



### Business Directory.

**DR. W. A. LIDDELL,**  
House-joining Rev. A. Palmer.  
Guelph, Feb. 11, 1850. 190

**JOHN HARRISON,**  
Joiner, Builder & Cabinet Maker,  
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Plans, Specifications, Estimates, &c. for Buildings.

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**ALEXANDER ALLAN,**  
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,  
Waterloo, by Preston.

[As the County Council have been pleased to dispense with his services as School Superintendent, he will now devote his whole time to professional business.]  
Feb. 18, 1851. 191-f

**MESSRS. McNAB & MARTIN,**  
Attorneys, Solicitors, Conveyancers, &c.  
Office under the "Advertiser" Office,  
MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.

JOHN McNAB, EDWARD R. MARTIN,  
Toronto, Guelph.  
Feb. 11, 1851. 190

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALL persons may obtain MARRIAGE LICENSES at the residence of the Agent, half a mile from Guelph, on the York Road.

**RICHARD FOWLER BUDD,**  
Feb. 20, 1851. 191-f

### REMOVAL.

**MR. JARVIS,**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.  
Office removed to that recently occupied by the late T. R. Brock, Esq.,  
North-east Corner Market Square.  
Guelph, Dec. 21, 1850. 183

**H. GREGORY,**  
ORNAMENTAL PAINTER & GILDER,  
DUNDAS.

The above is prepared to execute, on the most reasonable terms, Borders, Flags, Devices, &c., in a style that cannot be excelled on this Continent.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES,  
N. B. Old Paintings renovated and touched up.

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Watch Maker and Jeweller,  
VICTORIA BUILDING, KING ST.,  
HAMILTON.

Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, and Wedding Rings, always on hand. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

**THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.**  
AGENT FOR GUELPH,  
WILLIAM HEWAT, Esq., District Treasurer.

**MR. J. DAVIS,**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public,  
GUELPH.

**EMILIUS IRVING,**  
Barrister at Law, &c.,  
Notary Public,  
GALT.

Office in Main Street, opposite Mr. Ramers' Store. 186-f

**THOMAS GORDON,**  
LAND AND GENERAL AGENT,  
OWEN SOUND.

**ANDREW GEDDES, ESQ.,**  
Government Agent for the District of Wellington,  
CROWN LAND OFFICE, ELORA,  
On the regular Mail Road from Guelph to Owen's Sound.

**MR. F. MARCON,**  
LAND AGENT, CONVEYANCER,  
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,  
GUELPH.

Agent for the Canada Company, and Bank of Montreal.

The undersigned have entered into Partnership in the practice of the LAW, under the name and firm of

**Ferguson & Hurd,**  
OFFICE—MARKET SQUARE, GUELPH.  
A. J. FERGUSSON,  
EDWARD E. W. HURD.

### Business Directory.

**JOHN STREET FOUNDRY.**  
**E. & C. GURNEY & A. CARPENTER,**  
Manufacturers of

**Cooking, Parlor & Plate Stoves**  
Of all Sizes and Patterns.

ALSO—Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Turning Lathes, Paint Mills, Pipe Boxes, &c. Castings made to Order.

**CAREY'S PATENT THRASHING MACHINES,**  
The most approved of in the Province always on hand.  
John Street, Hamilton. 12

**JNO. P. LARKIN,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,  
Corner of King and John Streets,  
HAMILTON.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms at the lowest Montreal Prices.

**WASHINGTON**  
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company,  
Capital \$1,000,000.  
EZRA HOPKINS,  
HAMILTON,  
Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.  
August 27, 1850. 186-ly.

**ARCHIBALD MACNAB,**  
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,  
SYDENHAM VILLAGE,  
OWEN'S SOUND.

**JAMES GEDDES,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.  
ELORA,  
COUNTY OF WATERLOO.  
February 22, 1849. 36.

