she found herself really bewildered, and began to apprehend danger, until that in which she threw the remains of her little apron over her sister's face to keep the snow out of her eyes, pillowed that cold cheek upon her own, and grasped the hand by which she had led her for long wearisome hours, what a world of thought must have passed through that youthful brow —how must that young spirit have been o'er informed, that young heart been tried!

Neither of the girls had any thing on their heads. Their legs were dreadfully torn and lacerated—the large toe of the elder, which protruded from her boot when she left home, was much cut. To this wound, or to one upon her leg, occasioned by a fall, it is probable that a piece of apron, which directed the search so far into the wilderness, had been applied. We were reminded of the Corn Law Rhymer's lines—

And the stones of every street,
Knew their little naked feet.

But the stones of the street are smooth compared with the rough rocks, and tough branches and brambles, which these poor Babes had encountered. We pity the man who could have stood over them for an instant without shedding a tear, for their fate and for their sufferings. There were few who did. We looked round us as we broke from the circle—there were men of all ranks, and ages—Soldiers in fatigue dress—the Merchant, the Mechanic, and the professional man, with the town garb variously disguised—the Preston, Lawrence Town and Cole Harbour Farmers, in their homespun suits,—the Chizetcook Frenchman in his moccasins—the coloured man in his motley garb,—and apart from the rest, a group of Indians, sharing the common feelings and sentiments of our nature, but calm and unruffled amidst the general excitement of the scene. The hill on which the children were found, was the last place any body would have thought of looking for them, and yet when upon it, the reason of their being there seemed sufficiently clear. A smooth platform of rock, clear of underbrush, and looking like a road, approaches the base of the hill, from the direction in which the children probably came. They doubtless ascended in order that they might ascertain where they were; and it is more than likely that when they saw nothing but forest, bog and wild barren, stretching away for miles around them, without a house or clearing in sight, that their little hearts sunk within them, and they laid themselves down to refresh for further efforts, or, it may have been, in utter despair, to cling to each other's bosoms and die.

There was one thing which brightened the scene, sad as it was, and seemed to give pleasure even to those who were most affected by it, "In death they were not divided." It was clear there had been no desertion—no shrinking, on the part of the elder girl, from the claims of a being even more helpless than herself. If she had drawn her sister into the forest, as a companion in the sports of childhood, she had continued by her in scenes of trial and adversity that might have appalled the stoutest nature and broken the bonds of the best cemented friendship. Men, and women too, have been selfish in extremities, but this little girl clung to her sister with a constancy and fidelity worthy of all praise. From the tracks it was evident, that she had led her by the hand, changing sides occasionally as the little one's arm was weary. "A touch of nature makes the whole world kin," and the tenderness and constancy of this poor girl, no less than the sufferings of them both, seemed to speak but one language to every heart on that wild hill side, no matter what garment covered it, and to call forth the same response: "Thank God there was no desertion —in death they were not divided," seemed to be the language of every one, as they turned away from the spot where the "Babes in the woods" lay in each other's arms.

The bodies have been buried in a rural and quiet little grave yard, about two miles from Dartmouth. It is proposed to build a monument over their remains, to which the person who found them has contributed the sum offered as a reward for their discovery. We trust a liberal subscription will enable the Committee to put up such a one as will do credit to the good taste and liberality of the Capital and its neighbourhood. A rude Cairn was hastily erected on the hill where the babes were found, but we understand that it is in contemplation to smoothe the front of a huge granite boulder, near at hand, and point out, by a suitable inscription, the spot which will, we venture to prophecy, be a resort of our youth and of strangers, during the summer months, for whose information this simple narrative has been prepared.

Canada.

Sir Allan McNab.—The gallant knight writes word to his constituents at Hamilton that he has "been appointed Chief Commissioner to the Association of Scotch and Nova Scotia Baronets, who have leagued together for the purpose of promoting the Colonization of British North America."

Military Changes.—Major Magrath's Troop of Incorporated Dragoons has been removed to Kingston from this city, where, since its organization, it has almost constantly been stationed. This fine body of men, carries along with it a high character for efficiency of discipline, and well-ordered conduct. The Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment has taken up its head quarters at Drummondville, under the command of that veteran and meritorious officer, Colonel Elliot.

