.

Each Imperial Quarter of Foreign Wheat not intended for exportation, or to be ground into Flour and the Flour exported.

Each quarter (of four hundred and eighty pounds weight) of Maize or Indian Corn, not intended for exportation.

Some discussion ensued upon this motion, Messrs. Colville, Williams, Gowan, Cauchon and Berthelot speaking for, and Messrs, Smith, Ermatinger, Webster, Aylwin, and Armstrong against it. The Ministry, supported by Mr. Mosfatt, urged that the present duties yielded a revenue of £30,000, and they begged to have the decision on the resolution postponed till Monday, in order that they might have time to consider that part of the subject, and ascertain whether the deficiency could be made up in any other way if Mr. Merritt's views were carried out. made up in any other way if Mr. Merritt's views were car-At length Mr. De Witt moved that the Committee do rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again, which was carried by 29 to 9 notwithstanding Mr. Armstrong's loud call upon agricultural members to negative the proposition at once.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other business, was held at their office on Monday, July 5, at 12 of 1.

The Hon. Wm. Allan was called to the chair. Mr C. Gamble read the notice calling the meeting, and then cead the Report, from which we take the following extract:—
Report of the President and Directors of the Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company, to the Annual General Meeting,

The President and Directors of the City of Toronto and Lake Huron Railroad Company submit to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders now assembled, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, the following Report:—

Instalments paid in, to 14th July 1846 -£3190 0 4 Liabilities of Company £ 122 17 3

Besides which, there is a claim of £111 7s. 6d. for rent for certain water lots, which, the Directors think, under the condi-tions of the purchase, cannot be recovered from the Company. THE CHEROKEE. - We have hitherto omitted to notice the arrival in our harbour of H. M. Steamship Cherokee, Captain Towell. She is a heautiful craft, and sits like a swan on the mater. Her length is, we believe, 200 feet, and her measurement 200 tons. She is fitted with Maudsley & Field's engines, which which are worthy the high reputation this firm has attained throughout Europe. Her armament consists of 2 Paixhan guns placed on traverses, the one forward, the other aft. Each of these fears of the f

and carries solid shot, weighing 68lbs., or hollow of 56lbs.
On Wednesday last, her Commander courteously invited the officers of H. M. 81st Regt., and those of the Independent Artillery Company of Toronto, to witness the ball practice.

At the vessel's side they were received by Capt. Fowell, Dr. Inrbes and other officers, and conducted over the ship, when her commodious berths and ample accommodation for the transport of troops, was the theme of general remark and commendation.

Leaving at the leading Conservatives expressed themselves entirely satisfied as to the soundness of Mr. Wilson's political character as a Conservative. Mr. Beecher announced his retirement from the contest, as did also Dr. Lee, which they will do in writing in a formal way at the Polls this day, and Mr. Wilson will be declared duly elected.

Mr. Wilson has the support of the Reformers as well as of his own party; of the latter from the confidence they have in his political integrity, from his views on practical measures, which he most fully and satisfactorily elucidated, and from the conviction impressed on the minds of the electors generally, that when political party cries and party phrases are laid aside.

o others tried their hands at the range by invitation The intended number of shot baving been thrown, the shattered remains of the target were then brought from the island to

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, TORONTO. - Admitted during the

maining in Hospital, 248.

of the Monthly Meeting of the Society, near last evening, funds to the amount of £500 were sold at an average premium of 351 per cent. The particulars are appended. The directors of the society, as appears by their advertisement, have advanced the premium on shares to £3 10s. per share.

£500 1751 Average £351 £175 5 0

ODD FELLOWS' SOCIETY, M. U.—Last Friday the various Lodges of this Society celebrated their third anniversary in this city. Arrayed in their various paraphernalia, they attended divine service in St. James's Cathedral, where a collection was made in aid of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and afterwards Paraded the streets in due order. In the evening they dined together in the City Hall, the Hon. the Vice-Chancellor pre-Biding. The dinner, which was provided by Mr. Horwood, was highly praised, and the conduct of the honourable and learned Chairman gave universal satisfaction.—Patriot, July 6.

£500 0 0

that no one will consider FOUR DOLLARS a year for the two furthing out of the Province? Does Mr. Examiner pay one ther directly or indirectly? He knows he does not. The expenses of that establishment are derived from property granted for the express purpose by the Crown, and on which the as are paid by any private individual. The Examiner knows that the college property that the college property possesses no exemption from maxition of any kind. He knows also that the tenants of the College ands are in the same position, if not in a better, than they would be in regard to any other landlord; and yet the Examinary and his clique have the hardihood to say that the people of oper Canada "pay," in other words are taxed for the expenses of that noble establishment. As well might he assert that the people of Lower Canada are taxed for McGill College. These are sufficient illustrations of the Examiner's hostility to can-

our and to SIMPLE TRUTH .- Patriot. CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.—A Montreal correspondent the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette says, that the office now held by Mr. Bouthillier in the Crown Land Department is to e divided, and that Mr. Gowan and Mr. Bouthillier are hence-orth to be colleagues. We have heard nothing of this appointment, and do not think it likely at present.—Mon. Courier.

HEALTH OF MONTREAL.—Understanding that there have ocen, and still are, unfavourable reports respecting the sickness among the Emigrants, and the present health of the city, we deem it but just and proper to give from authentic information an impartial statement of facts. The city at present is unusually healthy in its accustomed population; and while there prevails among the Emigrants the diseases incident to long voyages, and dense and crowded crews, there is no cause for alarm whatever. cerning the health of the city might prevent the usual inrity, that there is not the least foundation for such unfaoin the following weekly returns of interments in the City of

eal:		
	Males.	
Boys		31
Married M.	en	3
		3
Bachelors		7
BURNEY TON		-
T	otal	44

Females. Married Women..... 11 Total..... Total Interments in the City...... 92 Of whom were Emigrants Corresponding week last year..... Less this year..... 22 At the Emigrant Sheds...... 173

THE WHEAT CROP. - We make the following extracts from our exchanges of the last few days, for the purpose of enabling our readers to form an estimate of the wheat crop in the differ-

chiefly for the purpose of examining the crops; and we are sorry to say that they present a very discouraging appearance. There is such damage done by the fly, that some whole fields are rendered quite useless. In no part will there be an average crop. - Brantford Courier.

The fall wheat is not generally good, although it is probable we shall fare as well, or perhaps better, than many parts of the Province, except where the worm has done injury, which is only partial. The Spring crops are generally promising, but all things taken into consideration. We are not justified in expecting so good a season as the last.—Guelph Autertiser.

day of nomination to take a journey on family business in order to save time after his election. A telegraph notice had been received by Dr. Salter, the Chairman of his Committee, in-Wilson's absence, bespoke a suspension of judgment on the part of the electors till he should appear or they receive further

Meeting of the Shareholders now assembled, pursuant to the Act of Incorporation, the following Report:

—

Disbursaments of Company to 14th July, 1846 £3031 2 10

Expenses incurred since, to 30th June, 1847... 281 14 9

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lawrason and Dixon The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Lawrason and District in support of Mr. Beecher, as well as by the latter gentleman as a Candidate; all, however, clearly stating that should Mr. Wilson return in time, and fully satisfy the Conservative party as to his political views, they would support him, and Mr. Beecher would retire. The Returning Officer then appointed Friday and Saturday the 2nd and 3rd of July for the polling to

Mr. Wilson returned during the night, and his Committee next morning issued notices for a public meeting of the electors the following day. On Wednesday, there was a full attendance of the electors in

On Wednesday, there was a full attendance of the electors in public meeting, when Dr. Salter was called to the Chair, and C. Monsarrat, Esq., requested to act as Secretary, when Mr. Wilson entered into his political views, as well as explained the cause of his unfortunate detention at Buffalo, to the satisfaction of the persons present. Mr. Wilson occupied from an hour and a half to two hours in the delivery of his political sentiments, and in replying to questions on various topics suggested by the electors present. We have no space for even an outline of his speech; suffice it to say that the leading Conservatives expressed themselves entirely satisfied as to the soundness of Mr. Wilson's

one.

This over, the visitors were invited by the kind and affable commander to take refreshments in his cabin, whither all retired and enjoyed his hospitality.

On the return of the company to the deck, the short range practice, at 800 yards, commenced, and in this the firing was not less masterly, striking the target (which was erected on the island) several times.

So ably pointed out in his speech, to the effect that while it was madness to resist the progress of events belonging to the age in which we live, and true Reformers are conscientiously the instruments in that progression of events; Conservatism does not resist the torrent, but guides its course, and prevents it overflowing its banks. We are happy to notice such harmony existing between both political parties on the present occasion, and several times.

In passing through the country from Hamilton. I have been enabled to collect some reliable information respecting the crops. enabled to collect some reliable information respecting the crops. The crops and letter. dated Simcoe, (Talbot District,) 29th in the progression of events; Conservatism does not resist the progress of events belonging to the age in true Crops.

In passing through the country from Hamilton. I have been enabled to collect some reliable to co

EXECUTION IN GUELPH .- We believe that Cochlin, th murderer of Mr. Oliver underwent the extreme penalty of the the law in Guelph, on Thursday last, the 1st inst. We anbstain from republishing the particulars, as they are given in the ship, after inspecting which the visitors returned to the shore delighted with the courteous attention shown them while on here.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.—Some eight of ten days stated the days and the days and the days and the days are severy respectable woman named Hort, aged 68 years, lost her laining in Hospital, 248.

Toronto Building Society.—Tenth Loan Meeting.

Hart complained of cold, and feeling rather indisposed some the days and the days and the days are severy respectable woman named Hort, aged 68 years, lost her life in New York under the following circumstances:—Mrs.

Hart complained of cold, and feeling rather indisposed some the days are severy respectable woman named Hort, aged 68 years, lost her life in New York under the following circumstances:—Mrs. At the Mouthly Meeting of the Society, held last evening, and the Mouthly Meeting of the Society, held last evening, but the amount of £500 were sold at an average premium boy's arrival at the store, he asked the clerk for what he wanted; the clerk pointed it out to the apprentice and told him to give it; the lad in taking it from the shelf, mistook the bottle and gave instead, laudanam, which stood next, a small vial full. The boy asked the clerk how much was to be taken, whereupon he replied "take it all!" Mrs. Hart accordingly took it, and at 10 o'clock next morning she was found to breathe with difficulty, and before medical aid could be rendered, died. We understand the parties are committed for trial .-We hope that this act of carelessness will serve as a warning to apothecaries generally to be more than ever careful, and not trust their business—wherein peoples' lives are involved—to youngsters who are scarcely old enough to be out of the nursery.

ment that the prosperity of our worthy contemporary of the Cobourg Star is on the advance. We rejoice at every thing

The proprietor of the Cobourg Star & Newcastle District Gazette having taken into consideration the rapidly increasing enterprise, wealth and intelligence of this district, has come to Chairman gave universal satisfaction.—Patriot, July 6.

King's College Endowment.—By the way, how do the there expenses attending it? Do these expenses come out of writing the Province?

Dos Mr. Essentian and intelligence of this district, has come to the conclusion of printing his paper Twice A-week after the 1st July next. As this project involves a very considerable outlay on the part of the proprietor, and as he intends on the 1st January next, to double the size of the Farmer, he trusts that no one will consider rour Dollars a year for the two papers too much to give.

Considering the account of the Roundard Research and intelligence of this district, has come to the conclusion of printing his paper Twice A-week after the 1st July next. As this project involves a very considerable outland to give a considerable outland t

meeting was recently held at Carrol's Hotel, Ingersoll, in th Brock District, for the purpose of devising measures to have th Great Western Railway run through, or near the village.— Peter Carroll, Esq., of this city, one of the directors of th Company, was present, and addressed the meeting. He dwe at large upon the flourishing state of the Company's affairs, an the certainty of an early commencement of the work. C. E. Stuart, Esq., the Company's Chief Engineer, was also present and imparted some valuable information respecting the surve of the projected line, and the comparative ease with which is could be constructed. Several resolutions were passed expr sive of the desire of the inhabitants of the Brock District to o tain a location near Ingersoll, and an anxiety to see the wo commenced immediately. We are gratified to learn that stock to the amount of £2500 was subscribed for at the close of the proceedings. This is the best evidence that the inhabitants of

THE IMMIGRANTS.—From 1st April to 18th June, 182 patients have been admitted into Hospital. Of these 22 have died and 33 have been discharged. During that time 166 outpatients have been under medical treatment, of whom 38 have

Since the 18th June, 53 have been admitted into Hospital, of whom 8 have died, and 6 have been discharged. During the latter period 40 out-patients have been visited, none of whom

the city might prevent united States of the United States of the places; and feel warranted in stating from the best ority, that the city might prevent united States of the United States of the United States of the Places; and feel warranted in stating from the best ority, that the city might prevent united the United States of the United Stat The number now in Hospital is 160.