**J. LAMOND SMITH,**  
Conveyancer, Notary Public,  
AND  
GENERAL AGENT,  
FERGUS.

149-ly

**W. FELL,**  
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,  
Opposite the Building Society's Rooms,  
KING STREET, HAMILTON.

**NOTARIAL PRESSES,**  
Notary and Office Stamps, Professional and Business Cards, Door and Coffin Plates, and every description of Engraving and Printing.

**OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE WATERLOO COUNTY COUNCIL** open every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.

**Court House,**  
Guelph. 34-ly

To all whom it may Concern.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES** may be had upon application at the office of the Distributor in FERGUS,  
A. DINGWALL FORDYCE.

**PROVINCIAL MUTUAL & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**LOUIS W. DESSAUER, Preston,**  
AGENT FOR THE TOWNSHIPS OF Waterloo, Wilmot, and Woolwich.  
Preston, Nov. 4, 1850. 176-f

**A. D. FERRIER,**  
CONVEYANCER, NOTARY PUBLIC,  
AND  
General Agent.  
Waterloo County Clerk's Office, Guelph.

**THE** Subscriber offers for sale, 30 half Chests fresh Tea, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black.

5 Brls. primo "Porto Rico" Coffee  
2 Hhd. bright Muscavado Sugar.  
2 Tierces Pulverized loaf do., a superior article.

1 Tierce New Rice.  
6 Boxes Honeydew Tobacco, 5 and 8  
G. ELLIOTT.  
Guelph, June 25, 1850. 156-f

**HAYWARD'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.**

THE increasing demand for this valuable Medicine has induced the proprietor to appoint the following agents:—Mr. OLIVER, Galt; Mr. HESPELER, New Hope; Mr. WATSON, Fergus; and Mr. PHILIP, Elora; where they may now be obtained. Price 1s. 3d. per box.

Guelph, Oct. 21, 1850. 174

### Poetry.

**THE MURMUR OF THE SHELL.**  
BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

A sailor left his native land,  
A simple gift he gave,  
A sea-shell gathered by his hand,  
From out the rippling wave;  
Oh, love, by this remember me!  
Far inland thou must dwell—  
But thou shalt hear the sounding sea,  
In the murmur of the shell.

Ah, woo is me! with tatter'd sail  
The ship is wildly tost!  
A drowning cry is on the gale,  
They sink—and all are lost!  
While happy yet, untouched by fear,  
Repeating his farewell,  
Poor Mary smiles, and loves to hear  
The murmur of the shell.

The tidings wrecked her simple brain;  
And smiling now she goes—  
A mad girl—reckless of her pain,  
Unconscious of her woes;  
But when they ring the village chimes,  
That toll'd her lover's knell,  
She sighs and sighs, she hears at times  
Death-music in the shell!

**Deferred Articles.**

**SINKING OF THE STEAMER LOWELL.**  
FIFTEEN LIVES LOST.  
PITTSBURGH, March 26, 1851.

We yesterday received from a gentleman who was present at the dreadful scene attending the collision between the steamers *Lowell* and *S. F. Vinton*, both of which were, at the time, heavily laden, the following particulars:—The accident took place near Captain Island, ten miles below Wheeling, at about half past ten o'clock at night. The night was very dark; and as soon as the pilots of the boats perceived each other the bells were tapped, but through some unfortunate mistake or accident, the *Lowell* ran across the bow of the *Vinton*, which struck her aft of her boilers. The force of the concussion was tremendous. The *Vinton* was a large boat, carrying about nine hundred tons, and has probably the strongest hull of any boat on the river. The *Lowell* sank in about thirty seconds after the collision. The cabin was parted from the hull, and left floating.

**MANIACS IN SCOTLAND.**—On the banks of the Kelson river, at Lochcarron, Rosshire, a maniac resides in a lonely little hovel, who has been chained to a pillar for many years, and so confined is he by the necessary restraint, that his body has actually grown into the form of a crouching posture. There is a striking incident in the life of this maniac. Some years ago he had a brother residing with him under similar constraint, from the same painful cause, and they were then the two stoutest men in the parish. One night the brother broke loose, and having seized an axe, was about to sacrifice his mother; when she in terror loosed the other maniac to protect her. The two enraged madmen flew upon each other with the fury of tigers, and fought for several hours; at length the subject of our notice, having torn and vanquished his brother, rebound him, and then quietly returned to his own chains.