Taxes on Lands.—A document was read [at the May meeting of the Municipal Council of the District of Colborne] from the Secretary's office stating the concurrence of the Governor in Council to all the By-laws of the Council except that to regulate and provide for taxation in the District of Colborne; it comes under the 47th clause of the Municipal Act. It has been disallowed on the grounds of the unequal rate of taxation on lands returned on the assessment rolls, as compared with absentee lands, and has a clause by which proprietors of wild lands were to be charged a higher rate for them if they exceeded, 1,000 acres. His Excellency in Council, was of opinion, that the principle of unequal taxation was objectionable and that whatever tax is laid upon lands belonging to persons not represented in the District Council, it ought not to exceed the tax levied upon lands returned on the assessment rolls and belonging to resident proprietors, and as regards the measure of taxation upon lands held in quantities over one thousand acres, His Excellency in Council was of opinion, that the measure was in effect not one for raising revenues, but as a species of penalty or prohibition against holding landed property beyond a certain number of acres, and consequently founded on a principle of which His Excellency in Council could not see the justice or expediency.—*Cobourg Star.*

Lotteries.—It appears that a person named Barton Phillips, bought a ticket at Kingston in one of these Lotteries, said to be for the *benefit* of the Cayuga Glass Company, (and a fine *smash* they've made,) and drew a prize of 14,000 dollars. Elated with his luck, he sets off to the Company's headquarters at Buffalo, where instead of touching "the ready" he had nearly been arrested for forgery, the proprietors denying that the ticket was genuine! But Mr. Phillips, not liking to be "done" so "very brown," summoned the whole firm of Sanford, Tiffany & Co (who the Co. included remains a "profound secret") before the magistrates, who, after hearing the case, fined Messrs. of the Glass Company in the small penalty of 1000 dollars, p.p. (that is *pay or prison,*) which said Messrs incontinently "forked out," and Yankee Hill would say "sloped all of a sudden," for fear *things* might go farther and *themselves* fare worse—and so ended the Yankee Lottery Scheme for the benefit of the Cayuga Glass Company. The Police Justice, and District Attorney, have given Mr. Phillips a certificate of the above facts, at the same time speaking of his conduct in high terms of praise. It is to be hoped the Provincial press will "pass this matter round," so as to nip in the bud any fresh attemps of this nature to gull ignorant people out of their money. —*Toronto Herald.*

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES BAGOT TO MONTREAL.

(*From The Montreal Courier*).

The arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General in this city, took place on Saturday afternoon the 21st inst., and few events have called forth a more general burst of feeling than was manifested on this occasion. Fortunately, the weather proved very favourable, and nothing occurred to interrupt the preparations of the day, which were carried forward with the greatest spirit and alacrity.

At an early hour in the day, symptoms of what was intended were manifested in Notre Dame street, where a triumphal arch, extending across the road, was erected in front of the City Hall. The design of this arch was exceedingly pretty, and its appearance, when first seen on entering the street, was very striking. It was crowned with a figure of Britannia, very neatly executed, and presented as a motto the words "Concordia-Salus." Two figures of Fame completed the triumphal tableau, which was remarkable as well for the neatness of its execution as for the elegance and purity of the design. Some distance above this arch, and nearer the entrance of the street, a second arch had been erected nearly in front of the Recollet Church, and this, we believe, was the work of the members of the Irish community. It was covered with evergreens, and presented for a motto some words in the ancient language of that people, signifying "A hundred thousand welcomes." Besides these erections, the houses of a great many of the citizens exhibited flags, banners, &c., and in the Port the whole of the Ships and Steamers were gaily decorated with colours throughout the day.

At about 1 o'clock, the various Societies began to assemble at the different places appointed for their meeting, and before two they were all on their way to the barrier St. Antoine, where the procession was to await the arrival of His Excellency. Nothing could exceed the regularity with which every thing was conducted.

As nearly as we can guess, at three o'clock the approach of His Excellency was announced, and immediately afterwards the escort of the 7th Hussars, accompanying the carriage of the Governor, came up. On arriving at the barrier, His Excellency alighted from his carriage, and being surrounded by his personal Staff, Secretary and others, all on foot, the following Address was read by His Honour the Mayor, all the Members of the City Corporation, the Judges, a large body of Magistrates, the Members of the Board of Trade and Natural History Society, with a number of citizens, being present:

May it please Your Excellency,

We, the Mayor, and Corporation of the City of Montreal, in the name and on behalf of the Citizens thereof, beg leave to offer your Excellency a hearty welcome on this your first arrival in their City.