We have little hesitation in expressing the opinion that the great cause of the malady with which these poor creatures are sfileted is the extreme filthy state in which they have been allowed to embark from their native country; and their subsequent inattention to cleanliness. Most of them are attacked with bowel complaints. To those who consider the necessity

it must be considered, by every intelligent medical man, but the TORONTO AUCTION MART, enactment of a brutal farce to attempt to dose these unfortunate creatures with drugs. We are glad to perceive that this has attracted the attention of the authorities here, and that means have been adopted to insure cleanliness in all those entering the General Hospital.—Argus, June 29.

FIRE IN SYDENHAM .- Early on the morning of Tuesday, FIRE IN SYDENHAM.— Early on the morning of Tuesday, the 29th ult., this ill-fated village was again visited with the calamity of fire. It originated in a black-smith's shop, adjoining Mr. Belcher's new tavern, and though every exertion was made to arrest its progress, the devouring element spread with most disasterous rapidity. In a short space of time the smithshop, the premises of Mr. Johnson, wagon-maker, and 5 dwelling-houses were reduced to a heap of ashes. Several of the inmates of the destroyed temperate managed to aver a portion of Ing-houses were reduced to a heap of ashes. Several of the in-mates of the destroyed tenements managed to save a portion of their furniture, but as no insurance had been effected on any of the property, it is to be feared that several families will suffer serious inconvenience from the catastrophe. It is the general impression that the fire was altogether accidental in its origin.

DEATH OF MR. YARWOOD .- It is our painful duty to anand an efficient public servant, by the death of Mr. Yarwood, who was only a few weeks ago appointed the Chief Agent for Emigrants at this port. Mr. Yarwood died of a fever caught while attending to his duties at the Emigrant Sheds—duties which he performed most humanely and efficiently, and in a manner which gained him the respect and confidence of the poor creatures whose wants he attended to, and whom he aided with advice as to their ultimate destination, which, from his knowledge of the country, he was so well able to give. In private life Mr. Yarwood was a most exemplary, amiable, and unaffectedly pious man, and his death will be deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure of his friendship.

EMIGRANT AGENT .- We have great pleasure in stating that His Excellency the Governor General has appointed John Weatherly, Esq., to the office of Emigration Agent at this port, vavant by the death of Mr. Yarwood. A better appointment could not have been made, for all who know Mr. Weatherly are aware that, to the greatest firmness and decision of character, he unites activity, energy, and a most kind and humane dispo sition. Being himself a Catholic, in this respect also, he will have great advantages in dealing with the Irish Emigrants, who are of the same religion with himself. A better successor to err. Yarwood count not have been found.—Courier.

EMIGRANTS continue to pour in upon us in great numbers and they are forwarded without delay to their respective desti-nations,—the sick being taken to the Hospital. The number of emigrants that arrived by the City on Sunday was not far short of 1000 souls, and they appeared to be more healthy, and altogether in better condition than many others that ar-rived here during the season. We have heard it confidently we have heard it confidently on their passage from Montreal to Kingston; the barges in which they are forwarded being detained for days in the canal, instead of being towed without delay by steamers to Kingston. We presme that, the Government contract with the forwarders contains some provision, by which the latter are bound to send the emigrant barges through in a contain some provision, by which the latter are bound to send the emigrant barges through in a contain some provision, by which the latter are bound to send the emigrant barges through in a contain some provision, by which the latter are bound to send the emigrant barges through in a contain some provision, by which the latter are bound to send the emigrant barges through in a contain some provision, by which the latter are bound to send the canal, in the Township of Nichol, District of Wellington, and twelve miles from the District Town of Guelph; its position is very beautiful, being upon the banks of, and at the junction of, the Grand Roll Review Revenue and the canal, instead of being towed without delay by steamers to Kingston.

The Town Plot is well latter and to Owen's Sound), in the Township of Nichol, District of Wellington, and twelve miles from the District Town of Guelph; its position is very beautiful, being upon the banks of, and at the junction of, the Grand Review Revenue and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of the contains of the Town Plot is well latter and the contains of th

tion was found to contain 43 sovereigns. These parties were travelling as indigent emigrants, receiving rations and free passages, at the expense of the Government. Capt. Twohy at once made them pay for their passage up, and reported the case to the Emigrant Agent, on arrival in Toronto.— Colonist. tired, we believe, of his parliamentary duties .- Herald.

LONDON ELECTION .- J. Willson, Esq., has been elected by acclamation as the representative of the town of London, and is by this time in his place in the House of Assembly.—Hamilton Spectator, 7th July.

THE MEMBER FOR DURHAM .- It appears that our inform-The Member for Durham.—It appears that our information as to Mr. Reid, of Darlington, coming forward on the Conservative interest for Durham was premature. We now earn from the best authority that David Smart, Esq., of Port Hope, is to be the Conservative Candidate, and, as he will receive the support of Col. Reid, the popular Warden of the District, and of the present excellent Member for Durham, J. T. Williams, Esq., there is no doubt as to his running in by an overwhelming majority; indeed, we do not anticipate any opnosition whatever.

BUCATION.

ISS FELTON begs to announce to her friends and the public, that she will be ready to receive a limited number of the BOARDING and DAY PUPILS, on Monday, the 5th July, at her Establishment for the Education of Young Ladies, in Adelaide Street, two doors cast of York Street.

For particulars enquire of Miss Felton. Most satisfactory references can be given. Letters prepaid.

and the state of the province, and the man the state of the province are taken up practically, there business measures in Parliament are taken up practically, there it is unnecessary to say a single word. Wherever he is known would that he is respected as a truly honest upright man. Would that our House of Assembly were altogether composed of such as he! - Cobourg Star.

The fall wheat from Dundas to Guelph was so injured by the frost, that not half a crop is expected. A great deal has been ploughed up about Guelph. In Dumfries, Waterloo, Wilmot, and Blenheim, it is generally much destroyed in spots, and about two-thirds of a crop is the most that is expected. The Hessian fly has also began to do much injury about Galt, and in the neighbourhood of Brantford. There is also about here a small insect, which bores a hole in the stalk of the wheat just above the ground, and causes it to dropp and die. a small insect, which bores a hole in the state of the wheat just above the ground, and causes it to droop and die. From information I obtained from some gentlemen I saw in Paris, engineers who have lately come from Detroit through the country, I find the fall wheat is about the same west of this. The spring wheat, though backward, is strong and healthy. The oats are generally looking well, but short at present: the warm weather generally looking well, but short at present: the warm weather we are now getting will materially assist them. Potatoes are sown in very small patches; a rare thing to see one-quarter or one-half a field sown, and very backward. There have been great quantities of peas sown, and in general are looking healthy; some just beginning to flower. Indian corn and buckwheat have been sown largely about Brantford. The corn looks very small and weakly. The buckwheat in many cases has taken the place of the injured fall wheat. The grass crop is abundant, and if the weather should be fair, hay will be plenty but the knowing ones say it will be all wanted, before eattle ty, but the knowing ones say it will be all wanted, before cattle can help themselves in the spring, as there are promises of a long and severe winter .- Colonist.

Commercial.

Apples, # bbl	Wheat, #9 60lbs, prime second Oats, #9 34lbs. Barley, #9 48lbs. Flour, Superfine, #9 bbl. Fine Heef, #9 fb. Fork, #9 fb. Pork, #9 fb. Bacon. 100 lbs Bacon. 200 lbs Bac
25 0 a 30 0 35 0 a 40 0 10 0 a 12 6 0 7 a 0 7	Toronto, July 8. 5. d. s. d. 1104 2 0 1104 2 0 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
17 6 a 20 0 40 0 10 0	Kingston, July 3. 2. 6. 2. 6. 35. 6. 225. 0 25. 6. 425. 0 25. 6. 427. 6. 36. 6. 40. 6. 37. 6. 40. 6. 38. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.
11111	Montreal, Montre
Toronto	EXCHANGE. London. Bank. Private. 9 \$ \$4 @ 9 24

Home District Clerical Association. The next meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.,) Wednesday the 14th July, at the residence of the Rev. V ALEXR. SANSON.

A YOUNG LADY, who is provided with satisfactory testimonials, and would be content with a very moderate salary, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Assistant Gov-

Young Ladies' Seminary. MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, will be able to fill a void by the Cauadian public. Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busi-

155, KING STREET.

GREAT SALE

REAL PROPERTY BY AUCTION, AT THE ABOVE ROOMS.

Only a Year's Interest in advance required down.

THE Subscriber is instructed to Sell, Without Reserve, by Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th July next, at TWELVE o'clock, noon, a variety of BUILDING AND PARK LOTS.

by Thomas Young, Esq., and J. S. Dennis, Esq., P. L. S. The above property is situated back from Queen Street, the depth of one Lot, and is only 300 and odd yards West from the rear of Capt. Strachan's, formerly Crookshank's property, sold last September. The soil is admitted to be of excellent quality, last September. The soil is admitted to be of excellent quality, and a never-failing Stream, the same that crosses the Garrison Common, traverses the property. The means of access are various, namely, by Queen Street, by Dundas Street, by the Davenport Road, and by the Concession Road from Yonge Street. When the latter is opened up, which is expected to be done immediately, this property will be accessible by Macadamized Road in ten minutes drive from the City. The terms are so liberal—ELGHT YEAR'S CREDIT—as scarcely to require comment. Lithographs, and any further information touching the property, may be had of Mr. HENRY GREEN-SHIELD'S, at Macdonald's Hotel, the Agent for the property, or

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD.

PAPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF UPWARDS OF 200 TOWN AND PARK LOTS,

IN ELORA. LORA is situated on the main or Post Road (leading from Guelph to Fergus, Arthur, and to Owen's Sound), in the Township of Nichol, District of Wellington, and twelve to the 10th day of July, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

T. W. BIRG

reservation of squares for Market and other purposes; it already contains about 150 inhabitants, with the great acquisition of Grist, Meal, Barley, Carding, Fulling, and Saw Mills; Post

We presme that, the Government contract with the forwarders contains some provision, by which the latter are bound to send the emigrant barges through in a given time, so as not to expose the passengers to the unfavourable influence of the weather. The Board of Health at Kingston, in conjunction with the emigrant Agent there, ought to enquire particularly into this business, and see that the emigrants on their unward passage from Montreal, are treated in the manner they deserve, with due regard to health.

A few days ago, two French gentlemen, travellers for pleasure, observing the condition of one or two emigrant families, on the passage from Kingston, gave each a sovereign to the Captain to distribute among them. We believe it was to the same parties that Mr. Charles Robertson, grocer, sent a supply of wine, on witnessing their very reduced state. These are praiseworthy acts of charity.

We are sorry to find that occasional instances of imposture, on the bounty of the Government, are practiced. An Irish family on the passage from Kingston by the Sovereign, was so very ragged and filthy, that the Captain insisted on their being washed. While undergoing this process, a belt was observed around the body of the father of the family, which, on examination was found to contain 43 sovereigns. These parties were tion, was found to contain 43 sovereigns.

Sale to commence at ELORA, on THURSDAY, THE

FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at ELEVEN o'clock, forenoon, when Plans may be seen and terms of Sale known, on application to Andrew Geddes and Charles Allan, Esqrs., at Elora; and, in the mean time, any other information may be obtained from J. T. GILKISON, Esq., Hamilton; D. M. GILKISON, Esq., Brantford; or Dr. Boys and David GILKISON, N.B.-Also two or three excellent FARMS for sale by pri-

vate bargain, with from 50 to 70 acres cleared. Elora, 1st July, 1847.

For particulars enquire of MISS FELTON. Most satisfactory references can be given. Letters prepaid. Adelaide Street, July 1st, 1847. A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the

ORDERED—That parties subscribing for Shares in the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date.

By Order, W. C. ROSS,

Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, July 5, 1847.

the 3rd July, 1847:

J. G. JOSEPH, OPTICIAN, JEWELLER, &c. 56, King Street Bast, Toronto.

N returning thanks to his Friends and the Public generally. begs leave to state, that he has JUST OPENED, in addition to his former Stock of Spectacles, Instruments, Watches, Jewellery, quite a new assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches, Chains and Keys; Diamond, Pearl and Ruby Pins and Rings; Wedding and Diamond, Feart and Rudy Fills and Rings; Wedding and Signet do.; Papier Mache Ornaments, the best assortment ever offered in this City; Ladies and Gentlemen's Portable Dressing and Writing Cases, at very low prices; Bagatelle and Billiard 90 pieces Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, Balls; likewise Ivory in the tusks; real Mershaum Pipes; Silver Albata and Plated Spoons, Forks, Bread and Cake Bas-Flam and Flated Spoons, Forks, Bread and Cake Baskets, Toast Racks, Candlesticks, Cruet Stands, &c. &c.; Solar, Hall and other Lamps; Sikes' Hydrometers, Thermometers, &c.; of which he solicits an inspection by his friends and the public generally, before purchasing elsewhere.

All articles purchased of him will be exchanged (if not

** Jewellery, Watches and Silverware made to order. Toronto, July 5, 1847.

A GOVERNESS, fully qualified to Teach Music and Drawing, the former both in theory and execution.— Curtain Gimps, Curtain Holders, and Drapery Tassels, Apply, if by letter post-paid, to Thomas Champion, Esq.