Sir A. Bannerman arrived at Charlotteville, Prince Edward Island, on the 8th ult., and immediately after was sworn in as Governor. The Legislature of the Island met on the 25th ult.

The Earl of Wiltchelsea, in a letter to the *Times*, denounces the government bill as a "grovelling, contemptible measure," and calls upon all Protestants to address the Throne for a dissolution of Parliament.

A writer in a Baltimore paper says that this year is the time for the appearance of the 17 years locusts, particularly in the States of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware. They will begin to leave the ground about the 20th of May.

The Emperor of Russia has commissioned agents to purchase every model at the Great Exhibition, which may be useful to Russian Manufacturers. The Emperor intends to spend 10,000,000 silver roubles in such purchases.

**A RIVAL OF PROFESSOR WESTER.**—The Court of Assizes of the Haute Garonne, four days ago, tried a man named Meda, for the murder of M. Guitou, a notary of Saint-Sulpice-de-Lezat. On the 20th December last the accused went several times to M. Guitou's office, and pressed him to accompany him to his house to draw up some deeds. M. Guitou at last went, but did not return home. The next day his family, being greatly alarmed, caused inquiries to be made, but they led to no result. Suspicion fell on the accused, and his house was examined. Traces of blood were found on different articles of dress, on an axe, on the walls, &c., and on the walls also were some bits of hair, mixed with blood, which were ascertained to be those of the deceased.—When these things were discovered the accused displayed great emotion. Bits of a peculiar description of soil were found on a wheelbarrow, and a person announced that, on the previous night, he had heard the noise of the barrow going in the

direction of a field of that sort of soil.—This field was accordingly examined, and in a pit the body of the deceased was discovered. Meda calmly exclaimed, on seeing the body produced, "It was not I who did the deed!" He was taken to prison, and after a while sent for his wife and admitted to her that he was the murderer. The poor woman shrieked and fainted. To the examining magistrate he also admitted that he had put the deceased to death, and had thrown the body into the pit, but he labored to show that it was in a moment of passion and without premeditation. A multitude of minute circumstances, however, proved that the murder had been deliberately planned, and that he had long entertained bitter animosity against the deceased, to whom he was a debtor, and who had latterly pressed him for payment of his money. Declared guilty by the jury, the court condemned the man to death. He heard the sentence without any emotion. In the prison, however, he displayed profound discouragement, and took no food; and, when his wife or children were referred to, he wept most bitterly.

**Wonderful and important Invention.**—A few days since on going into the County Court, now sitting in this city, we were not a little astonished to observe, on the Clerk's table, a most mysterious looking machine, resembling the "Wheel of Fortune." Our first impression upon seeing it was that the police of our city had detected some nest of illicit gamblers, similar to those who were recently brought to light in Boston, by the police of that city, and that the thing was one of their wicked gaming apparatus that were so placed, before the public, for the terror of gamblers. But upon inquiry, however, we found that our conjecture was not exactly correct; that the thing was a machine, manufactured expressly by order of Baldwin, Hinks, & Co., for the purpose of working the "NEW JURY LAW," and that out of it jurors were conveniently twisted to try the different cases that might come before the Court. After this you will venture to say that we are not a great people, or that Canada is behind the age in useful inventions! The thing should be sent to the World's Fair. Hurrah for Baldwin, Hinks, & Co. Canadiana rejoice that you are ruled by men of such great inventive minds. They are now busily engaged endeavoring to produce a machine with which to work the vexatious Assessment Act.—*Colonist*.