The high character and distinguished reputation which your Excellency has gained in the service of your country, ensure you personally the sincere respect of this community.

As the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign, your Excellency will believe, that we hail with satisfaction, the presence of one who will be enabled to lay before Her Majesty, with other multiplied evidences of the attributes and resources of this great Colony, the gratifying assurance of the loyalty and increasing prosperity of Montreal.

To this the following answer was returned:

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

The manner in which you have received me on this my first visit to Eastern Canada, demands my warmest acknowledgements and gratitude.

I need not here repeat my anxious wish to conciliate the approbation and support of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and it will be peculiarly gratifying to me, if I may regard the reception which you have this day given me, as an earnest that the citizens of Montreal will not withhold their confidence from me.

I learn with great satisfaction that your commercial prosperity is increasing—a prosperity the due reward of that enterprise and intelligence by which the inhabitants of this city have ever been distinguished. If in any way I can hereafter assist in its promotion, you may depend on my cordial co-operation with you.

To contribute to the happiness and contentment of the People of this Province, and to cement their attachment to the Mother Country, are the duties enjoined upon me by our Sovereign. Let me hope that all the inhabitants of Montreal will give me that aid and support in the discharge of these duties, without which my efforts must be unavailing.

This ceremony being concluded, His Excellency entered the carriage of the Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Civil Secretary Murdoch and Mr. M'Gill, and the procession being then formed, began to move in regular order towards the city, the Irish Societies, headed by the Hussar band, leading, and passing between the lines formed by the other Societies, which fell in in the order which had been previously determined on. By this arrangement the carriage in which His Excellency was seated was preceded by the whole of the procession until the arrival in town.

The *cortége* proceeded in this manner through the St. Antoine Suburbs into Notre Dame Street, by the way of M'Gill Street, every avenue and spot where a view of the procession could be commanded being crowded by an immense concourse of people, and the windows of the houses filled with well-dressed spectators. On entering Notre Dame Street the *coup d'œil* was very imposing. The immense crowd of persons who had assembled along this line of thoroughfare—the animated appearance of the lofty dwellings thronged with the *élite* in rank and beautiful in person of the city—the graceful appearance of the arches which have been already spoken of, and the gorgeous appearance of the numerous banners, were calculated to strike a stranger with astonishment, and must have produced a most favourable impression on the illustrious individual in honour of whom all this extra bustle and excitement had been produced.

On the *cortége* approaching the Government House, the procession was re-formed, so as to allow the carriage of His Excellency to proceed to the head, and, as Sir Charles passed through the open lines, he was heartily cheered by the different Societies. Near the Government House a guard of honour was drawn up to recieve His Excellency, and the whole of the street from this spot to the Guard House was occupied by companies of military belonging to the different regiments of this garrison.

The *cortége* now proceeded to conduct His Excellency to the vice-regal residence, the St. George's Society heading the procession. On alighting, His Excellency was received by Sir Richard Jackson, the Hon. Mr. Speaker Cuvillier, the Hon. George Moffatt, and Mr. Justice Pyke, who were severally presented to His Excellency by the Hon. Peter M'Gill. Immediately afterwards Sir Charles made his appearance on the balcony, just as the St. George's Society was passing, followed by the rest of the procession. He was received as before with immense cheering, which he acknowledged in an easy, frank, Englishman-like manner.

We should have mentioned before that the entrance of His Excellency into the city was the signal of a grand salute from the Artillery, who were drawn up opposite the Quebec Barracks, and that the bells of the different Churches were also put into requisition. We should also not forget to notice the hearty band of English sailors, Captains of the vessels at present in our port, who turned out to join the procession, bringing with them those colours which they so well know how to defend—the Union Jack of Old England. One circumstance also which much be regarded as a very gratifying one, was the presence of a great many respectable French Canadian citizens, who seemed to vie with their British and Irish brethren in doing honour to the Queen's Representative.

On the whole, we have seldom, if ever, seen such a manifestation of good feeling, and so cordial a display of loyalty as was exhibited on this occasion. The number of spectators can scarcely be correctly enumerated, but we should imagine that not less than 150,000 persons were assembled in the streets, independently of the fair sex and those who witnessed the procession from the windows. Sir Charles, we understand, expressed himself highly gratified at his reception, as well as his astonishment at the extent of the city and the magnitude of its population. On the other hand, the appearance and manners of the Governor seem to have produced but one impression, and that, we need hardly say, a most favourable one. Sir Charles is, as he has already been described, an excellent specimen of an English gentleman. His countenance is frank and open, and his manners appear to be dignified without ostentation.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

(*From The Patriot*).