MARKHAM

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION. ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of the City of New York; of the Whittakerian School of Medicine and Surgery; Corresponding Member of the Esculapian Society, New York; and Licentiate of the Board

of Medicine, Canada; JAMES J. HUNTER, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of New York; of the Medical Institution of Geneva College; and Licentiate of the Board of Medicine, Canada

NELSON R. REED, M.D., SURGEON, Graduate of the University of Geneva; and of the Whittakerian School of Medicine and Surgery, &c. &c.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public of Canada, that they have established an Institution for the Relief and Cure of CHRONIC DISEASES, by the modern practice of Hydropathy. The Institution is situated in the VILLAGE OF MARKHAM, in the Home tion is situated in the VILLAGE OF MARKHAM, in the Home District; a location especially selected on account of the salubrity of the climate, the beauty of the seenery, and the flourishing condition of the surrounding country. No pains have been spared in rendering the Establishment effective in all its departments; and the services of an eminent Hydropathist, from England, having been secured, the most assiduous and unremitting attention will invariably be paid to the comfort and convenience of the inmates.

The utmost confidence is felt in recommendations and the services of the inmates.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Nervous Debility, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Billous Complaints, Tie Doloureux, Inciplent Consumption, Salt Rheum, Chronic Diseases of the Joints, Palpitation of the Heart, Skin Diseases, Constipation or Costiveness,

&c. &c. &c. &c. For full particulars address, if by letter, (post-paid), Dr. R. Hunter, Markham, or Dr. James J. Hunter, Newmarket, and the most minute and satisfactory information will be promptly and cheerfully The Institution will be visited by the Physicians as follows, viz.:—
By Dr. R. Hunter, daily.
By Dr. Jas. J. Hunter, Wednesdays and Thursdays; and
By Dr. N. R. Reen, Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Eye and Ear Infirmary.

In connexion with the above establishment, Drs. R. & J. J.
Howrer have established an Infirmary for the Relief and Core of all diseases of the EYE AND EAR, and confidently hope, from their long experience at the New York Eye and Ear Institution, that they will be able to fill a void which must have been long and severely felt by the Cauadian public.

A very superior assortment of washing Satin, Silk, Plush, Rich Check, Cashmere Vestings, White and Printed Marseilles Vestings, &c. Together with a general asortment of every will be able to fill a void which must have been long and severely felt by the Cauadian public.

Stock, Satin Neck Tyes, Cravat Collars, Gloves, Suspenders,

WORKS BY

THE REV. ROBT. MONTGOMERY, M. A., MINISTER OF PERCY ST. CHAPEL, LONDON.

Prose.

A THE GOSPEL IN ADVANCE OF THE AGE:
A HOMILY FOR THE TIMES. THIRD EDITION
(Preparing for the Press.) SPIRITUAL DISCOURSES ON THE GOSPEL SYSTEM. THIRD EDITION REVISED. (Preparing for the Press.)

3. CHRIST OUR ALL IN ALL.

THIRD EDITION. . 4. THE GREAT SALVATION : A RELIGIOUS ESSAY.

5 THE IDEAL OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH. 6. LETTERS ON RECENT SCHISMS IN SCOT-LAND. THIRD EDITION.

Poetical Works, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE AUTHOR'S COLLECTED POEMS, IN ONE VOLUME, Svo., price £1 1s., will shortly be published. It will contain all which the LAST EDITION IN

SIX Vols. does, with Additions, Corrections, &c., &c. Also, A NEW EDITION (THE TWENTY-THIRD) OF THE OMNIPRESENCE OF THE DEITY, AND OTHER POEMS. IN SMALL 12MO. LONDON: HATCHARD & CO., PICCADILLY;

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per Annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half-year ending on the Thirtieth Instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after the 12th day of July next; and,

That a Dividend at the same rate, for the balf-year ending on the 30th June, 1845 (which was at that time deferred), was at the same time declared, payable on and after the day before mentioned.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

T a Meeting of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the above Society, held on the 28th June, it was Resolved—That the 1st Instalment of Ten Shillings per Share, and the Entrance Fees of Two Shillings and Six Pence per Share, be immediatecalled in.
In compliance with the above Resolution, the Stockholders

are requested to make their payments as soon as possible to the Secretary, at the Society's Office, No. 2. Wellington Buildings, King Street Soronto, (over Mr. T. Bilton's Store.) A. B. TOWNLEY, Secretary & Treasurer. 519-4 July 1st, 1847.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament. SHARES £100 EACH. Monthly Subscriptions 10s. 0d. per share.

Entrance Fee 2s. 6d. per share.

Management Fee 0s 7½d. per share, per month.

Transfer Fee 2s. 6d. per share. Directors: W. B. JARVIS, Esq., PRESIDENT. JOSH. D. RIDOUT, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT. E. G. O'BRIEN, T. BRUNSKILL BOBT. BEEKMAN, THOS. CHAMPION, Esquires. W. MUTTLEBURY, Secretary and Treasurer: A. B. TOWNLEY. Solicitor:

J. W. MUTTLEBURY. Bankers: BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office:

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING ST., TORONTO, (Over Mr. T. Bilton's Store.)
Toronto, July 1, 1847. "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, WALTER MACFARLANE,

VICTORIA HOUSE, KING STREET,

RESPECTFULLY notifies the Citizens of Toronto, and his numerous Customers throughout the Province, that the whole of his SPRING STOCK IS NOW OPENED OUT,

Comprising Silks, Mohair, Balzarene, De Laine, Printed Muslin, Gingham and Mourning Muslin Dresses: Gloves; Laces; Hosiery; Bonuets; Netted Wool, Barage, Lama, Cashmere, Checked and Damask Satin Shawls, &c. &c. The attention of Families is particularly directed to his

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, Which, for extent, variety, and splendour, has never been

80 pieces Three-ply and Superfine Scotch and Dutch Carpeting, Plain and Printed Woollen Druggets, and Floor Cloths,

A splendid assortment of Silk Damasks and Taborets, Filled and Bordered Book Muslins and Chintzes, Gothie, Venetian, Buff and White Window Hollands, al

German, Daisy and Rug Fringes, Silk Hangers, from 41/2 to 22 inches, A variety of very rich Table Covers, newest styles, Russia Crash, Glass Cloth Diaper, and Huckaback Towelings, Cotton and Liven Sheetings and Pillow Linens,

Marseilles, Toilet and Victoria Quilts and Counterpanes, Dimities, &c. &c. Toronto, June 14, 1847. SEA BATHING,

LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY, UNITED STATES. HE Subscriber will open his House, for the reception of Visitors during the Summer, from the 21st June to the 10th September.

H. HOWLAND. Long Branch, June 21, 1847. ORGAN FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBERS have lately completed a very splendid ORGAN, to which they solfeit the attention of the Musical world. Its dimensions are: height, 12 feet 6 inches; width, 10½; depth, 7½ feet; and the stops as follows: Open Diapason, 4 feet; Dulciano, 8 feet; Reed Flute, 4 feet; Stop Diapason, 4 feet; Dulciano, 8 feet; Reed Flute, 4 feet; Apple 24 and pason, 8 feet; Open Diapason Bass, 8 feet; Treble, $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet; Principal, 8 feet; Bassoon, Bass Sub-bass, 16 feet

All Letters to be post-paid. Preston, near Guelph, C.W., ? April 29, 1847.

JOHN HOLMAN, TAILOR AND DRAPER.

BROAD CLOTHS, -ALSO:-

article belonging to Gentlemen's wear, such as Cravats, Collars, Stock, Satin Neck Tyes, Cravat Collars, Gloves, Suspenders, Pon. R. Hunter, of Markham, respectfully announces, that of which he will make up to order in the best style, and sell at

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SERVICE & PORTER

RESPECTIVILLY inform the Public of Toronto and Vicinity that they have opened those Premises No. S. Wellington Buildings, King Street, (a few doors West of Wellington Buildings, kind Street, alew doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goodag comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslims and Delaines, also a very large assoftment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in Plain and Fancy Straws.

North Side of King Street, Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest remunerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made.

RICHARD SCORE. MERCHANT TAILOR. No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

R. s. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on band a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that earnot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low

Toronto, June 9th, 1847. SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that he is in receipt of his regular supply of the Best West of England Cloths, Kerseymeres, Rich Vestings, Fatent Cashmeres, French Cloths, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, &c., &c. In fact his present Stock comprises that choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment.

The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on

those principles calculated to insure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already received.

Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barrister's Robes, &c., made in superior style.

Toronto, June 2nd, 1847.

515-13

FARM FOR SALE,

J. POTTS.

In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District. SITUATED within half a mile of the Town of Vittoria, and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 2544 acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and manured for thirty years past on the best system of farming.—
The Land is free from sturnps and roots; the soil varying from a sandy to a strong heavy loom; with a good ORCHARD, of most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, large Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other outbuildings. It is one of the most healthy locations in the Province. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if required. The only cause of this property being offered for sale is, the owner wishes to retire from business.

Vittoria, Talbot District, TUITION.

A LADY competent to teach the usual branches of an Eng-lish education, French, Drawing, Piano Forte, Singing, Fancy and Ornamental Work, is anxious to obtain a Young Ladies' School in a Country Town. Address E. C., Post Office,

GOVERNESS. A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of engaging in a Family where the advantages of a liberal Education are

Apply at the Office of this Paper. June 8th, 1847.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY VORK STREET. MR. LOSCOMBED respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will Re-organ uts School, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton

STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of un-remitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

Mr. Lescombe has removed into a spacious brick house in Youge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for FOUR PRIVATE BOARDERS.

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846. BIRTHS. On Saturday morning, the 26th ult., In Peter Street, Mrs.

At Brockville, on the 15th ult., the lady of the Hon. James Morris, of a daughter.
At Hamilton, on the 21st ult., Mrs. J. W. Brent, of a son. On Saturday, the 26th ult., the wife of Dr. T. W. Robison, of a son, who expired shortly after being born. MARRIED.

Lewis Moffatt, of a son.

On Wednesday, 30th June, at St. George's Church, St. George's Square, Toronto, by the Hon and Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, John Beverly Robinson, Esq., second sor of the Chief Justice of Upper Canada, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Pagernain.

[We have to apologize for the undesigned omission of the above last week.—En. Cu.] above last week.—ED. CH.]
On Saturday morning, the 3rd inst., at St. John's Church,
York Mills, by the Rev. Alexander Sanson, Charles Thorne,
Esq., son of Lieut. Col. Thorne, Pompadour Lodge, Yonge
Street, to Louiss Martha, third daughter of Daniel Grigg Hewett, Esq., of Yonge Street, and of Clogewood House, Hamp-

At St. Catherines, on the 10th alt., by the Kev. A. F. At-

At St. Catherines, on the 10th alt., by the Rev. A. F. Afkinson. Rector, Wm. Eccles, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of the
same place, to Catherine, third daughter of Lieut.-Col. Clarke,
Collector of Customs, Port Dalhousie.

At Port Colborne, on the morning of the 2fst ult., by the
Rev. R. Shanklin, Edward Wheeler, Esq., second son of Capt.
Wheeler, of the Rocks, Kilkenny, Ireland, to Mary, eldest
daughter of T. Parke, Esq., Collector of Customs.

On the 15th ult., at Woodstock, by the Rev. W. Bettridge,
B.D., Rector of Woodstock, David S. McQueen, Eng., Judge
of the District Coart of the Brock District, to Fanny Marist
Harriet, daughter of the late J. Muttlebury, M.D. Inspector
General of Army Haspitals.

General of Army Hospitals.

On 1st June, at St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, by the Rev.
G. C. Street, Mr Edward Vernon, of Reach, to Amandat
Malvina, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Nash Stephens, of

Whitehurch.
On the 4th ult., at St. Paul's Church. Newmarket, by the Rev. G. C. Street, Mr. John William Hent, to Anne Jane, daughter of the late Dr. Meyers.
In Brantford, on Sunday the 20th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Usher, Mr. James Cox. to Miss Susanna Wedgerfield, both of

the township of Brantford.

Also, in the same place, on Monday, the 21st ult., by the Rev. J. C. Usher, Mr. Robert Harrison, to Miss Jane Autterson, both of East Oxford. On the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. C. Usher, at Mt. Pleasant, Mr. James A. Appleby, of York, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. John Ellis, of Mt. Pleasant.

In Niagara, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, John B. Gesle, Esq., Licutenant Royal Canadian Rifles, to Miss Cox, daughter of Capt. Cox, in that town. At Port Hope, on the 17th ultimo, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector, Mr Charles Brent, of Kingston, to Mary Han-

uah, fourth daughter of Thos. Ward, Esq.
June 15, in the Township of Murray, by the Rev. P. G.
Bartlett, Alexander Murray, Esq., M.D., of Canandagua, N.Y.,
to Mrs. Sarah Webster, formerly of Cobourg. DIED.