**The Desjardins Canal.**—We have much pleasure in informing our readers that a clean sweep has been made, and that the great "Bashaw" has been unceremoniously bundled out. At the election of Directors, on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen: Jas. Coleman, Dr. Hamilton, Thomas H. McKenzie, R. Spence, and A. F. Begue. Thus is the one man power effectually, and we hope for ever, destroyed. We should be well satisfied if our narrative ended here, but a very few days will proclaim officially the fact that the Auditors find a deficiency in the accounts of Mr. John Paterson, the former President, of £1654 5s. 9d. more than that individual represented in the balance sheet which he exhibited to the stockholders at Toronto some years ago. The Auditors also allude to extraordinary blots and erasures in the books during the time they were under the control of Mr. Paterson. This matter will doubtless be thoroughly investigated; but in the meantime we must congratulate the Company on having at length got rid of the most tyrannical and apparently incompetent public officer, who ever undertook to manage a public trust.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**Effects of Intemperance.**—An old man by the name of Dougherty, was found dead yesterday morning in the vicinity of the Old Market, in this city. It appears that the deceased, habitually addicted to intemperance, had been drinking late on Monday night, and had either fallen or lain down on his way home, in which position he was discovered lifeless the next morning.—*Id*.

**The Tobacco Hound.**—In North Attleborough, Mass, there is kept in a manufacturing establishment, a large staff, who takes as much comfort in a quid of tobacco, as does the most inveterate lover of the weed. So habituated has he become to its use, that he must have it, and will sit all day in the centre of the shop, chomping away with a great appetite and a good relish. He became thus much like a man by playing with "old sgers," as the ends of cigars are professionally termed. In such play he would occasionally find a "sogger" in his mouth, until at length a taste was formed for tobacco, which has since increased and he has now become as degraded as man—a slave to acquired appetites. The editor of the *Boston Transcript* says there is a dog in Roxbury, who has formed the same habit. He has a sneaking, sheepish look, as if he were half aware of his degradation. He is shunned by all the decent dogs in the neighborhood.

**Electioneering.**—The *Logalist* says that Mr. Gwynne, who contested Huron with Mr. Cayley at the last general election, has again brought himself prominently before the public, in the hope of obtaining the suffrages of the electors.

### LAST HOURS OF A SINGLE GENTLEMAN.

This morning, November 11, at half past 11 o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pinckney underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Miss Ann Gale, in front of the altar-railings of St. Mary's church, Islington.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the parties who were at Jones' party at Brighton, two years ago, that Pinckney was there and then first introduced to Miss Gale, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions—waltzing with her no less than six times that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them, which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Poor Pinckney had barely attained his twenty-eighth year; but there is no reason to believe that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature, his single life would have come earlier to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occurred in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his address, and thus became accessories to the course for which he has just suffered.

The unhappy man passed the last night of his bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half past eight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortly after that, his young brother, Henry, knocked at the door when the doctored youth told him to come in. On being asked when he meant to go to bed, he replied—"Not yet." The question was then put to him how he thought he could sleep, to which he answered—"I don't know." He then expressed his desire for a glass of grog. His brother, who sat down and partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take anything more that night. He said "Nothing," in a firm voice.—His affectionate brother then rose to take leave, when the devoted one considerably advised him to take care of himself.

Freely at a quarter of a minute to seven next morning, the victim of Cupid having been called according to his desire, he rose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self control to shave himself without the slightest injury, for not even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. He then took his hat and devoted a long time to usual toilet.

The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress coat, with frosted buttons, a white vest, and nankin trousers, with patent leather boots. He brokefast was awaiting served, when he ate a French roll, a large round of toast, two sausages, and three new laid eggs, which he washed down with three hot breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of the attendant, he declared that he had never felt better in his life.

Having enquired the time, and ascertaining that it was ten minutes to eleven, he remarked that he would remain in the apartment where he was, and a few friends awaited him. He then shook hands cordially with all present, and on being asked how he slept, answered, "Very well," and to the further demand as to the state of his mind, he said that he "felt happy."