Few are prepared to go greater lengths than we are to put an end to the abominable and soul-degrading vice of intemperance. Loathing, so profoundly as we do, the filthy habit which robs man of his godlike similitude and sends him grovelling in the darkness and degradation of the brute creation, it is not likely that we could write a line calculated to furnish any rational being with an excuse for a moment's intemperance, or a moment's departure from the strict line of moderation.

But we confess ourselves wholly opposed, *on principle*, to individuals banding themselves together under a vow to abstain rigidly from all spirituous or vinous liquids—forming themselves into an organized Society, and making it their chief business to denounce, as mischievous and sinful, even the slightest participation in those "good things of this life" which the bountiful Creator of the Universe, amongst his other fair gifts to his chosen servant, man, gave to the world for *use* not for *abuse*.

We pretend not now to enter into any discussion to prove that wine-drinking, in a moderate degree, is perfectly consonant with the practical lessons of the Holy Scriptures, both of the ancient Jewish dispensation and the modern law of Christianity —the thing demands no argument, and if it did demand it, deserves none.

Childishness or dotage may try to prove that the fermented juice of the grape was unknown to or forbidden by the scriptural teachers, but their attempts in that line will be about as successful and as convincing as the arguments (!) of a Universalist soul-destroyer whom we once heard labouring hard to shew—1st. That the word "damnation," or any allusion to an eternity of punishment, actually did not occur in Scripture—and 2nd, when it did occur, it was a mis-translation.

Temperance cannot be confined to abstinence from intoxicating fluids. There are a thousand other ways in which a man may display his intemperance, and sin as deadly against his God, and set as perilous an example to his fellow men, as by wallowing in the mire of drunkenness. The glutton, the miser, the passionate, the cruel, the unfaithful man may rank in the books of the "recording angel," as wicked and as INTEMPERATE as the miserable slave to drunkenness, whom our sober Pharisee would gaze on with disgust and thank his God "that he was not as this Publican."

By a public devotion to such a cause as that of "Total Abstinence," a man may gain high credit from his neighbours for being a right godly and pious individual. It matters but little that he may be harsh and cruel in his domestic relations—that he may turn a deaf ear to the faltering prayer of the shivering or starving beggar,—that his appetite be pampered to an unlimited extent;—let him only be considered a firm man in the Teetotal ranks,—let him occupy a conspicuous place on great Temperance occasions, and his character is pure and spotless in the eyes of the world: the silver medal is alone seen—the vices lie screened behind its broad surface, and our Pharisee comfortably and uninterruptedly follows his own catalogue of vices, knowing that, in the *world's* scale, they will weigh but as a feather against his one prominent and conspicuous virtue; and like Hudibras' friend, he may—

"Make up for sins he is inclined to,
By damning those he has no mind to."

Should the *principle* of Teetotalism be once fairly established and generally acknowledged, we can see no possible reason (we speak it in perfect seriousness) why we should not at once establish anti-Gluttonous societies, anti-Avaricious—anti-half a dozen other societies, and so go on till every possible excess or error into which poor, fallible human nature may fall, will have its appropriate society, into which the sufferers can take refuge, as their only escape from the dangers they were incurring.

We have already expressed our invincible repugnance to the appearance of women and children as regular members of a Total Abstinence Society. What is the certain inference a cool spectator must draw, if he allow his judgment fairly to act? Why, that it is an acknowledgment on the part of every member of the body, that the taking of the pledge is a *necessary precaution* to shield them from the seductions of intemperance.—What! because that odious spectacle, a drunken female, *may* occasionally be seen, are upright matrons, spotless maids and artless children to exhibit themselves to the public as bound together by a solemn compact, *not* to commit what their ostentatious renunciation proves that they consider to be a deadly and debasing sin? Would any of us think it proper to organize and join an anti-Burglary, or anti-Assassination society? We really cannot for an instant understand what arguments can be advanced in favour of such proceedings, which injure instead of serving the noble cause of "Temperance." Fanaticism, in this cause, has already ventured to meddle with sacred matters, and has had the wickedness to strive to banish the consecrated element from the Holy Sacrament.