At Cobourg, on the morning of Sunday, the 4th of July, Jane, wife of James Calcuit, Esq., aged 52 years.—Her sufferings were long protracted and severe, but they were borne with the submission and patience of one who felt that all the appointments of Almighty God are wise and just and merciful, of one who leaded staffs the telling with leading the second second staffs and the second s WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public, that he has just received and opened out a superior assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting of the best article of must to her surviving family and friends be a ground of comfort Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Docskins, Tweed, Black Summer rather than of sorrow; yet the affectionate wife, the fond and devoted mother, and the warm-hearted friend, cannot but be long missed and lamented by her bushand and children and the whole community where she was so long and well known and so sincerely esteemed.— Communicated.

In this city, on the 26th ult., Mrs. George Platt, in the 32d

year of her age.

In the township of Haldimand, on the 26th ult, in the 37th year of his age. Mr. Mark Noble, a native of the County Fermanagh, Parish of Aughavea, Ireland.

G. J. Bliss, Esq.; Rev. F. L. Osler; Rev. James Reid;

518-13 John Brown, Esq.; D. Campbell, Esq.

ent parts of Canada West, at the present time:-

We took a ride yesterday a few miles into the country,

London Electron.—On Monday last, according to previous proclamation by W. Horton, Esq., the Returning Officer, the electors assembled at the Court House, to proceed to the nomination. We had before stated that there would be no opposition to Mr. Wilson; but contrary to all expectation that gentleman had not returned from Buffalo—having availed himself of the long interval between the arrival of the writ and the day of nomination to take a journey on family business in order forming him that he was detained at Buffalo, the steamer not being come in. Dr. Salter having explained the cause of Mr.

As Mr. Wilson's absence could not be further accounted for, in order to secure the return of a Conservative Candidate, as

Leaving the cabins we observed on the deck the Hon. Jas. E. small, Col. O'Brien, Chas. S. Small, Esq. F. Gzowski, Esq. business measures in Parliament are taken up practically, there And a number of ladies. But a short time elapsed before the firing at a long range (1000 yards) commenced.

The practice was excellent, every ball proving a mischievous one

and) several times.

During the practice, the officers of the Volunteer corps and learn to this Town.—London Times.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM. - Some eight or ten days since

-Brantford Courier. We are delighted to perceive from the following announce

calculated to promote the increase and dissemination of the principles of that Journal.

the Brock District could give of their desire to see the Great Western Railroad go on and prosper.—Hamilton Spectator.

quent inattention to cleanliness. Most of them are attacked with bowel complaints. To those who consider the necessity which exists for a healthy action of the skin, in such affections, it will not appear strange that medical treatment is too often, in the cases of the Immigrants, unavailing. Until, therefore, some system be established by which cleanliness may be insured

Yests, Drawers, Socks, Carpet Bags, Youths' Caps, &c. All of which the deformities of SQUINT or CROSS—EYE, and CLUB—FOOT, and will in every instance (where the case is favourable for treatment) guarantee a perfect cure.

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

Yests, Drawers, Socks, Carpet Bags, Youths' Caps, &c. All of which the deformities of SQUINT or CROSS—EYE, and CLUB—FOOT, and will in every instance (where the case is favourable for treatment) guarantee a perfect cure.

Street.

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

Yests, Drawers, Socks, Carpet Bags, Youths' Caps, &c. All of which the best style, and sell at a very low figure for CASH or short approved credit.

N.B.—Ecclesiastical and Legal Robes made up in the best style and at new literation to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson Street.

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

OF VARIOUS SIZES, nounce to our readers that Montreal has lost a good citizen and an efficient public servant, by the death of Mr. Yarwood, by Thomas Young Esq. and J. S. Davyer Esq. P. J. S.

The Hon. C. Widmer has returned to Toronto, pretty well

As to Mr. Smart's qualifications for the duties of a legislator,

Fir		For		E Lard		Pot	Bacon	S Pork,	X	В	Flour,	Peas Peas		-	PEI		
Fire-wood & cord Bread, & 4lb loaf	Straw # ton	Fowls, # pair	Eggs, # doz	ard, " "	Salt. "	oes. Ph		K, # 100 lbs	1 ,,	-01	ir, Superfine, & bbl	Peas	4200	Wheat, \$\phi\$ 60lbs. prime			
700	25 0 a 30 0 35 0 a 40 0	1 3 a 1 8	2 0 4 3 9	0 5 4 0 6	0 4 0 0 54	3 0 5 0 0 73	33 9 440 0	: :		$2\frac{1}{2}a = 0$	30 Q 25 Q a 27 6	2 6 4 3 0	1 101 0 2 0	4 00	s. d. s. d.	Toronto, July 8.	
10 0	17 6 a 20 0	1 9	3 6 4 0 7	: 0	00	0 3 6		25 C a 27 6	6 4 25		30	3 6	2 6	::	s. d. s. d.	Kingston, July 3.	
	:::		3 9 0	000	מסת	0 71 a			0	0 4 0	::	6 0 0	3 0 a	:	s. d.	Montreal July 2.	
::	:::	10	40 04	00	00	0 0		:	0:3	0 7	::	6 8 7	3 6		8 0.	real, 2.	-

(By the Ven. R. I. Wilberforce, A. M.)

CHAPTER III. THE ENCOUNTER. Him in a narrow place he overtooke, And fierce assailing forc'd him turn again: Sternely he turn'd again, when he him strooke With his sharp steel, and ran at him amain With open mouth, that seemed to contain A full good pecke within the utmost brim, A full good pecke within the utmost brim, All set with iron teeth in raunges twain, That terrified his foes, and armed him, Appearing like the mouth of Orcus' grisly grim

But Caledore, thereof no whit afraid, Rencountered him with so impetuous might, That th' outrage of his violence he staid, And bet aback, threatening in vain to bite, And spitting forth the poison of his spight, That foamed all about his bloody jawes, He ramp'd upon him with his ravenous pawes, As if he would have rent him with his cruel clawes.

time, scarcely heeding in what direction he went. - halting-place. he not been hailed in a rough voice-

blunt sailor listened with interest.

unless it be to the bishop of the Christians."

a Christian would extend itself. shewn into the presence of a reverend-looking man of strength, yet the management of his horse shewed it self is a powerful argument with me in favour of the advanced age, whose countenance, displaying a blended to be equalled by his agility. look of kindness and of sorrow, at once affected and

encouraged him. "What want you, young man, with me," said the posite the den, they reined up their horses. bishop: "from your dress you appear to come from)

Lucius hastened to declare that he was himself a fugitive.

the Church in Britain.

"I would," he said, "that we could live with the "What I said I will maintain," he answered, "that same confidence here, which prevails under the mild with this couple of good hunting-spears I should not sway of Constantius; but the Lord reigneth. My of hesitate, were there any necessity, to attack this monfice, young man," he concluded at last, "is to shew ster of the forest." hospitality to all men; and though not one of our own Lucius could see from his hiding-place, that in the can give, and while I have it to bestow."

They were interrupted by a person who came to no good to his compa entreat the bishop that he might that day be admitted "Why, you should have been the grandson of Maxi-

to the Holy Communion. "of adultery only half a year ago; the sentence of our sons." fathers, by which you would have been excluded from the Holy Communion during seven years, was short- "needs no higher descent." ened to three years, on your giving signs of a sincere for the sake of example; for if you were allowed at are getting ready to make off as soon as the den shall once to approach the holy table, you would be in dan- be opened."

early to absolution?" The penitent pleaded the danger of the times—the its bolt, so as to allow the beast a passage. probability of a persecution—that he might be cut off without the sign of forgiveness or the bread of life. "Now Constantine," he cried, turning round towards him, "mount, and keep clear of his first spring!"

"So much," said the bishop, "I am ready to allow, that in case of sickness or danger, any priest may reconcile you to the Church. But times of persecution | tempted to mount, he felt assured that the lion would are rather fitted to increase than to relax the rigour be upon him before he gained his saddle; indeed the of discspline. For, whence comes this visitation upon beast seemed as though in act to spring. Happily us, but because our discipline has been allowed to he had rested his two hunting-spears against the forelanguish? Is not God calling us by it to an increased quarter of his horse, within reach of his arm. Grasptimes of our fathers, and you will find that it has al- monster had strength left for one fatal bound against ways been when the Christian body was exercised with his opponent. His victim, however, was not unprethe greatest outward trials that its inward life had pared. Springing sideways to the great tree which been most vigorous and entire."

conversation, that the man who was thus rejected was its roots. Though its stock was thick, and intended a person of wealth and influence, who voluntarily sub- apparently for such a purpose, yet such was the weight mitted to stand at the door of the Christian church of the animal that Lucius, as he stood behind the tree.

him as a part of his family, or allow him to share its narrow crevice which intervened between the tree and daily worship-unless, indeed, he was willing to be- the den, and called out to Galerius to throw him his come a catechumen, and to prepare himself for bap- hunting-spear, that he might despatch the creature. tism; but that he might continue to live under his But Galerius, who, when he had opened the door, had roof "so long," said the old man, "as it pleases God motioned his followers to some little distance, kept to leave me one." Here, therefore, Lucius resolved to aloof himself, crying out, whether truly or not, that

situation gave occasion, Lucius determined next morn- his now unarmed opponent, had not Lucius, at the ining to explore the adjacent coast. He set off with the stant, quitted his hiding-place, and presented his huntearliest dawn; and, depressed and agitated as he felt ing-spear through the crevice, which, at a few feet from the failure of all his hopes, he had no sooner from the ground, was wide enough to admit his arm. cleared the town, and begun to breathe the balmy air It came just in time. The man, who had retreated of the adjacent hills, than his youthful spirits revived. as far back as he could, caught it with his left hand, The novelty of all that he saw round him-the sin. and thrust it down the throat of the beast, as it once gular dress of the peasants, the magnificence of the more flew open-mouthed upon him. Its expiring buildings which were yet visible-kept him in per- strength yielded before his vigorous arm, and the petual delight. Never having left home before, and creature lay dead before him.* having derived all his knowledge from books, every object which he now beheld seemed to present to him situation he understood in a moment. "Save youra new phase of life. He pictured to himself the plea- self," he said, "if you can, among the rocks behind; sure with which he should recall these distant scenes and remember that it is the prince Constantine who when he was again settled in the quiet simplicity of is your debtor." Lucius ssw his danger; for Galerius some British dwelling.

had brought with him sufficient provisions for the day; the side where he stood, nothing but a single rock inso that it was needless to turn back till the sun had tervened between the cavern and the precipice, which passed its zenith. But as he advanced, the way be- overhung the sea. In that part it was tolerably acwas some appearance that it had been strengthened himself as far forward as possible, fearing only hidden carry on his business at his Old Stand, by human art. In one or two places, where he thought rocks; and the splash which he made as he sunk lnto he might find a passage, it seemed as if ravines had * "Il [Galère] l'exposa [Constantin] aux bêtes, sous pré- Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of trespassed upon one of those extensive enclosures mont, Constantin, § 6.

him, from the mountains on the one side to the sea on the hunters gradually leave the rocks; some intimatdescended sheer into the water from a great height. Lucius made his way for a short distance along their his favourate hunting-spear. summit; but he was soon brought to a stand, at a When Lucius left the palace he walked on for a a deep but narrow inlet, presented a most attractive that on the preceding day he had slain a liou, by the

The preparations which he had beheld, the scenes As no boat was in sight, and he did not feel dis- Anthimus, who knew of Lucius's prospects, was now which he expected, swallowed up his thoughts. It posed to swin over without occasion, he sat down the first to advise that he should try and gain admismight have been long before he recovered himself, had upon the rocks to make his repast on the provisions sion to the prince. Never did the young man more he had brought with him. While doing so, his atten- grudge the loss of his letters than when he found him-"Master Lucius, how go your prospects at the pa- tion was roused by a noise in an arched part of the self at the quarters of Constantine's legion, and was rock beneath him. He knew that in these royal parks refused admittance unless he would state his business. He turned round, and saw the coarse but friendly wild beasts were kept, as well as smaller game; and But here his British birth stood him instead. He said features of the captain with whom he had come to descending the rock half way, he could see, as he ex- he was a subject of Constantius, a native of York, Nicomedia. This sight nearly overcame him. With pected, that the den in which a lion was secured, lay one of his favourate cities, and that he had a special difficulty could be state what had happened. The underneath him. It was a favourable opportunity for errand for the emperor's son. But when this point "If my vessel were ready for sea," he said, "I which had been purchased from the Indian borderers, how should be begin? His embarrassment was over would take you back to-morrow for nothing; but it enclosed only on the outside by a grating. With the when he saw his own hunting-spear, the companion of will be a month or more before my cargo is collected, aid of the hunting-spear which he carried with him, his sports at home, in the corner of the tent. Going and in the meanwhile the ship is laid up in dock." Lucius let himself down in the neighbourhood of the "I scarce know where to go," said Lucius—"for monster. But while thus occupied, a noise at a dis-"I am come to reclaim my favourite weapon." Conmy letter to Constantine was burnt in the palace- tance recalled to him the danger of being found within stantine instantly recognized his friend of yesterday. the emperor's hunting-ground. Concealing himself After blaming him for the risk he had encountered in "That is not the safest of places just now," said behind a large tree, which grew close to the den, he entering the emperor's hunting-ground, "I had antithe sailor; "but it may do for a while; and when my saw a party approach, who had been employed appa- cipated," he said, "from the inscription on your weaship is ready, you shall be welcome to a passage back rently in the pursuit of smaller game. Their chief, pon, that you were from my father's province, and felt whom Lucius knew at once to be the Cæsar Galerius, doubly interested in your escape.' Lucius thanked his rough companing; and though was accompanied by a younger man, whom he seemed self in the meantime? He determined to have re- manly figure was set off by an open and attractive charity of the Christian bishop. course to Anthimus, and to try how far the charity of countenance. His age appeared to be that in which the activity of youth had lately ripened into the firm- said Constantine. A second time, therefore, he was at the house of ness of manhood. He might be somewhat under thir-Anthimus, who now happily was at home. He was ty; and if a broad and sinewy frame promised great which has been exercised towards a stranger like my-

> Lucius had good opportunity for observing the two first persons in the party; for when they came oppo-

Galerius, turning to the other, said: "Here is the the palace. Are you the bearer of any order from the wild beast I promised to shew you; look at him well, to say nothing of the service you have already rendered emperor ?-you will find me as little disposed to resist and see if you hold to what you asserted, that a brave me, I shall be glad to be accompanied by one of my man, well armed, would be too much for him."