One of the party hereupon suggested that it would be as well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through, he exclaimed with some emphasis, "Decidedly!" Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate a French roll, a large round of toast, two sausages, and three new laid eggs, which he washed down with three hot breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment on the part of the attendant, he declared that he had never felt better in his life.

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The fatal moment now approaching, he devoted the remaining portion of his time to distributing among his friends those little articles he would no longer want.—To one he gave his cigar case, to another his tobacco stopper, and he charged his brother Henry with his latch key, with instructions to deliver it after all was over, with due solemnity, to the landlady.

The clock at length struck eleven, and at the same moment he was informed that a cab was at the door. He merely said, "I am ready," and allowed himself to be conveyed to the vehicle, into which he got with his brother, his friends following on behind in others.

Arrived at the tragical spot, a short but anxious delay of some seconds took place, after which they were joined by the lady and her friends.—Little was said on either side, but Miss Gale, with customary decorum, shed tears. Pinckney endeavored to preserve decorum, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eyebrows, proclaimed his inward agitation.

All necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed formalities gone through, the usual question was put—"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wife?" To which the youth replied, in a distinct voice, "I will."

He then put the fatal ring on Miss Gale's finger, the hymeneal noose was adjusted and the poor fellow was launched into matrimony.

### ADDRESS

**From the Church Union of the Diocese of Toronto to the Laity of the Church in the Canadas.**

The necessity of maintaining religion and advancing Christian knowledge, has long been considered the highest duty imposed upon every Christian state, the greatest privilege enjoyed by every Christian statesman, and the noblest aim of every Christian layman. Impressed with the necessity of these duties, from the earliest spread of Christianity, the peasant, the noble, and the king, have each contributed according to his means to secure the blessings of the Christian ministry to themselves and to their posterity. As Christianity became more diffused, and the contributions of individual piety for its maintenance accumulated, it became necessary for the state to recognize those temporalities; and thus the church became established amongst us.

Its progress to this condition is particularly illustrated in the British Isles; and although the errors of Romanism, yet leagued with the latter in open hostility to the only pure rampart of defence against Romish aggression; and their united efforts are now directed to plunder the Established Church of the slender provision remaining for its temporal wants, in the hope of thereby destroying its spiritual efficacy. In Ireland the various dissenting bodies understood their true position and interests, and openly supported the Church in her struggle, feeling that if she fell before the assaults of Romanism, they must be overwhelmed in her ruins. The church in Ireland withstood the tempest,—came purer from the ordeal,—and although stripped to a large extent of her previously slender provision, she has become rich in zeal, in energy, and in the blessed fruit of her now extended field of missionary exertion. The church in Canada is being subjected to a similar trial, and even though she has an unduly and unnatural league to contend with, we doubt not that she will come equally triumphant through the struggle.

[To be continued.]

might be; and though error in former times did not receive her support, other religious opinions were not interfered with, whilst aggressions, in the state; and established institutions and vested interests in temporalities were respected.

This was strikingly illustrated on the conquest of the Canadas by the British Crown. Our victorious soldiers found Romanism the religion of the French Canadians, and a Romish priesthood endowed with tithes. The then settled country was divided into parishes, and religious houses and places of worship were general thereon. In addition to these as a means of revenue, the Romish hierarchy, clergy, and religious societies, were possessed of vast, and even then, valuable possessions; amongst others, the whole island on which the City of Montreal now stands.

By right of conquest, these temporalities of a hostile nation and an adverse faith were to be disposed of the British Crown; yet the full toleration of their religion, and the undisturbed possession of their churches, parsonages, and tithes, were accorded and subsequently confirmed to the conquered. Emboldened by this concession, they demanded of the British Sovereign the recognition of their faith as the established religion of the Canadas; but in the King's instructions, in reply, they were emphatically told, that it was "not the extension of the free exercise of the religion of the Church of Rome to which they were entitled, and not to the powers and privileges of an Established Church; for that is a prerogative which belongs only to the Church of England."