A dread of seeing a re-action, the invariable result of running into extremes, occurring here and injuring the *true* Temperance cause, has induced us to make these remarks.

Many able and pious Ministers of Religion, not only in the Church of England, and the Church of Scotland, but in many of the Dissenting Bodies, have expressed views similar to our own—and with a full belief in their correctness, we hesitate not to put them forth.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY ADJACENT TO NOTTAWAASAGA BAY, LAKE HURON.

April 14th,—Took steam at Hamilton, disembarked at the Credit, thence by way of the Centre Road, through Chinguacousy, Caledon, Mono, Mulmur, and Melancthon, at the termination of which, I entered on Nottawasaga, extending to the Lake Shore. Of the front country it is needless to speak. Caledon is hilly—Mono, in part, yet more so. In the northern part of this township I crossed a large branch of the Nottawaasaga river, and immediately after the whole face of the country altered. The mountains disappear, and a gently undulating country replaces them: the soil is tolerably good, its timber is mostly hard wood, and it is richly watered both with springs and creeks. As you proceed towards the Lake, this amelioration is still more visible, and after passing Horning's Mills in Melancthon, there are twelve miles of an unbroken forest, with every indication of first rate land, level as a bowling green, yet perfectly dry; the soil a rich loam, equally removed from sand or clay: the timber altogether hardwood, principally maple of great height and girth. After emerging from this magnificent tract of bush, you enter on Nottawaasaga: the southern portion of this township is good land, but somewhat broken, and the portion on the Lake shore, in parts, low and swampy; but the central portion of the township, noble land, and about as well adapted to raising wheat as any portion of the Province I have seen. To estimate rightly its agricultural capabilities, it is only necessary to glance slightly at its past and present condition. It is not ten years since the first settlers went into the township: these were principally Highland Scotch fishermen from the Island of Isla, most of them in extreme poverty, not only unacquainted with "bush life" but even with working land at all. Yet in defiance of all these opposing obstacles, they have now raised themselves to a state comparatively wealthy; their buildings are yet indifferent, but they are rich in cattle, and raise vast quantities of the finest wheat. The distance from market, and the wretched state of the roads, have hitherto been barriers in the way of improvement. Barrie, the nearest market, is 40 miles, with roads impassable save in winter: the settlers now look forward to the new settlement at Owen's Sound, as their outlet,—were a harbour formed along the shore of this township (I believe there are many capabilities for such) this rich and improving tract of country, possessing so many sources of permanent prosperity, must advance with rapid strides. From Nottawaasaga, I proceeded to St. Vincent's through the township of Collingwood, than which, a small portion excepted as broken and stony, it is impossible to imagine a richer tract of country: timber altogether hardwood, save on the lake shore, where there is a stripe of cedar—the soil a rich, easily worked loam, and water privilege presenting itself at every turn. Yet this noble township has only two settlers. One of these, named Brazier, keeps tavern, and his place on the Lake shore is generally a resting place. From Brazier's the road winds along the shore, and, though good, the land is low and swampy. About the western line of Collingwood is Beaver River, a stream of much magnitude, and which in spring floods its flats to a great extent, occasioning much inconvenience and not a little danger. I waded it at this time breast high for nearly half a mile. From this to the settled parts of St. Vincent's is eight miles, through capital land, without one settler. About the commencement of the settlement, I crossed Big-head river, over a substantial log bridge. This is a stream of much magnitude, and disembogues a vast volume of water: it abounds, I have every reason to believe, with mill scites, and its mouth, it is believed, might be formed into a capacious harbour—a matter of vital importance to this rich and valuable section of the Province. From this stream the settlement is continuous for several miles. What of it I examined is (a very small strip excepted as stony on the Lake shore,) of first rate quality, much similar to Collingwood, and like it rich in water privileges. Although a portion is well settled, its progress has by no means been equal to what might have been looked for, with such a soil and proximate to such a Lake: the principal cause of this is said to have been the total want of markets; now, however, remedied by its nearness to Owen's Sound. After sojourning a couple of days in St. Vincent's, I endeavoured to make my way to the new settlements around Owen's Sound, and started upwards in a bark canoe with two Indians, but after proceeding a few miles, the thin floating ice proved too strong for our tiny bark, and we were obliged to draw to land towards the upper end of St. Vincent's, and I proceeded to retrace my steps. Having had an introduction to the clergyman in charge of the Methodist Mission, I gladly availed myself of his very extensive knowledge of this section of the country, to add to the stock of my knowledge respecting it. This gentleman has penetrated deep into the unsurveyed lands adjoining this and the Sound, and speaks loudly in praise of their agricultural resources: from all I can learn the soil and timber are much of a kind with those of Collingwood and St. Vincent's, and water privileges, if possible, still more abundant. Returning homeward from St. Vincent's, I took a different route by what I entered, stretching through St. Vincent's and part of Euphrasia till it strikes Nottawaasaga at the Scotch Block. This road or rather blaze, for it is no more, having been cut this last winter by a few of the settlers of the S. E. corner of St. Vincent's, for their convenience in reaching Barrie, extends thirty miles through an unbroken bush, the appearance of which I proceed to note. After travelling the first five miles after leaving the settlement, I again crossed the Beaver river. There, as before, after crossing the bridge, I had to wade breast high nearly half a mile—the extent to which this river floods its flats is almost incredible, and presents a barrier all but impassable in certain seasons, completely barring ingress or egress. After passing the flats of Beaver River, the land rises gradually, so gradually indeed, that one is unconscious of the ascent, unless when chancing to look back; this continues for eight or ten miles, when you reach a high table land, perfectly level, which you traverse for some miles, when it again descends southward, till it strikes the Scotch settlement or Nottawaasaga. I have, in the course of the last four year, traversed much of the Niagara, London, and Western Districts, and I can truly say, I have seen no tract of land to compare with this in agricultural capabilities; the timber is large, and although hard wood, excepting a few scattered pines adjacent to creeks—soil deep, yet dry and manageable, well watered and without any appearance of swamp. In Nottawaasaga I spent two days, the result of which confirmed fully the impression before made, and then returned by the same route. In conclusion, this vast territory, a small portion of which I have now explored, contains every element of enduring prosperity, and only wants good settlers and roads to convert it into one of the most flourishing sections of the Province. As a wheat growing country, no part can exceed it: a handful of wheat taken promiscuously from a barn in Nottawaasaga, was pronounced by one of the best farmers in Grimsby, equal to any raised there, and two ears of Indian Corn were equally eulogized. As a stock-growing country it is replete with advantages. In its fisheries too, it presents a source, all but exhaustless, of wealth and employment. In health it is beyond the average of the Province—fever and ague being known only by name. Altogether, all things considered, I do not think, there is a portion of this vast Province to which the emigrant can with more propriety direct his steps. One fact in conclusion. As much misconception prevails respecting the climate, I have every reason to believe it to be to the full as mild, if not milder, than on the shores of Ontario—its somewhat more northern latitude being compensated by the influence of the mighty Lake, tempering all within its reach. Potatoes and other root crops are often left in the ground all the winter, and this spring I more than once ate of them after they had been dug up before my eyes, after standing all the severities of the winter, and so far as I could discover without having suffered in any shape,—as sweet and sound as in the fall. Indeed so free is this portion of Canada from frost that many of the settlers on the Lake shore, raise their own tobacco,—a fact decisive as to the climate.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