The beast seemed as if he divined what was passing; for he opened his enormous mouth with a wide "You come, my son, but to a poor place of refuge." yawn, and then suddenly changing, like the sea during The young man, thus encouraged, told his tale, and a hurricane, from rest to fury, he erected his shaggy that he was the bearer of a letter from the Bishop of mane, drew up his wrinkled lips and displayed his vast York, which he had lost in the fire of the preceding | teeth, as with a short deep snarl he rushed against the night. Already, he sail, he had been up to deliver bars of his den. Galerius's horse started aside at the Anthimus shewed deep interest in the fortunes of sound, so that, though a good horseman, he was nearly dismounted; but the other did not seem daunted.

Christian family, yet you are welcome to such as I sinister features of Galerius there was a mingled expression of malignity and satisfaction which augured

mian yourself," he said; "for you have a better right "You were publicly convicted," said the bishop, to his name of Hercules than any of your fasher's other THE EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION,

"The son of Constantius," said the other haughtily,

"And yet," said Galerius, with a sneer, "I have a repentance. For three years only are you to continue shrewd notion that you would gallop for it as well as with those without the church in daily fasting and any one, if we were to turn this creature out to try the penitence. This is for your own benefit, as well as sharpness of our hunting spears. I can see that you

ger of coming with a carelessness, which would increase Galerius's insinuation evidently provoked his comyour guilt. You need some severe lesson to remind panion; for, without deigning any reply, he alighted you of the greatness of your crime. What reason, to put something right which was out of place in his then, can you give why you should be admitted so bridle. Galerius pretended not to see that he was dismounted. and, riding close to the den, drew back

watchfulness? Has He not sent this judgment upon ing one of them, he threw it with so just an aim, that us because our love has grown cold? Look at the it wounded the lion in a mortal part. But the huge grew near the den, he received the beast upon his re-Lucius was surprised to find, from the rest of the maining spear, the back part of which he rested upon when the more favoured worshippers entered into it. | could hear it crack and break. The rock rising too Anthimus took occasion from this circumstance to abruptly on the other side of the tree to allow the man acquaint him that, as a heathen, he could not consider to ascend, he could do nothing but slip aside into the continue till an opportunity should offer for rejoining his horse was frightened by the affray. His companion's horse had gallopped off at the first spring of the To dissipate the unpleasant thoughts to which his lion. The beast would in a moment have despatched

and his attendants were by this time coming up, and With these thoughts he walked on, determining to the service which he had rendered to Constantine was riveted and repaired. reach an elevated brow, which stood prominently forth not likely to conciliate the Cæsar towards an intruder: among the woods which he had now entered. He he must look to himself, therefore, for escape, On The Lord Bishop of Toronto. came more difficult, till at last he found himself com- cessible, so that, springing up it, he was at the top in pletely brought to a stand by a wall of rocks which a moment; and before the huntsmen, who shouted so knowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants general through a wild part of the forest. It was evident, soon as they saw him, could let fly their arrows, he ly a natural barrier which opposed him; and yet there had plunged from the cliff into the sea. He threw

been blocked up by artificial means. At length, however, by climbing into the top branches of a tree which
ever, by climbing into the top branches of a tree which grew adjacent to the rocks, he reached their summit.

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had

The view on the other side convinced him that he had had been side of the view of the view

LUCIUS, OR THE FLIGHT OF CONSTANTINE. which the habits of the East reserved as hunting-places | deep water was the only indication to his pursuers of for the emperor. Before him lay an open lawn of grass, his course. He had been well accustomed to this WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, BARNARD, CURTISS & Co. interspersed with occasional clumps of trees, on which exercise on the bold coasts of his own country, and deer of various sorts were feeding, with buffaloes and had often leapt, for sport, from rocks as lofty; so that other animals, which were quite new to him. Beyond, he found do difficulty in turning, as soon as he was a most beautiful prospect opened itself: the high land under water, and in emerging close to the shore, where which he had before seen, rising abruptly at its con- projecting rocks covered him above. He floated here, clusion out of a dark forest. The whole space before with nothing but his head above water, till he heard the other, had no signs of being inhabited, though the ing that he was a water-god, who had come to aid villages which crowned various wooded promontories prince Constantine, and others that he had been enwhich he saw projecting into the sea, on his left hand, tangled in the weeds at the bottom. None ventured to shewed how populous was the adjoining neighbour- follow him down the cliff; and as the face of the rocks hood. But this was beyond the limits of the royal formed a promontory in the sea, no view could be obchase, which ended in a bay at a few hundred yards tained of them except from the opposite shore. To from him, where the rocks on which he was standing it Lucius swam as soon as all his pursuers were departed; and returned home with no loss, save that of | Cloth.

> The next morning brought the news that Constan point where a small village, divided from him only by tine had returned to his quarters near Nicomedia, and especial aid, as some said, of Castor and Pollux .-watching the habits of this monster of the desert, was gained, and he was admitted to the prince's tent,

Lucius, thus encouraged, told his whole history; he remembered that for a pennyless man it was a long to treat with considerable attention. The Cæsar's that his recommendations to Constantius had perished journey from Italy to Britain, he felt the gloom of his companion wore a soldier's dress, and his appearance in the fire at the palace; and that, failing in his hopes prospects somewhat abated. But how to bestow him- bespoke resolution without ferocity. His tall and from Dorotheus, he was at present dependent on the "You are yourself, then, I presume, a Christian?"

> "No, I am not," said Lucius; "though the charity Christians

"It is well that you remain as you are," said Constantine. "The emperor's orders do not allow me to prefer any man to military rank who does not sacrifice to the tutelary gods. But come with me to-morrow:

Advertisements.

RATES.

Sixlinesandunder, 2s. 6d. firstinsertion, and 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. each subsetion. Tenlines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insend 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discommade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Bitain & 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," No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

WILL receive applications from persons in the Country

who require Mechanics, Labourers or Servants, Male Persons applying are respectfully requested to state very par-ticularly, the kind of Servants required, the rate of wages that will be paid, if with or without board, the length of time they are likely to require them, by what means they are to be for warded to the place at which they are wanted. Those persons who desire to have men with families will also state whether they can find them suitable cottages to live in.

Persons applying should in all cases state how long they will keep the place open.

Persons having Farms to sell or lease, by forwarding a description, with the Price or Rent can have them registered on the usual terms. References to the Proprietors or Agents authorised to sell or lease will be required, as the Association will not undertake to transact any business of this description.

It is particularly desired that Gentlemen in the country will forward information with regard to the number and description of Emigrants that might be employed in their respective neigh-25th May, 1847.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

• that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS, All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most nable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL,

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

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B. - Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest

notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

THOMAS WHEELER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c.

No. 6, King Street East, Toronto. ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. Every description of Watches and Clocks cleaned and red with accuracy and despatch, and warranted.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c., knowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street,

Toronto, Dec. 11, 1846.

W. MORRISON,

SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all ands made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847

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 a portunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for

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

New York, Feoruary 14, 1845.

Farm for Sale. FOR 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, For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845. 414-t J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. 62, CHURCH STREET.

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847. 495-tf Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY. Wellington Buildings, King Street,

TORONTO. EF ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846.

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

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

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. D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC,

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

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

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO,

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. COACH BUILDERS. FROM LONDON. KING STREET, TORONTO.

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY. Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. | 423-t

CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bank-cuptey, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership. D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

GEORGE W. MORGAN. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 93, YONGE STREET,



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET.

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO. NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, James Lesslie, J. B. Warren, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be 486-tf post-paid. July 5, 1843.

JUST NOW PUBLISHING, IN THIS CITY,

(Price 3s. 9d. Currency.) The Sixth Edition of a Work Entitled "A System of the Creation of the Globe, Planets

Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass riveted and repaired.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

**The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

*

HENRY TAYLOR. Toronto, April 22, 1847.

JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL, GUELPH.

Horses and Carriages ready at a moment's notice.

OILS.

110, Front Street, New York, AVE constantly on hand, from their Hudson Oil Works, Bleached and Unbleached WINTER AND FALL OILS, of all kinds; such as Sperm, Elephant, Whale, and Lard Oils, and Sperm Candles, which they offer on New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON.

Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d. THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies imme-ely. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been repared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at | GORE

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. March 17, 1847.

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. Township. Con. Acres. E. half 11 W. 17, W. 127 . Broken lots 39 & 40 E. half 14 Part N. half 20 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2

18, 22, 24 & 34 15, & E. \(\frac{1}{3}\) 25 N. half 30 S. half 2 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 E. half do. do. storia Sidney . . nce Edward Sophiasbu

N. half 19 of postage, to FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several G in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the und

Township. Lot. Bathurst
Brock
Brooke
Chatham
Collingwood
Dereham 7 11 & 12 Bathurst . .. 22, 24, 25, 26, 28 East Gwillimbury
Emniskilen
Fenelon
do.
do.
do.
do.
do. 20, 21, 22 Part 25 14, 17, 22 14, 16 22 18, 20 7, 11 W. half 11 Nassagaweya...
Oro
Percy
Plympton
Portland...
Scott
Smith

Kingston, 1st December, 1845. FRANCIS M. HILL, Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT. NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all permitting.) their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for dis by way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest on the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus

as are all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Company's Office, at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

Western District.

E. half 7,7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200

Midland District.

Solicitors, Toronto. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

LANDS TO BE LEASED ON VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

..N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 14...11 ... 100 ..E. half 33... 1 ... 100 .W. half 35... 1 ... 100 BATHURST ... Bathurst . COLBORNE ... Belmont W. balf .Brock . Caledon 25 3 H.S. 200 Georgina North ... 14... A N. half OTTAWA ... Plantagenet InnisfilS. half TALBOT S. half VICTORIA ... Hungerford W. half 14... Garafraxa 16... 1 WESTERN ... Brooke Dawn E. half 29... 4 East Street. W. half 16...10 .. S. half

For further information, application may be made to the Clergyman of the Church of England residing nearest to the Land; or to Thomas Champion, Esquire, at The Church Society's House, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto—(if by letter, post paid.)



THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourg (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June next; and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P. M., precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 12, noon, precisely.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY Morning at Eleven Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Co-bourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Morning, at Eight

Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight.

The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any property lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with any other yessel.

any other vessel. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P. S., (weather Toronto, March 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M. Toronto, March 22, 1847.

THOMPSON'S TRAVELS.

SHORTLY will be published, in two Crown Octavo, or three Duodecimo volumes, The Travels of David Thompson in the Great North West.

DURING TWENTY-EIGHT CONSECUTIVE YEARS. The work is prepared from a complete Journal, noting the The work is prepared from a complete Journal, noting the vicissitudes of each day, and the Author's remarks thereon. Copious notices of the various parts of the Rocky Mountains—the District of the Columbia—the Great Lakes and Hudson's Bay, and the several Settlements of the North West Company, will be given. The Author's experience in Exploration and Survey, together with his literary acquirements, justify the Publishers in believing the Subscription List will be early filled, when the first volume will be immediately investigation. when the first volume will be immediately issued.

ROBERT W. S. MACKAY, Montreal. SCOBIE & BALFOUR, Toronto,

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 & Con Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. 383-tf

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters. Ten Shillings per annum. Paymentto be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHURCH, OF JULY 9, 1847.

A CHARGE

of Toronto.

[CONCLUDED.]