Having thus respected the temporalities of an adverse faith, the next care of our Sovereign was the advancement of the conquered Provinces of the British Crown, and in the King's instructions, he saw that their future religious position must be different from that of a country rescued gradually from paganism, in which a temporal provision for the Christian ministry in general grew with the growth of the Christian doctrine. He anticipated that the vast Provinces, thus annexed to the British Crown, must, in time; from their natural advantages, invite a vast immigration of British subjects,—chiefly, members of the now United Church of England and Ireland, who knew that a Christian people,—a people accustomed from their earliest years to all the ministrations of the church—and to whom the continuance of these blessings was secured by the pious endowments of their ancestors,—would not willingly leave the homes of their fathers, the welcome sounds of Gospel truth, and the regular administration of the Christian Sacraments, to encounter the vicissitudes and hardships of a settler's life, unless they were fully assured that in the rich Provinces laid open to them such a provision was made for "the maintenance of religion and advancement of Christian knowledge," as would, at least to some extent, secure to themselves, and in the most ample manner to their descendants, all those blessings which from their own experience they knew to be derivable therefrom. The necessity for this provision was felt by King George III.; and, accordingly, one-seventh of the whole soil of Canadas was set apart for the support of the Protestant clergy.—A term then exclusively applied to the ministers of the Established Church. These lands constituted what is now known under the name of the Clergy Reserves.

On the faith of this provision for the future religious wants of the settlers, immigration began, and has continued to the present day. But the pious care of the Sovereign was to a great extent defeated by the indifference or neglect of the local executive—by war—and other causes. The settlers from time to time arrived; the provision for their spiritual welfare existed; but ministers were not supplied, as they should have been, to the Word of God. A wide field of spiritual destitution was thus created: the gates were thrown open to the Romish clergy; and in the absence of all means of arriving at religious truth, religious error was adopted by some as the lesser evil, whilst many, alas! lapsed into a state of religious indifference, if not of actual infidelity. The extent of this latter evil, though happily on the decline, is still so great, that on the taking of the last census, in 1848, no less than 60,000 persons, one-twelfth of the gross population of this Province, were returned as members of "no creed or denomination of Christians"—an appalling announcement from the Government of a Christian country.

The conquest of Canadas took place in the year 1759; and yet with the ample revenues for the support of the clergy, there were, so late as the year 1810, but 10, and ever so late as the year 1830, but 47 clergymen of the Established Church in the whole Province of Upper Canadas. No wonder, then, that Dissent, whether Romish or Protestant, had a wide field for exertion, and acquired a considerable accession of strength.

During all this time, but little objection was made to the principle on which the Reserves for the clergy of the Established Church were set apart, less complaint of such an appropriation by the Crown; and no serious attempt was made to divert them from the purposes for which they were intended by the Sovereign, and solemnly pledged to the progressive settlers, members of the United Churches of England and Ireland, of whom and of whose descendants the great bulk of the population of the Province consists. But, however culpably negligent our rulers may have been of the spiritual necessities of the laity, in course of time the laity pressed the subject upon them. They demanded spiritual instructors, and they entered upon active measures to attain this end, and advance true religion amongst us. Spiritual teachers were slowly provided, but religious education was declared to be the only basis of national greatness and prosperity, as evidenced by the contemplated colleges and seminaries for its teaching, and by the fact that from 46 clergymen in this Province, in 1833, the numbers had increased to 90 in 1841.

But as it was with the Church in Ireland, so was it with the church in Canadas. Whilst it continued the policy of the state to discourage all insidious exertion, and restrain or exclude the soldiers of the church, its temporalities were almost unattended. They demanded spiritual instructors, and they entered upon active measures to attain this end, and advance true religion amongst us. Spiritual teachers were slowly provided, but religious education was declared to be the only basis of national greatness and prosperity, as evidenced by the contemplated colleges and seminaries for its teaching, and by the fact that from 46 clergymen in this Province, in 1833, the numbers had increased to 90 in 1841.

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