ESTABLISHED 28th APRIL, 1842.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c.

(*Continued*)

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Spragge	2	10	0
James Brown	2	10	0
Mrs. Brown and 3 children	2	10	0
J. McGibbon	0	1	3
C. C. Small	2	10	0
Wm. Phair	0	2	6
Robert Wilson	0	1	3
Rebecca Campbell	0	1	3
Charles Head	0	1	3
Wm. Layton	0	10	0
Frederick Widder	5	0	0
James Norwood	0	1	3
James Bell, Jr.	0	1	3
Henry Hayward	0	1	3
Geo. Busbridge	0	2	6
G. B. Willard	0	5	0
Tho's Henderson	0	1	3
Mary A. Henderson,	0	1	3
Martha Power	0	1	3
G. B. Wyllie	0	2	6
M. Betley	1	5	0
Ja's Scott	0	1	3
Ch's McVittie	0	2	6
Tho's Clarkson	0	5	0
Tho's Brunskill	0	1	3
Capt. Dampier	0	2	6
T. C. Collier	0	2	6
Mrs. Widmer	0	1	3
C. Widmer, jr.	0	1	3
Miss Rankin	0	2	6
E. L. C.	0	1	3
Mary Vance	0	2	6
Ann Slowcomb	0	2	6
Ann O'Brien	0	2	6
Lydia Hemings	0	1	3
John Sleigh, jr.	0	1	3
Robert Hawke	1	5	0
Mrs. R. Hawke	1	5	0
Rev. Dr. McCaul, (Principal of U. C. College), *life subscription*	12	10	0
Mrs. McCaul	2	10	0
Rev. C. Mathews,	5	0	0
Rev. G. Maynard,	1	5	0
Miss C. Maynard,	0	2	6
Master Maynard	0	2	6
F. W. Barron	1	5	0
Mrs. Barron	1	5	0
Rev. H. Scadding,	1	5	0
" " (*donation*)	5	0	0