Such is a very faint outline of the nature and constitution of the Church of God and her ministry, of which great numbers of nominal Christians speak so lightly, and we have dwelt the longer upon the subject, because we consider the disregard of the Sacramental character of the Church, and the rejection of the Episcopate, to be the most fruitful source of division among Protestants. Nor can we look for any thing like an approach to real union among them, till the Episcopal government is restored. For this, among many other important reasons, the sacred character of the Church,—the body of Christ,-her divine authority and Apostolic succession ought to be prominently brought forward in our addresses to our deople, as constituting her claim to their care and obedience. If we never teach the Apostolical commission of the Church, why should we be surprised should our people think her an institution of earth, an instrument or creature of the State? Under such neglect, the next generation, thus left in ignorance of the true nature and character of the holy Catholic Church, will become more Dissenters than Churchmen, and that to believe in the holy Catholic Apostolic Church, has been part of the creed in all ages-that she is the spouse and the body of Christ-that she is mentioned nearly one hundred times in the New Testament-we may infer the guilt of those who do not again and again impress upon the people that she is their protector, their consolation, their true home, and their mother in Christ, and that it is no less important to know and believe in her than in the other articles of the Christian faith, for she is the appointed witness and dispenser of them all .-Soon after the day of Pentecost the Apostles, by virtue of their Divine commission, went and taught all nations, teach-

Church, selected and sent out to impart her blessing and priCouncil, in certain of its proceedings, which were afterwards a standing pledge of God's never-dying love; a light to the sally admitted, that the doctrines respecting predestination vileges to this great country, and to teach our people the embodied in this Creed, pronounced the vagaries of the nations buried in darkness. And nobly has our Church diswhole truth, as it is in Jesus, not however according to any schools, and the dreams of enthusiasts which had been long charged this holy function of the Church Catholic since the fearfully carried out by Calvin, was not the doctrine of the private views which any may unhappily entertain, but in acfloating in the Church, Articles of Faith. Till this was done,
Reformation to the present day; standing between Romanism Primitive Church, which esteemed all elected who were cordance with the system of the Church herself; which, after such tenets might or might not be held by the members of and dissent, protesting against both as corrupting and destroy- admitted into the Church by Holy Baptism, and therefore that honest and deliberate inquiry, with prayer, we believe to be the Romish Church; but since that time, they must be ing the truth as it was once delivered to the Saints. the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Every believed by all as necessary to salvation. Before the publi-Clergyman of the Church ought to consider the doctrines cation of this Creed, much of the influence of Rome lay in contained in our Articles, Creeds, and Common Prayer Book, her care not to bring forward, in dealing with persons of

MERS,

at Cobourg s excepted), June next; at 1, P. M., eason, at 12,

ICA at Cobourg ing), every at Eleven

hing at Co-ing), every at Eight

aless booked

evo, or three

he Great

noting the thereon.—
Iountains—
Id Hudson's t Company, oration and justify the early filled,

Montreal,

E COM.

are requesti sed to receive

AY & Con

COMPANY,

RY, Esq. 383-tf

TORONTO,

YEARS.

the judgment, this faith, to which we have subscribed, will be Church." "Now this was manly. The noble lord avowed tion little calculated to satisfy the humble mind. completely justified and confirmed with more full knowledge. what he considered the true object of the Bill, but abjured in

no society can be held together, without it. As therefore the that the object of the struggle is honestly announced, we

Church of England is a distinct society, and, as such, holds reply, that our belief is the struggle will terminate in the Baptismal Regeneration," says the Rev. Mr. Melvill, "would

it is of the utmost importance that every one of our Clergy, of her high and holy functions. In dealing with Romanism who is responsible for the creed of his flock, should be sure of the grounds of his own belief, and not only be able, when there will be some difference in the mode of their application.

We hold from our Church, the true faith, we possess the but it is not the whole of their name is the property of the hone that is in him. for holding the truth between Romanism and Dissent, it These we justly assume as axioms or first principles, and, withered branches, though still attached to the vine; and and Book of Common Prayer.

First, of ROMANISM.

documents as our Articles and Prayer Book may be proved believe, that our greater danger and inconvenience in this this much is seldom done, for the Creeds are by many deno-

distinctive principles, agreed upon by her Reformers, these extinction of Popery, and in the ardent hope of such a ter- never, we must venture to think, have been disputed, had not Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the she must continue to maintain, in order to secure her integrity mination let us engage boldly in the conflict All," says men been anxious to remain in her communion and yet to It was the duty of the founders of our Church to provide this fair admission of the object aimed at on both sides; but We really think that no fair, no straightforward dealing, can the people with a repository of Scriptural truth; and this hitherto it has been attempted to cajole us with bland assuthey did by the compilation of the Book of Common Prayer, rances of Rome's tolerant and amicable disposition."* This Baptismal Regeneration. You may dislike the doctrine, you which contains the essence of the Gospel in the form of devo- pernicious bill was opposed by that invaluable friend to the may wish it expunged from the Prayer Book; but so long as tional compositions. But this was not of itself a sufficient Church, Sir Robert Inglis. He proved in an able and I subscribe to that Prayer Book, and so long as I officiate protection from erroneous doctrine and heretical perversion; luminous speech, that the Bill was one of a series of measures against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to against these provision is made in the Articles, which are to again the Articles, and the Articles, are also and the Articles, and the Articles, and the Articles, are also according to the Articles, and the Articles, are also according to the Articles, and the Articles, and the Articles, are also acco be used as an antidote against special religious maladies such Church; and it is delightful to think, that on that occasion person is on that account regenerate." Concurring, as I do as the corruptions of Romanism, and the errors of Dissent; his opposition was successful, and that the measure was thrown in these observations, it may be useful to remark, that the both of which existed at the period of the Reformation, and out. Doubtless Lord Surrey's speech was of some assistance doctrine of the Church is, that in baptism the penalty attached are more than ever rife and vehement at the present day; in producing this result; but we are indebted for it chiefly to to the first transgression is removed, and the sin forgiven; and these safeguards provide that nothing shall be taught our Sir Robert Inglis, to whom the Church owes so much. There but she does not maintain that all baptised persons are by people by their Ministry which shall in the smallest degree is always something refreshing in his speeches; with a fearless virtue of this sacrament placed in a path which must of necesvitiate or nullify the Book of Common Prayer; which, when honesty and complete knowledge of the subject, they never sity lead them to eternal life; or, that the end of our Christian rightly and devoutly used, puts them in possession of the fail to command attention. They have also a piety and purity calling is accomplished. The Church does not teach that whole conneil of God in the redemption of man, and together of object which are well calculated to make a salutary impres- every branch engrafted on the mystical body of Christ shall with the Articles, are sufficient to secure all fundamental sion. Were a very few such men in the House of Commons bear fruit unto everlasting salvation. Many of those who truth, and exclude every possible error. But as we are sur- the Church need be under no apprehensions; and indeed as deny the doctrine of regeneration, so clearly taught by the rounded by enemies who seek the destruction of our Church, it is she is daily becoming more alive to the faithful discharge | Church, are carried away with the opinion that she teaches ccasion requires, to give a reason of the hope that is in him, We hold, from our Church, the true faith: we possess the but it is not the whole of that new life, and must be sustained but be prepared to remove the scruples which may at any ancient Creeds, the Articles, and the Book of Common Prayer; by a living faith, working through love. The gifts and privitime disturb the members of his congregation. Never was which are all founded on Scripture, and in perfect accordance leges which it confers may be lost; men may resist and do there a time when this was more necessary than at the present; with the belief of the Catholic Church in her purest days. resist God, and hold his grace in unrighteousness; they become behoves us to be well acquainted with the weapons of defence standing upon them as an impregnable foundation, we protest this is their condemnation, for the sins of men baptized are supplied by the Church to silence and repel them both. Now against the Church of Rome because she adds to the faith the far worse than the sins of the heathen. hese weapons are most abundantly furnished in the Articles inventions of men, and hides and confines it by her many There is another principle connected with the Sacrament corruptions; and we protest against Dissent, because it cuts of Baptism, which has been held by the Catholic Church in away some of the most essential verities of the Gospel. Thus all ages, and the denial of which by the Dissenters and others protesting against Romish superstition, and Dissenting anar- in modern times has been productive of infinite evil; it is In speaking of the Roman Church we have to remark tlat, chy, the Church is odious to both; and, though hating each this: that baptism into the Church of God, is the same with ing every where the same thing, and every where leaving the her doctrine is a mixture of truth and error; she retains as other, they readily unite for her destruction. And so it has Scriptural election, and that the Catholic Church is the well as we the three primitive Creeds, and thus possesses the ever been; the true Church protests against every corruption Church of the election; that it is the choosing of individuals converted, and living in different parts of the earth, was called fundamental doctrines of Christianity; but she has mixed of error or perversion of the truth, from whatever quarter it out of the corrupt mass of mankind, into the pale of the visible the Church, and was every where in perfect peace and unity, them up with so much pernicious error, as almost entirely to may come; and for this cause the wicked are ever found in Church, with God's morally acting purpose at d intention branch with branch, all over the world. This was the beautiful model which our Reformers had before them, and upon however she has done with so much skill and ingenuity, that fore not new, it has been the great and dangerous privilege should finally attain everlasting life. The doctrines of the which they formed the Church of England. We have, therefore, the Church of the Apostles among us in all her purity of doctrine, discipline, and order. You see her before you in her full efficiency at this moment. As she was of old, so is she now the witness of the truth and the property of the Church of the Apostles and dangerous privilege of the Catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the property of the Catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the property of the Catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the property of the Catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the property of the Catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the property of the Catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the property of the Catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the property of the Catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Church in the ancient Church is the catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Church in all ages. In the ancient Church is the catholic Churc she now, the witness of the truth, not only as commissioned many in softening down the features of errors which justly the great occupation of the Apostles, but to journey into all Church has really held in all past ages as revealed; because by our Lord to preach the Gospel, but also in her profession call forth the abhorrence of God and man. But her success lands protesting against Paganism and disseminating the this general acceptance, combined with the remembrance of of the true faith, as maintained in her Creeds and Articles, in thus multiplying her manifold corruptions is now much truth; of this St. Paul's whole life was an eminent example. God's promise, makes them binding upon us. Whatever in and in her Prayer Book and Catechism, as the instructor of more difficult, and cannot so frequently prevail with the He was continually witnessing to the truth and protesting our religion is new, must be pronounced false; and whatever the people and trainer of youth in the way they should go.

Now, my brethren, we are the lawful Ministers of this Church selected and can be proposed and catechism, as the instructor of thinking and serious as before the Council of Trent and the publication of the Creed of Pope Pias the Fourth. That testing against the corruptions and wickedness of the world, the Apostles, must be pronounced talse; and whatever testing against the corruptions and wickedness of the world, the Apostles, must be pronounced true. Now it is universal that the Apostles, must be pronounced true.

Second, DISSENT. not merely the voice of our Church, but of the Church Catho- understanding, her corrupt principles, without great mystery of private judgment. They will admit of no authority what-The errors of Dissent may be all traced to the reckless use lic, and as fixed doctrines, like the axioms of geometry, from and preparation, and when she met with resistance, and was like the axioms of geometry, from and preparation, and when she met with resistance, and was like the axioms of geometry, from and preparation, and when she met with resistance, and was like the axioms of geometry, from and preparation, and when she met with resistance, and was like the axioms of geometry, from and preparation, and when she met with resistance, and was like the axioms of geometry and preparation, and when she met with resistance, and was like the axioms of geometry and preparation, and when she met with resistance, and was like the axioms of geometry and preparation. which we have no liberty in the smallest degree to depart.

Now it must be confessed, that to submit our judgment to all believers,—all a holy priesthood. If there be sinners But here it may be asked, why impose each a complicated system of belief on a youthful Divine? The contents of the evaporated and little or nothing of a dangerous nature seemed questions by the unlimited exercise of private reason, is very Thirty-nine Articles and Book of Common Prayer involve to remain. There was certainly a temerity in the promulgaseductive and agreeable. It is comfortable, to our fallen less irreversible, but an election to visible and corporate prissubjects of the deepest importance, requiring the study of many years, and which even in that time, the greatest interportance with the habitual caution of the net and the tares, and all the teaching of the Scriptures throughout, declare this truth many years, and which even in that time, the greatest interport the Round in attended with great embarrassment in her discussions with the Church of what is not a little remarkable in those who demand such absolute freedom of judgment in matters of religion is, that leets are unable to exhaust. Now we answer, we believe in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, because we have been taught to elieve it by those we love and esteem, and in whose the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, because we have been taught to elieve it by those we love and esteem, and in whose the inspiration of the they allow it in nothing else. They would feel as keenly as preached to every creature, and gives them grace and power abilities and learning we can safely confide, for thus has it principal points on which the two Churches differ, it has very others the absurdity of preferring their own opinion in a component to believe, so that no one will be able to say, at the last day, ever been, and ever must be, in the Church of God, and such much narrowed the controversy and rendered it comparatively plicated question of jurisprudence to that of an eminent law"I was not elected, and therefore could not believe;" but the The Articles of our Faith are contained in the three Creeds, art or science, to those who had carefully studied them. But "God called me, but I would not hearken; He stretched out In the same manner, we require a belief in the Articles and which have been in the Church from its purest times; but in the interpretation of the Scriptures, though perhaps entirely His hand to me, but I regarded him not; He would that I Prayer Book. Not that we place them and the Scriptures on we receive them not merely because they have been sanc- without any literary attainments, totally ignorant of the origian equal footing; but by so believing, we are obeying a law tioned so long by the Church, but because every portion of all language in which they were at first written, the Dissenters and the Seventeenth Article and other places, wisely given us in our present imperfect condition, without them can be clearly proved from Scripture. Now take up admit of no master. In the things of time they are willing to be the doctrine of the Church of England. She teaches the which all things would fall into inextricable confusion. It is a voluntary deference to our instructors and to what we believe it stands. It was unknown as a profession of Faith till 1562, to be the higher mental endowments of others. The Prayer so that for more than fifteen hundred years no such articles consequence is, infidelity, or the denial of some of the princi-Book, being invested with the highest authority, professes to were considered of importance; they are consequently novelpal articles of the Christian Faith. Now we do not blame by the free mercy of God, and after a life spent in His sertianity, and, in deference to this authority, it is thus received false, for it was delivered to the Apostles in all its fulness, we are commanded to give a reason of the hope that is in us Article then proceeds to speak of the doctrine as full of sweet. by all who feel themselves unable to trace out the necessary and the truths it reveals were neither to be added to nor with meckness and fear; and it is our duty to make use of our and unspeakable comfort to all the godly. It then warns proofs. A subscription, therefore, to the truth of the Scripdiminished. It would therefore be more than sufficient, to
faculties in the discovery and elucidation of truth. What we
carnal persons, lacking the spirit of Christ, of the danger of upon the same principles, and in obedience to one of the most the Church; but it also contradicts the received Creeds, and tion, and yet he proceeds to modify and correct it according to useful and imperious laws of our moral constitution. That has no countenance or sanction from Holy Scripture. I do his own views; and he looks into the Bible, not to learn the ration. The Article then concludes with one of those gentle ter or others, for religious knowledge, is not an ordinance of leading principles of Popery as contained in this Creed and leading principles of Popery as contained in this Creed and blessing of the Church. Knowing how fruitless it is for man tage of possessing such formularies, and requiring subscriptive to see individuals, and having given warning against such a vain none can be safely admitted to be a teacher of Christianity in bility to the Pope—to believe in transubstantiation—to offer so, and if they were so, then to obey them. The Churchman any Christian society, who does not affirm his belief in the religious worship to departed Saints—to render external finds the great truths of revelation in the three Creeds, and Christian Scriptures, although many parts of them are beyond homage to images—to withhold the cup in the Eucharist—to he may with great propriety inquire, as the Bereans did conhis comprehension. But as opposite interpretations and opinions are from the doctrines of St. Paul, whether they are agreeable nions are frequently founded on the same passages of Scrip- and as far as this is a real portraiture of Popery, it has no to and supported by the Scriptures. The Dissenter, on the ture, this subscription must be farther defined, for a Socinian foundation in truth or in the Holy Scriptures. But however other hand, takes up the Creeds as human compositions, pays subscribes to a belief in the New Testament, hence every much we may condemn and abhor their principles, they are no attention to their antiquity or the authority they derive Christian society must define Christianity. This much is absolutely imperative, that the younger may know its essential desired and not be refuted by violence and abuse; nor should we permit them to hinder us from doing acts of kindness to their desired accorded to them by the most learned, wise, and pious men doing acts of kindness to their desired accorded to them by the most learned, wise, and pious men dors and not be learned, wise, and pious men dors and not be learned, wise, and pious men dors are strong that the control of the from their long use in the Church of God, and the belief accorded to them by the most learned, wise, and pious men dors are strong that the control of the from their long use in the Church of God; but as they are both assumed as true by the dors are strong that the control of the from their long use in the Church of God; but as they are both assumed as true by the dors are strong that the control of the from their long use in the Church of God; but as they are both assumed as true by the dors are strong that the control of the from their long use in the Church of God; but as they are both assumed as true by the dors are strong that the control of the from their long use in the Church of God; but as they are both assumed as true by the dors are strong that the control of the from their long use in the Church of God; but as they are both assumed as true by the dors are strong that the control of the from their long use in the Church of God; but as they are both assumed as true by the dors are strong that the control of the from their long use in the Church of God; and the belief accorded to them by the most learned to the from their long use in the Church of God; and the belief accorded to them by the most learned to the from the church of God; and the belief accorded to the most learned to the from the church of God; and the belief accorded to the most learned to the from the church of God; and the belief accorded to the most learned to the from the church of God; and the belief acc tial doctrines, and not be left victims to their own unfurnished adherents, for love is the great law of the Gospel; and we during nearly two thousand years, all of which are strong incompatible with God's moral government. Nor does the minds, and imperfect information, and weak judgments, upon may firmly impugn Roman doctrine and yet exercise chris
presumptive proofs, but explains or rejects them as he hap
book of revelation fail to help us in cherishing this faith. points of doctrine, rites, and discipline. Thus, some such tian charity to its professors. And after all I am inclined to this much is solder down for the Creater of the C to be essential to the existence of Christianity. On this prinDiocese is not from Romanism, but from the implacable bitminations thrown aside as useless lumber. This no doubt ciple of conviction our Church has acted. She professes to terness of Dissent. The open avowal of the pernicious tenets indement, that they place a limit upon rach inquiries and human exertion to secure the safety of himself and those who a candidate for the Christian Ministry comes forward, he is the form of a Creed, the belief of which is declared necessary endeavour to give them a salutary direction. Most Dissenta candidate for the Christian Ministry comes forward, he is asked, what are his opinions of Christianity? He replies, that to salvation, has inflicted a blow upon it from which it can ing denominations, for example, deny the grace of Baptism. One baptism for the remission of sins is a dectrine which he believes the Christian Scriptures. He is farther asked, never recover. Moreover Rome appears still to continue this the will not admit because they do not comprehend the continue the sailors were about to seize the boats, that they might escape will you subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles and the Book bold policy; and instead of endeavouring as formerly to sap they will not admit, because they do not comprehend the connection between the outward visible sign, and the inward spin and leave the passengers to perish, he tells the centurion to reasonable that he should confess to their truth, because they sophisms and explaining away her more revolting doctrines, ritual grace, hence they stigmatise baptismal regeneration as the necessity of employing their skill in saving the lives of all define the creed of the society of which he is desirous to become a member, and that, as a teacher, he must be prepared and avows her object to be the destruction of the Protestant Spirit, they pronounce it a carnal ordinance of no other value.

Spirit, they pronounce it a carnal ordinance of no other value. to teach only what they contain. Now, it may be asked, what Faith. A remarkable instance of this occurred very recently, than so far as it is a farm of admission into the Church. It is is the meaning and value of such subscription? We answer, which is well worthy recording, and which, while it proves than so far as it is a form of admission into the Church. It is nothing to the works of grace. St. Paul calls upon the Philippians that though, in all such cases, the attention of the candidate that Romanism is unchangeable, also proves, that we have horn of water and of the Spirit he cannot see the bimself said, "Except a man be horn of water and trembling;" but has been doubtless honestly and prayerfully turned to the less to fear from its present boldness than its former insidious born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot see the kingdom of he adds, "for it is God which worketh in you both to will has been doubtless honestly and prayerfully turned to the subject, yet the true value of his subscription at this early age arises from his conviction of the judgment, learning, and piety arises from his conviction of the judgment, learning, and piety things be?" Now, although this Article of our Faith is so included: we are called upon to obey, for the power has of others, his parents, sponsors, and the Church, by her MinisApril last, the Earl of Surrey, a Roman Catholic, defended ligious world not when you pross the more moderate of them. try. It is one of the most beautiful exhibitions of faith—the ligious world, yet, when you press the more moderate of them, who are not retignalists for a distinct entire to be surrey, a Roman Cathone, defended the bill on the general ground of religious freedom; and in who are not retignalists for a distinct entire to be surrey, a Roman Cathone, defended the bill on the general ground of religious world, yet, when you press the more moderate of them, worketh within us: "See, I have set before thee this day life highest act which the reason of the individual is capable of the course of his observations, he let fall the following expresnature, it will be found not so much at various with the reveres, that the Prayer Book is the gathered wisdom of ages, (Sir Robert Inglis), who had just sat down, that the Church warrants the helief that much if not the whole difficulty arises and, like the Scriptures, requires more from our faith than of Rome was antagonistic to Protestantism. It was and it among the honort and wall-intentioned, from their rejudge of our sentence at the last day. God invites men to judge of from our knowledge. In fine, subscription to the truth of the would be so as long as the world stood, or rather, till Protestantism. It was and it among the honest and well-intentioned, from their using the same word in different senses. This view is correlated the equality and righteousness of his ways—placing himself, Articles and Prayer Book may, in general, be considered as tantism was extinct. He agreed in the anticipation which from the fact that no two applicances of the from the fact that no two applicances of the from the fact that no two applicances of the from the fact that no two applicances of the from the fact that no two applicances of the fact that no grounded jointly on knowledge and faith, trusting that when had been indulged in by some, of the authority of the casely the same and all will be found among them them a judgment testifying to his righteousness and impar-

the able journal from which I am quoting, "that we ask is make her formularies to square with their own private notions.

the Catholic Church at large is the Church of the election, because it comprehends the whole body or people of the Elect, gathered individually out of every nation upon the face of the

predestination of the faithful, and that they shall be endowed and calm displays of quiet wisdom, which are the glory and attempt, it reminds us that it is our duty and our wisdom to take God's promises for the regulation of our lives, as they are set forth in Scripture, and to leave our eternal interests in the hands of Him, who loves us with a love passing the love of our earthly parent, and desires, above all things, to bring His children home to His bosom. How the freedom of tiality. Jesus Christ is set before us as our pattern, the Hence a latitudinarian or qualified subscription, which some a better spirit the craft and dissimulation which others of his which she has believed and taught through her whole history. That the Church of England does hold and does hold and does hold and does hold and does to the constitution of a sound mind seeks an apology for his crimes on desire, can neither be admitted nor defended. Subscription faith employ. He thinks that the end of the struggle now the plea that he had no choice. Again, we read that without

* John Bull, 17th April, 1847.

* Melvill's Sermons, Vol. 2, Sermon 8,

with whom is no variableness of successing sheet register in the control of the sacred record, as child comes into immediate relation with the Apostolic ministrated any of you unkindly or with seeming neglect, and therefore evident that the doctrines of man's free agency, and little they learn in their Churches of the sacred record, as God's predestination, are both taught in nory Scripture; and instead of attempting to reconcile them by launching into instead of attempting to receive them in humble procedure, but we shall only mention one, to which it natumetaphysical disquisitions, we should receive them in humble procedure, but we shall only mention one, to which it natumetaphysical disquisitions, we shall be emancipated from those rally gives rise, namely, the preference of the Sermon to the bered, that the new birth, or baptismal regeneration, bestowed cular, or have done less justice to the motives of those of terrible doctrines which rashly consign the far greater portion neglect of all the other parts of the public worship of God.— upon the child in baptism, is far from including spiritual perterrible doctrines which rashly consign the lar greater portion begieve of all the other parts of the prove, I desire to acknowledge my error, and to ask your forof our race, without any possibility of escape, to eternal Hence, in the opinion of many Dissenters, prayer, praise, the or our race, without any possibility of escape, to enable me, in future, more misery. The presumption of judging of God's attributes is, reading of the Scriptures, and the holy Sacraments, are made baptized. It is a spiritual infancy, with which all the other giveness, and your prayers, to enable me, in future, more misery. The presumption of judging of God's attributes is, reading of the Scriptures, and the noly Sacraments, are made in such speculations, carried to its greatest height, and leads to occupy a lower position than preaching, and it is to be feared that a great majority of the Dissenters have no other to the most revolting inferences; but of the attributes of God, in their extent and manner of operation, we can know nothing, in their extent and manner of operation, we can know nothing, and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is therefore impious to pronounce upon their limits, or and it is to be deads that a great majority of the Dissenters have no other than that of hearing a sermon, and the becomes capable of learning what a solemn to occupy a lower position to which, in means of grace are intimately connected. As his faculties watchfully to discharge the duties of that station to which, in means of grace are intimately connected. As his faculties watchfully to discharge the duties of that station to which, in means of grace are intimately connected. As his faculties watchfully to discharge the duties of providence, I have been called. Grant the course of Divine Providence, I have been called. Grant the course of Divine Providence, I have been called. Grant the course of Divine Providence, I have been called. Grant the course of Divine Providence, I have been called. Grant the course of Divine Providence, I have been calle and it is therefore improve to pronounce upon their inmits, or preceded by a tedious extempore player. Their leading to pronounce upon their inmits, or preceded by a tedious extempore player. Their leading to pronounce upon their inmits, or preceded by a tedious extempore player. Their leading is brought under the control in the Bishop and his Clergy parents, sponsors, and spiritual pastors. By means of the control of the advance-parents, sponsors, and spiritual pastors. By means of the control o on earth and the Omniscience, in which they are an compression of the Christian faith. He is his people. In regard to certain diversities of opinion within hended. "Nothing," says Archbishop Tillotson, "can be men. Yet, if we refer to the Acts of the Apostles, we find hended. "Nothing," says Archbishop Tillotson, "can be men. Yet, if we refer to the Acts of the Ac hended. "Nothing," says Archbishop Tillotson, "can be admitted to be a revelation from God, which plainly contradicts his essential perfections; and consequently, if any one pretends divine revelation for this doctrine, that God hath from all eternity absolutely decreed the eternal ruin of the greatest part of mankind, without any respect to the Acts of the Apostles, we find admitted to be a revelation from God, which plainly contradicts his essential perfections; and consequently, if any one which Dissenters give to preaching. The opinion of our that prayer and the blessed sacraments occupied the position made to study and to love God's word, and thus the great of the Church, so far as they concern the celebration of Divine made to study and to love God's word, and thus the great of the Church, so far as they concern the celebration of Divine made to study and to love God's word, and thus the great of the Church, so far as they concern the celebration of Divine made to study and to love God's word, and thus the great of the Church, so far as they concern the celebration of Divine made to study and to love God's word, and thus the great of service, I have already spoken; and with respect to any others that they the nurture and admonition of the Lord, does all she can to the nurture and admonition of the Lord, does all she can to the nurture and admonition of the nurture and admonition of the prayer of mankind, without any respect to their sins made to study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great of study and to love God's word, and thus the great o greatest part of mankind, without any respect to their sins and demerits, I am as certain that this doctrine cannot be of and demerits, I am as certain that God is good and just; for every man has greater assurance that God is good and just, than man has greater assurance that God is good and just, than man has greater assurance that God is good and just, then m man has greater assurance that God is good and just, than he can have of any subtle speculation about predestination and the decrees of God." The Christian Church therefore and the decrees of God." The Christian Church therefore holds and has ever held the two doctrines of man's free agency and God's predestination:—"She comes to man, enslaved as and God's predestination:—"She comes to man, enslaved as that Moses was slow of speech, and the rebellious Corinthians and the rebellious Corinthians and the rebellious Corinthians."