(To be continued.)

DONATIONS OF LAND.

	Acres.
Henry G. Papst.—One acre on the front of No. 2, Second Conc. East of Yonge street, in the Township of York.—For a school house and Church, both to be under the exclusive control of the Church of England	1
Robert Hawke.—One hundred acres in the Township of Tecumseth—an endowment for the Home District	100

(To be continued.)

It is particularly requested that Subscribers will take an early opportunity of paying the amount of their subscriptions to T. W. Birchall, Esq., the Treasurer, as it will be necessary to remit a considerable sum to England immediately, for the purpose of procuring Bibles, Prayer Books and Tracts for the Depository, which the Society intends to open. Subscriptions and donations will also be received by the Secretary, at Messrs. Rowsell's, King street.

Toronto, 26th May, 1842.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The first Annual General Meeting of this Society will be held at the District School-house, in this city, on Wednesday next, the 1st of June, at Two o'clock in the afternoon.

By order.

JOHN KENT, Secretary.

Toronto, 26th May, 1842.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Dear Brethren,—I beg leave to remind you, that the next Meeting of our Society is appointed to be held (with divine permission) on Wednesday and Thursday, June 1st and 2nd, at Brockville.

HENRY PATTON, *Secretary.*

Rectory, Kemptville, May 5, 1842.

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of the Niagara Clerical Association are hereby informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Rector of Grimsby, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd of June.

The Members are respectfully reminded, that a resolution was adopted at their Meeting in February last, that all the Members (unless hindered by unavoidable circumstances) should be at the place of meeting, on the evening preceding the regular day of assembling for business.

T. B. FULLER,
Secretary N. C. A.

Niagara Falls Rapids,
April 26, 1842.

NOTICE.

THE MAYOR'S COURT in and for the City of Toronto, will be held in the Court House, in the said City, on MONDAY, the 30th day of MAY, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon: of which all persons having any thing to do at the said Court, are required to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By Order,

GEO. KINGSMILL,
High Bailiff.

City of Toronto, 23rd May, 1842. 47-1

EXTENSIVE SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the trade generally of Western Canada, that they are receiving by the earliest Spring Ships, just arrived at Montreal and Quebec, a most extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, and that they will have very complete assortments opened out prior to the end of this month, which have been selected in the British Markets, with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan and Mr. Robert W. Harris, whose thorough and intimate knowledge of the Canada trade is sufficiently well known to their numerous correspondents throughout the Province.

Their stock will be found to consist of every variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, of the newest styles, suitable for this market, and they beg to assure their friends and the Trade, that as they have been enabled to buy at unprecedentedly low prices during the late extraordinary depression in the Home Markets, they are prepared to sell at correspondingly low advances for Cash or definite payments.

The Subscribers also beg to intimate that they hold a very large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS,

of all descriptions, which will be greatly increased on receipt of their Imports, by the recent arrivals at Montreal, together with a complete assortment of STATIONERY, the whole of which they will dispose of on most reasonable terms.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Hamilton, 20th May, 1842. 47-6w

THE Subscribers, a branch of the long established house of GILLESPIES, MOFFATT & Co., of London, GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., of Montreal, and GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co., of Quebec, beg to inform their correspondents in Canada West and the trade generally, that they are opening, in their Warehouses, at the corner of Yonge and Market Streets, an extensive assortment of Goods, which has been carefully selected by one of themselves, during the last winter, in all the principal markets of Great Britain, as well as in New York, consisting of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.