The Dissenters, on the other hand, seem to have intried to partake in the privilege of domestic worship, and, as the greatest take in the privilege of all, he is taken to the consecrated house of God; and the repeal is invisible. As he advances in years, he is permitted to partake in the privilege of domestic worship, and, as the greatest take in the privilege of all, he is taken to the consecrated house of God; warfare with our enemies, whether from without or from without or from without or specific taken to the consecrated house of God; warfare with our enemies, whether from without or from without or from without or specific taken to the consecrated house of God; and the deli-privilege of all, he is taken to the consecrated house of God; warfare with our enemies, whether from without or specific taken to the consecrated house of God; and the privilege of all, he is taken to the consecrated house of God; and the privilege of all, he is taken to the consecrated house of God; and the privilege of all, he is invisible. As he advances in years, he is permitted to particular take in the privilege of all, he is invisible. As he advances in years, he is permitted to particular take in the privilege of all, he is take in the privilege of all, he is invisible. As he advances in years, he is permitted to particular take in the privilege of all, he is take in the privilege of all, he is invisible. As he advances in years, he is permi and God's predestination:—" She comes to man, enslaved as he is to the outward influences of the natural man, and not only brings before him more facts, more knowledge, new relations, higher promises, more awful threats, and a more relations, higher promises, more awful threats, and a more of the natural man, and not considered St. Paul's bodily presence weak, and his speech in the Church in her Book of Common affecting services which the Church in her Book of Common affectin relations, higher promises, more awful threats, and a more powerful body of advisers to counteract them; but the Church powerful body of advisers to counteract them; but the Church gives more, she puts into the heart a new principle, or rather a new being, by imparting to it the Holy Spirit and uniting it to the Holy Spirit, and this that the body of Christ. It is from the Holy Spirit, and this that the total the solution of the Spirit. And we shall best prove ourselves the prepared by establatical teaching to the holy spirit and uniting the word to our people, affecting services which the Church in her Book of Common Prayer provides. And in this manner the spirit of grace and authorised teaching; and in obedience to her pure and authorised it to the body of Christ. It is from the floty Spirit, and this only that all the real power and spontaneity of man proceeds; Sword of the Spirit. And we shall best prove ourselves the only, that all the real power and spontaneity of man proceeds; Sword of the Spirit. And we shall best prove ourselves the brought to the Bishop to be confirmed. The vows which it acts as the individual himself, because it is united to himself, because it is united to himself, because in their relative and the corresponding of the two states and the proper age, when duly sent on the other, which not only takes from the truth, but which, in active bitterness against us, we have ever found the brought to the Bishop to be confirmed. The vows which in active bitterness against us, we have ever found the brought to the Bishop to be confirmed. but I shall only allude to one or two.

or ever read to any extent in their public worship; a single

the seed of vital grace, thus sown, may begin to germinate? Surely the struggles of the Christian child, before he knows that he is struggling for goodness, and gentleness, and obe-* Christian Morals, by Rev. W. Sewell, M. A. 1841. An excellent that he is struggling for goodness, and gentleness, and obedience, cannot be without grace. He is a member of the

Christ we can do nothing—that every good and perfect gift text or passage, upon which their minister founds a long Church, bound up in her spiritual interests; a warrior, en-

self. It is given secretly and imperceptibly; so that, in an earrying out all the means of grace, in their relative and due were made in his name, he now solemnly, and in the presence more implacable enemy of the two. self. It is given secretly and imperceptibly; so that, in an carrying out an the means of grace, in their relative and due proportions, to our respective congregations, so shall they be proportions, to our respective congregations, so shall they be proportions, to our respective congregations, so shall they be proportions, to our respective congregations, so shall they be proportion to his secure against every assailant. In what these means of grace what from himself, except from the consciousness of the fact secure against every assailant. In what these means of grace responsibility, which had hitherto been in proportion to his secure against every assailant. In what these means of grace responsibility, which had hitherto been in proportion to his secure against every assailant. In what these means of grace responsibility, which had hitherto been in proportion to his secure against every assailant. In what these means of grace responsibility, which had hitherto been in proportion to his secure against every assailant. In what these means of grace responsibility, which had hitherto been in proportion to his secure against every assailant. In what these means of grace responsibility, which had hitherto been in proportion to his large for the fact they should in the middle between them, we ought neither to of God and of the congregation, takes upon himself. This begin to the fact the secure against every assailant. In what these means of grace responsibility, which had hitherto been in proportion to his begin to the fact the fa what from himself, except from the consciousness of the fact that he is resisting evil. He does not make this resistance, he suffers pain voluntarily, he feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffers pain voluntarily, he feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffers pain voluntarily, he feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffers pain voluntarily, he feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffers pain voluntarily, he feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffers pain voluntarily, he feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffers pain voluntarily, he feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffers pain voluntarily. The feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffers pain voluntarily and therefore I shall not suffer a suffer pain voluntarily and therefore I shall not suffer pain voluntarily. The feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffer pain voluntarily and therefore I shall not suffer pain voluntarily. The feels the whole force of the attraction of the suffer pain voluntarily and the suffer p Let us then, my brethren, take up the Book of Common after the example of the Apostles, lays his hands upon him, accusations your consciences will acquit you, and I know them tion of evil, and yet remains firm against it, and discovers no power but his own which is thus acting; and yet he knows no power but his own which is thus acting; and yet he knows that it is not his own. 'I can do all things,' saith St. Paul, dance and direction, in bringing home the various means of hin with the Holy Ghost the Comforter, and daily increase settled long before the movements which have been for some that it is not his own. 'I can do an things, saith St. Paul, in the full consciousness of his individual personality, 'and grace to the hearts and understandings of our people. The in the full consciousness of his individual personality, 'and grace to the hearts and understandings of our people. The in him His manifold gifts of grace. To crown all, the Prayer was disturbing the Church had any existence. They have grace to the hearts and understandings of our people. The in him His manifold gifts of grace. To crown all, the Prayer was disturbing the Church had any existence. They have grace to the hearts and understandings of our people. The grace of his good pleasure." Hence we find that, in the Sacrament of his good pleasure. There we find that, in the Sacrament of Baptism God imparts the Spirit, that in its working conof Dapusm God imparts the Spirit, that in its working constitutes man's free agency, and yet it is God and God alone each service, so that the most part of the Bible is to be read verily and indeed receives His Body and Blood. Furtherstitutes man's free agency, and yet it is don't and out affine that works. And thus is solved, through the Church, the every year once, the New Testament three times, and the more, though the Prayer Book gives no special directions for a great and important work before us,—the evangelizing of that works. that works. And thus is solved, through the Church, the present once, the New Testament three times, and the problem,—how to create an agent possessed of the conscious of individual independence, and yet to reconcile that the Minister to supply subjects for addressing his people.—

The problem of the work is the best possible text-book to this vast country. Let us not then fall out by the way. We have already too many enemies and opposers to admit of dividual independence, and yet to reconcile that the minister to supply subjects for addressing his people.—

The problem of the work is the best possible text-book to this vast country. Let us not then fall out by the way. We have already too many enemies and opposers to admit of dividual independence, and yet to reconcile that the proposers to admit of dividual independence, and yet to reconcile that the proposers to admit of dividual independence, and yet to reconcile that the proposers to admit of dividual independence, and yet to reconcile that the proposers to admit of dividual independence. ness of individual independence, and yet to reconcile that the reconcile that observed, and in large towns, even within the memory of independence with the absolute universal Sovereignty of the observed, and in large towns, even within the memory of All the facts and doctrines of Christianity are presented in sion in our own household. Enemies numerous and powerful, independence with the absolute universal Sovereighty of the observed, and in large towns, even within the memory of An the facts and doctrines of Christianity are presented in solution of the inclusion of the i Supreme Creator. "Looking forward, man feels that he is blessed be God, the practice is again gradually reviving.— the Clergyman who carefully follows the Prayer Book must blessed be God, the practice is again gradually reviving.— the Clergyman who carefully follows the Prayer Book must blessed be God, the practice is again gradually reviving. tree; looking back, that he has been entirely mounded by the Church in the true spirit the hands of God." Of infinite value, then, are the graces of the same Masthe names of God. Of minime value, then, are the graces and in and gifts of baptism; and yet through presumption the Disand gitts of papersin; and yet through presumption the Dissenter rejects them, and perils his own salvation. There are ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will admit of the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will be admit to the regular performance of the ber of the Clergy will be admit to the regular performance of the ber of the clergy will be admit to the regular performance of the ber of the clergy will be admit to the regular performance of the ber of the clergy will be admit to the regular performance of the ber of the clergy will be admit to the regular performance of the ber of the clergy will be admit to the regular performance of the ber of the clergy will be admit to the regular performance of the beautiful performance of the beau senter rejects them, and perms ins own salvation. There are several other points of difference between the Church and duty; and, in country places, it should remind us of our Misport of the Discount on the other points of difference between the Church and duty; and, in country places, it should remind us of our Misport of the Discount on the other points of difference between the Church and duty; and, in country places, it should remind us of our Misport of the Discount on the other points of difference between the Church and duty; and all the Protean forms of the Discount on the other points of difference between the Church and duty; and all the Protean forms of the Discount on the other points of difference between the Church and duty; and the protection of the Discount on the other points of difference between the Church and duty; and the protection of the Discount on the other points of difference between the Church and duty; and the protection of the Discount on the other points of difference between the Church and duty; and the protection of the protec several other points of difference between the Church Dissenters, to which it might be useful to call your attention, sionary character, and that we ought to have appointments on message of the Gospel will be delivered. Thus the Church Dissenters to which it might be useful to call your attention, week-days with our people, in different parts of our several enters, through her services, as set down in the Book of Com-First, it is to be remarked that in their public worship, the is a prayerful Church, and not to follow her direction, as far vading and sanctifying all worldly things,—melting and Church which is not human in her constitution, but heavenly, as in us lies, is to rebel against her lawful authority, and rob moulding and transforming earth to heaven,—leading our and neither takes her rise from earthly powers, nor depends Scriptures. The latter are afraid lest the people should discover their false doctrines, which would naturally follow the public reading of the word of God, pure and unadulterated, in their daily services. They likewise consider the Scriptures too obscure to be placed in the hands of the people, and by no means necessary, as they believe the Church to be the sole depository and dispenser of the truth, and her explanations the sole depository and dispenser of the truth, and her explanations the services. In baptism the child in the hope of a blessed resurrection. Such is a slight sumsole depository and dispenser of the truth, and her explanations of equal authority with Scripture itself. The Dissenters is made a "member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheis do not withhold the Bible from their people, but it is seldom ritor of the kingdom of heaven." And who can tell how soon of Common Prayer, for the various services of the sanctuary,

And now, my Reverend brethren, after presiding over this Christ we can uo nothing that every good and perfect gate of lights, discourse, is all that they commonly hear; and were they not rolled in her armies under the banner of the cross; a partaker extensive Diocese for nearly eight years, I gladly avail myself is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, discourse, is all that they commonly hear; and were they not rolled in her armies under the banner of the cross; a partaker extensive Diocese for nearly eight years, I gladly avail myself is from above, and cometin down from the rather of figures, and the scriptures at home, they would remain, from the with whom is no variableness or shadow of turning. It is

now and evermore. Amen.