As they are enabled to make their purchases on the best terms, and are determined to sell at a moderate advance, they can with confidence recommend their stock to the trade.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-1m

JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

DOCTOR SCOTT,

LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,

Removed from 144, King Street,

TO NEWGATE STREET,

Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

Toronto, May 25, 1842. 34

DOCTOR SEWELL,

CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS,

(nearly opposite to the college avenue).

Toronto, April 25, 1842. 42-3m

THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash.

☞ *Rooms hung by Contract.*

EDWARD ROBSON.

Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842. 47-3m

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street.

Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 1842. 41-1y

EDUCATION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING,

49, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS,

Near Upper Canada College.

N. B.—Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with board, &c. at £8 15s. per quarter.

May 12, 1842. 45-3m

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, residing in a beautiful village in the North of England, proposes to receive young Ladies from Canada for the purpose of Education. They will be instructed in all the most desirable female accomplishments, on moderate terms. All other particulars may be known by addressing the Lord Bishop of Montreal, at Quebec,—if by letter, to be pre-paid.

May 12, 1842. 45-3m

GOVERNESS.

AN ENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, is desirous of being received as resident Governess in a family. The Country would be *no* objection. She instructs in the various branches of a useful Education, with French and Music (and Drawing and Singing if required,) Letters free, to the care of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto, or Kingston. 45-4

May 2nd 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at R. Brewer's New Book Store, the Wesleyan Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's, and at H. & W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Samuel Falconbridge, P. M., Drummondville; H. C. Grant, Sandwich; Osborne & McIntyre Hamilton; Alexander Fisher, Port Hope; Thomas Scott, P. M., Cobourg; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Armour & Ramsay, Montreal:—

THE SECOND EDITION OF

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS.

The very favourable manner in which this little work has been received by the Canadian public has induced the Author to publish a Second Edition. In the execution of this purpose it has been thought expedient to substitute a new Lesson for Lesson 7, Part III, in the first impression—to add the Numeration Table in its proper place—and to introduce considerable improvements in the ornamental part of the work.

Other alterations have, in one or two instances, been suggested; but they are negatived by the consideration that the book, as it first appeared, having elicited general approbation and patronage, any material departure from the original, in matter or arrangement, might not with propriety or safety be attempted.

R. BREWER, *Agent.*

Toronto, May 10th, 1842. 46-3in

CORPORATION SALE,

OF LOTS ON THE MARKET BLOCK,

On SATURDAY the 28th day of MAY, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the interest in the Leases, for a period of 42 years, of Lots Numbers 3 and 6, on the north side of Market Lane, each Lot containing 25 feet frontage, and extending a distance of 79 feet, to a Lane in the rear.

The Lots as above stated will be sold liable to a certain yearly rental per foot frontage, with conditions of erecting buildings thereon, before the 1st October, 1842, according to the plan adopted by the Common Council.

The Plan may be seen, and any further information will be given, on application at the Chamberlain's office.

A. T. McCORD,
Chamberlain.

Toronto, 19th May, 1842. 46-2

NOTICE.

Office of the First Division Court, Home District, or Court of Requests; And Police Office, Home District.

IN consequence of the Room in the Court House, where the above Offices have been held for many years, being required by the District Council of the Home District, the business of the said Offices will be carried on at No. 4, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, King Street. The office will be open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and the Bailiffs will be in attendance on Tuesdays and Fridays, to make their returns, &c.

By order of the Judge.

GEORGE WALTON, *Clerk.*

N. B.—Mr. Walton begs to inform the public that, in the same building, he has opened a

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

Every description of Land and Agency Business attended to; Houses and Farms bought, sold and let; Debts and Rents collected; Petitions written; Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Agreements, Leases, Memorials and Notarial Certificates, executed upon the most moderate terms.

No. 4, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto,
King Street, May 6, 1842. 46-tf

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to acquaint their Correspondents and the Trade, that they have now received very large Invoices of Seasonable STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been dispatched by the earliest Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, and as most of these have already arrived at Montreal, they daily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Toronto—and before the end of the month they will have a most complete assortment opened out.

Ic. B. & Co's. Importations are so well known, that they do not consider it necessary to state particulars. They may, however, remark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much larger even than usual, and especially their assortments of FANCY GOODS, of the newest styles; the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and Mr. Robert W. Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the Home Markets.

They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined to sell at very low prices for Cash, or short and definite payments.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Toronto, May 18th, 1842. 46-2m

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET.