minds of many present the village chimes of happy England. The service was conducted by the Rev. F. L. Osler, assisted by the Rev. W. S. Darling: the former delivered an appropriate sermon from 2 Chron. xxxiv. 3, "For in the eighth year of his reign, while he was yet young, he began to seek after the God of David his father." The discourse was of a most impressive nature, and, being interspersed with many striking and beautiful anecdotes, rivetted the attention of all. After service the children, *about three hundred and fifty in number*, formed a circle on the sloping ground in front of the house, and the spectators, of whom there were about five hundred, including many friends of the Church from Thornhill and Newmarket, stood around. The children were then examined by Mr. Osler, who requested them to give their answers in the words of Scripture, and the way in which the replies were made did credit to their teachers, and commanded the astonishment of all: it was beautiful, after each question, to hear the buzz of youthful voices pouring forth the words of life, now stating the various doctrines of Christianity, now giving a reason of the hope that was in them. After the examination a hymn was sung, and they were then conducted to the tea-table under the booth, where currant cake and delicious pastry were found in rich abundance; the tables, though of immense length, could not accommodate all, so as one party got up, another sat down,—the inmates of the parsonage and the visitors vying with one another in the pleasing task of waiting on the little ones, who, as soon as they had finished, made room for their parents and friends, who also partook of the good cheer furnished by the untiring exertions of Mrs. Osler, the excellent sharer and promoter of all her husband's labours. After tea the children once more formed a circle, and prizes were distributed to the most deserving, which had a most beneficial effect on the children, and was highly gratifying to the parents and friends assembled around. The distribution being over, a dismissal hymn was sung, and the people returned to their homes much pleased with the events of the day,—the parents to bless God for the fostering care of "the Church,"—the children to profit by the valuable instructions afforded by its duly appointed Ministers, who had faithfully inculcated those sacred truths which, it is hoped, will take firm hold of many tender hearts and cause them to become changed characters, new creatures, being by them born again as of "incorruptible seed, which liveth and abideth for ever."

DIOCESAN, OR BISHOP'S COLLEGE, AT LENNOXVILLE, IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

(*From the Sherbrooke Gazette*, 23rd *June.*)

We are pleased to be able to state that preparations are rapidly making for the erection of the College buildings at Lennoxville. It would have pleased us still better had the scite selected at Sherbrooke been adhered to, but it is now useless to complain on that point; the townships will have the benefit of a superior institution of learning, and it is to be hoped that the friends of education throughout the district will unite in promoting the best interests of an institution from which so much good may be anticipated to the rising generation of this part of the Province. We understand it is intended to lay the corner stone of the building when the Lord Bishop of Montreal makes his visit to the Eastern Townships, which it is expected will be some time in July or August. The Grammar School connected with the above institution is now in successful operation, under the management of Mr. Chapman, late teacher in the Quebec Classical School.

GASPE' BASIN, IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.—The term "Gaspé Basin" is applied to the port or harbour of the county of Gaspé, near the extremity of an extensive and beautiful bay of upwards of 20 miles' continuation of navigable water from the Gulph of St. Lawrence: its shores are but thinly settled, chiefly by members of the Church.—The harbour branches towards the south-west, is completely protected from every wind, and capable of containing a large fleet in the most perfect safety. The Church, a neat wooden building, being in the Gothic style, is on the north side of the harbour, and in exterior as well as internal arrangement, is becoming the great object for which it is dedicated. An increasing congregation, rather beyond what was reasonably contemplated, has rendered it too small to accommodate the worshippers, and recently induced an endeavour to erect others at convenient stations. The completion of this work has been rather retarded, from the inability of the members of the Church to contribute largely for carrying on the work, although we are enabled to acknowledge,—which we do with gratitude,—the aid we have so liberally received from the Lord Bishop of this Diocese.

The site of St. Paul's Church, at the harbour of "Gaspé Basin," commands a grand and picturesque view of the magnificent scenery presented by the surrounding country; and the location altogether promises to rise in population and resources. The good cause, there is every reason to hope, is progressing; but, as in remote and scanty populations, with slow advances.

During the summer months, we have a considerable influx of strangers, chiefly from the Channel Islands, engaged in the fisheries and mercantile pursuits, who are strict attendants on divine ordinances, and, like true and faithful sons of the Church, take a lively interest in her welfare.

A few of the young ladies of the Basin, last summer raised, by voluntary contribution, a sufficient sum to purchase a service of communion plate, which was committed to the care of James Perchard, Esq., a native of the Island of Jersey, who was going home for the winter, who has kindly procured a complete service, selected with much taste and attention.

Divine Service is performed here regularly every Lord's day, at 11, A.M.,—the Missionary visiting and officiating in some of the surrounding settlements in the afternoon, and occasionally on week evenings: the congregations are uniformly good.

Great inconvenience is felt by the missionary, from the almost total absence of roads; consequently missionary travels are performed by water conveyance, during the summer, and not unfrequently at much exposure and personal risk,—in winter he is compelled to travel on snow shoes.

WILLIAN ARNOLD, Missionary.

Spring Grove, Gaspé Basin (Canada East),
31st May, 1842.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The Rev. E. Morris, of Merrickville, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of 15*l.* from D. B. O. Ford, Esq., of Brockville, for Church-building purposes. Also the receipt of 2*l.* 10s. from Capt. Crawford, of Cornwall, for the New Church now being built at Easton's Corners, Wolford. Mr. Ford's donation will be appropriated, as follows:—6*l.* to the stone church at Easton's Corners; 4*l.* to the stone church about to be built in the township of Lansdowne; 2*l.* 10s. to the frame church now in building at Bellamyville, and 2*l.* 10s. to the frame church lately built in Montagu.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, AT KINGSTON.—The first Session of this Institution terminated yesterday. The next Session will commence on the 1st of October, and will extend to the 1st of July, 1843. The Revd. Principal Liddell has gone to Scotland for his family, and is expected to return soon with additional instructors for the College. We understand that the Rev. Professor Campbell will reside in Kingston during the vacation.—*Kingston Chronicle, July 2.*

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DISSENT IN HEREFORDSHIRE.—Dissent has a terrible tale to tell in this county. No where does it admit itself to be so defeated and broken down as in Hereford. Hear the *Congregational!* "In no county in the kingdom is the need of a central institution like the *Home Missionary Society*, as now constituted, more clearly seen, to assist the weak churches, and to restore the waste places of our denomination. The County Association has become extinct, and some chapels are actually shut up, whilst towns and villages that greatly need the Gospel, do not hear it proclaimed. The return of the Rev. C. U. Davies to the county town is connected with a plan of intended operation, which, it is hoped, will produce a more healthy state of things." Mark this! Voluntaryism unable to support itself in the county, and obliged to appeal to the Central Home Missionary Society in London to aid it. The Dissenting "churches" are "weak!" These are "the waste places of *our* denomination!" The County Association is extinct! Some *chapels* shut up! And towns and villages without the Gospel! We need not, we presume, apprize our readers that, "being without the Gospel," in Dissenting phraseology, does not mean without a church, without authorised clergy, without public worship, without the reading of the Scripture, without the Sacraments of Christianity. Oh no! But being "without the Gospel," means nothing more than this, "without a conventicle!" Herefordshire covers an area of 863 square miles; has 255 parishes, townships, &c.; possesses a population of 114,438 souls, 23,461 inhabited houses, and thirteen Dissenting meeting-houses, of which two are shut up, one without a pastor, and three are only occasionally supplied. The persons who preach in the meeting-houses still open, have, with but two exceptions, been taken from little better than the plough-tail. And yet Dissent dates its origin at Hereford, and at Ross, to the year 1662. In 180 years, but eleven places of Dissenting worship have been built, and in these congregations of 150 are accustomed to assemble. At Long Town the Dissenters now and then see a student. At Ruxton there is no one to preach. And at Weobley the meeting-house is deserted. If the average attendance at ten of the meeting-houses in this county be estimated at 200, there will be found to be Dissenting accommodation for 2,000 out of 114,438—deficiency, 112,438.—*Church and State Gazette.*

LEEDS.—CHURCH PRINCIPLES *versus* POPERY.—A lecture has just been delivered here by Dr. French, a Papist, in which he professed to vindicate "Catholic Principles" (*i. e.* Popery), *in answer* to "charges" and "calumnies" brought from time to time against the Romish sect, by the Rev. the Vicar of Leeds. The walls were placarded with handbills, announcing the lecture, and a large attendance was expected. To the no small disappointment, however, of the lecturer, hardly half-a-dozen persons were found present when the time appointed came, and it was only by opening the doors afterwards to a number of the lowest Irish, without payment of the shilling, that anything like an audience could be obtained. The whole thing was an entire failure. The Churchmen of Leeds understand what true Catholic principles are too well to be taken in by an emissary of the Popish schism. The teaching of their vicar is so earnest, so frequent, and so convincing against the errors and pretensions of Popery, that their minds are as well guarded against harm from Rome, as from ultra-protestantism. Well would it be if those who absurdly cry out against High Church principles for being Popish, were to see how much Rome fears them, and to look to this late transaction in Leeds as a proof of this, and that where those principles spread, that there spreads also alarm in the enemy's camp.—*Church Intelligencer.*

HINCKLEY.—On Sunday, the 17th inst., the Sacrament of Baptism was administered in this church to the extraordinary number of 99 persons, in which number were upwards of 20 adults. And in the evening of the same day a most impressive and appropriate Sermon was preached by the Rev. A. A. Aylward, Minister of the same church, to a large and attentive congregation; setting forth and explaining, in a very solemn manner, the indispensability, and also the efficacy of the Sacraments of the Church when properly administered and received. This certainly speaks loudly of the estimation in which our established Church is held, even in the present day.

ISLE OF MAN.—Edward Gawne, Esq., of Kentraugh, has presented the Rev. William Corrin, Vicar of Kirk Christ Rushen, with a piece of land of the extent of thirteen acres, and of the yearly value of £40, to be annexed to the glebe of that parish for ever.

NEW CHAPEL IN WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given great satisfaction by announcing that they have ordered the erection of a handsome and commodious chapel, where Divine Service will be performed in Her Majesty's dockyard at Woolwich.

CHURCH-RATES AT GREENWICH.—On Friday night the poll of this parish on a church-rate of 2d. in the pound closed as follows:—For the rate, 528; against it, 207; majority, 321.

"GRASPING CLERGY."—The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has given the donation of 200*l.* to the fund for the erection and endowment of two new churches in the parish of St. Paul, Bristol. The Rev. Dr. Warneford has given the munificent sum of 1000*l.* in furtherance of that desirable and highly praiseworthy object.—[Dr. Warneford has already given several thousand pounds for Church purposes.]

American Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The *New York Observer*, of last week, reports the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the case of the Rev. Mr. M'Queen. Mr. M'Queen, it appears, had married his deceased wife's sister, and had in consequence been suspended from the ministry, by the Presbytery of his district; an appeal from which brought the case before the General Assembly, or highest judicatory of the Church.

The speeches on both sides, of the Rev. Dr. Krebs, counsel for the appellant, of the Rev. Dr. Hodge, and the Rev. Dr. R. I. Breckenridge, who were adverse to the appellant and in favour of sustaining the Presbytery which had suspended him, are truly able; we do not mean that they are acute and ingenious, and abound with vigorous declamation, for of this sort of ability we have never found a lack in Presbyterian and Congregationalist proceedings; but we mean that they proceed on sound and solid principles, and come directly to the point with argument concise, substantial, and dignified.

Ninety-three members were present, and the result of the deliberation was, that *sixty-eight* voted not to sustain the appeal; that is, to condemn the marriage; eleven only voted to sustain, and eight to sustain in part; five *non liquet*, and one excused.

"The sentence of the Presbytery was, (says the New York Observer), that Rev. Archibald M'Queen, having been guilty of incest in marrying the sister of his deceased wife, be suspended from the Gospel ministry and the sealing ordinances of the Church, until he give evidence of repentance and reformation. This sentence is now affirmed by a most decisive vote of the highest judicatory, and thus the judgment of the Church pronounced that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is *incestuous*, and is to be punished by exclusion from the Church."

This decision will probably expose the General Assembly to obloquy and censure. It ought to be remembered, however, that the connexion which Mr. M'Queen formed is prohibited by the statutes of the Presbyterian Church, as explained by frequent previous acts of discipline, an attempt to repeal which, so late as 1826, was put down by a very decisive majority. If then there were a reasonable doubt, as we conceive there is not, as to the meaning of the Holy Scriptures in the premises, the statute of the Church was for its members the proper rule for the interpretation of the Scriptures; and that by which their conduct should be governed. We are so far therefore from saying with the New York Observer, that "of the righteousness of this decision we give no opinion," that we say unhesitatingly, that since righteousness means conformity to law, and since the law of Christians is Holy Scripture interpreted by the Church, the decision of the General Assembly is manifestly *righteous*, such as all its members, and Mr. M'Queen among them, ought to have expected, and such as deserves unqualified commendation and support.

We hope that one effect of this decision will be to draw increased attention to the Levitical prohibition of marriage within certain degrees of consanguinity and affinity, as the true definition of the law of incest. In regard to the divine and perpetual obligation of the Levitical law on this subject, we are happy to see the members of the General Assembly adopting the soundest principles of interpretation, and fortifying the decision of their particular Church, by showing its agreement with that of the Catholic or Universal Church. So Prof. Hodge: "The Christian Church from the beginning, and all Christian nations, (our own of late excepted), have adopted it into their civil or religious codes." So Dr. Breckenridge: "The decision of the Church of God in all ages has been in favour of the principles now contended for. Such was the constant decision of the Ancient Church, of the Apostolical and Primitive Church, of nearly all the Reformers, and of every creed of the Reformation." If such rules of interpretation are to be set aside, and men encouraged to take their notions of what is "proper and desirable" from the prevailing sentiment of the age and country in which they live, what else can be expected than the ultimate subversion of the Church and of Christianity? The laxity of the age is shown in nothing more painfully than in its disregard of the prohibitions with which the Divine Law has guarded the sanctity of the marriage union, and provided for the preservation of domestic purity; and, for our part, we are thankful that the Confession of Faith has been the means of preserving a sound interpretation of the Scriptural Law on this subject among a large and respectable body of professing Christians; and we honour the plainness, fidelity and boldness with which the General Assembly have discharged an imperative duty, by carrying their statute into effect, and so bearing their testimony against the lax tendency of the age.—*New York Churchman.*

General Intelligence.

APPOINTMENT OF THE HON. F. HINCKS.

(*From the Niagara Chronicle.*)

The appointment of Mr. Hincks to the office of Inspector General is strongly censured throughout the length and breadth of the Province. The entire press, with one or two exceptions, loudly condemns this act of our "responsible government," and when all parties unite in doing so, that government, on their own principles, are clearly in the wrong.

* * * * * * *

On one ground we rather like the appointment of Mr. Hincks. It is a step towards a full definition of the position of ministers, towards making the cabinet completely radical. If all the Conservatives in the cabinet will resign or procure themselves to be shelved, and if no Conservative will consent to accept office, the doom of the present regime will soon be sealed. The safety of the cabinet so far has depended upon its mixed character almost as much as upon the patronage at its disposal, but let the line of demarcation be fairly drawn, let it stand forth to the Province as an unmixed radical Executive * * * * and the indignation of the people will soon consign it to "the tomb of the Capulets."

(*From the Kingston News.*)

The Government has evidently adopted the same course with Mr. Hincks that the farmer did with his attorney. The latter professing inability to see the case marked out by his client, was cured of the defect in his mental vision by the application of a couple of pieces of gold with the question—"Do you see it now?" As a matter of course every thing became perfectly plain and simple. Golden spectacles have indeed a wonderful effect in the restoration of sight.

But a short time since Mr. Hincks thought no language too violent to be addressed to the Government—no species of opposition dishonourable—no extremes in warring with a ministry with whom he is now prepared to take "sweet counsel"—and spared not the lash from those whom he conceived to flinch an iota from his system of opposition. Poor Parke! how we pitied him when the phials of Hincks' vengeful ire were poured upon his devoted head, and he was denounced as a traitor, for having accepted office under the late Lord Sydenham! Now, Mr. Hincks accepts office under the representative of a "Tory" Ministry, without any qualms of conscience, for through the medium of his new golden spectacles, he finds that in doing so he has made "no sacrifice of his *principles*"! A few years since Mr. Hincks was what he terms a "high tory."—"Accepting office" in a certain notorious banking institution of Toronto, with a few "choice spirits," he found, on application of the infallible golden spectacles, that he could become a supporter of their revolutionary schemes "without any sacrifice of his *principles*." The "new lights" recently furnished by the Government, have led him again to change; and, singular to state, still "without any sacrifice of his principles." What a convenient set of "*principles*" he must have!

If he can succeed in furnishing his late constituents with a similar set of "principles" he will doubtless be returned to enjoy in the most comfortable way he can, his ill-gotten honours. But if they have any regard for that independent integrity in the representatives of the people, which secures to them the exercise of their just rights, and in the absence of which all must be confusion and anarchy, they will reject him with scorn.

(*From the Sandwich Herald.*)

The appointment of Mr. Editor Hincks to the office of Inspector-General of Accounts, and his being honoured by a seat in the Executive Council, have, as might have been expected, afforded grounds for triumph on the part of the "Responsible Government" faction, who look upon that darling principle as most unequivocally conceded by the present Government, in thus exalting one of its most prominent advocates; and on the contrary, have filled the bosoms of Her Majesty's dutiful, loyal, and Conservative subjects with chagrin, disappointment, and distrust—who cannot but regard this appointment, and the recent whole-sale conciliatory overture, exhibited in Lower Canada, as strong indications of a return to that suicidal line of policy, which was practised by the imbecile Gosford, and which led to such dreadful results.

(*From the Belleville Intelligencer.*)

"As Her Majesty's Representative, in this important part of Her Dominions, I have received her commands to unite *all classes* of the inhabitants of this Province, to *co-operate with me*, in my efforts for its welfare.—

"To consult in my LEGISLATIVE CAPACITY, the happiness and (so far as may be consistant with my duty to Her Majesty and my responsibility to Her constitutional advisers.) the *wishes of the mass of the community.*

"And in my EXECUTIVE CAPACITY, to administer the laws *firmly! moderately!!* and *impartially!!!*"

In the above extract, Sir Charles says that he seeks the co-operation of all classes. Now we ask—"Does he unite all classes to co-operate with him," when he makes such an appointment—when he calls upon Francis Hincks, who declared in his Journal, that British Dominion in Canada, could only be maintained at the point of the bayonet, to be his councillor? Does he not rather say to Conservatives, as "a class," I want none of your co-operation—I take my advisers from the ranks of those who have ever been your inveterate opponents—who would annihilate every vestige of your political principles, and I want you not with me, for I can do well enough without you?

(*From the Kingston Chronicle.*)

One thing is certain, though perhaps not very generally known, that the Hon. Francis Hincks owes his elevation, not to Sir Charles Bagot, but to the Conservative Premier of England, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel. [Sir R. Peel, then, must have been most egregiously misled by persons in this Province.—ED. CH.]

(*From the Cornwall Observer.*)

We have made extracts from the Editorial remarks, of several of the leading journals of the Province on the subject of Mr. Hincks' appointment; we might have filled the whole paper with similar extracts, but these are sufficient to show the feeling with which this appointment has been received by almost the whole press of the United Province. We have seen two journals that approve of it, and two or three others who are afraid to speak out lest a candid expression of their sentiments might interfere with the Executive patronage which they either enjoy or are aiming at, but besides these there is not a journal that does not most unequivocally denounce the disgraceful act.

(*From the Montreal Herald.*)

Times certainly have strangely altered when the captor and the captive sit as magistrates upon the same Bench,—when Robert Baldwin Sullivan, and *The Hon. Francis Hincks (!!)* act in the same Executive Cabinet! If the policy of Sir Charles Bagot be founded upon "precise instructions" from Downing street, we look to the formation of a new Ministry in England, in which Frost and Williams, Melbourne and Russell and Grey will be brought into co-operation with Wellington and Peel! But the time has now arrived when the British Constitutionalists must be awake to the growing power of their enemies.—The St. Jean Baptiste Society of Quebec has shown the cloven foot; it is not a charitable but it is actually a political institution—and when its sister society shall have been re-established in Montreal, we shall have again amongst us the hot-bed for those seedlings who may hereafter renew amongst us Les Fils de la Liberté, Hunter's Lodges, Chasseurs, and furnish Juries such as those who, in the face of direct evidence, refused to convict Jalbert, and against positive evidence, and the charge of the Judge, acquitted George Staunton West.

(*From the Montreal Courier.*)

If there be any truth in the reports, that the members of the present Executive Council are anxious to resign, it will be a matter of well grounded complaint on the part of the loyal Colonists. After having contrived by the questionable policy they have pursued, to disgust in a great measure the party by whose means they have been brought into office, these gentlemen are bound on every consideration of political honesty to stand their trial in the House, and answer the questions that will be put to them there on the nature of the policy they have thought proper to pursue. If the sense of the majority be expressed in their favor they can retire strengthened by this result; or if it be contrary, it will be then time for them to acknowledge the potency of the principle by which they were placed in office: but for them to retire at the present moment, leaving the odium of their acts to be borne by men at whose hands the public expect nothing, is neither manly nor honest.

HON. F. HINCKS.—The Britannia has just arrived from Hamilton, and we learn from an individual on board that Mr. Hincks was 127 a-head of his opponent at the close of the first day's poll. He stated further that there was not the slightest doubt of the triumphant return of the Inspector General.—*Examiner, 6th July.* [The opponent of Mr. Hincks, is Mr. John Armstrong, a Scotch farmer of Zorra—a Reformer—and formerly, we believe, an axe-maker, in this City. The unconstitutional way in which the election-writ has been issued must be spoken of next week.]

THE SCHOOL ACT.

[We take the following Correspondence from the *Woodstock Herald*. The Rev. R. Murray is the Deputy Superintendent, an office we believe not recognized by the Act, for Canada West. The School Act is a huge mass of blunders, and we fear, in its present shape, cannot be carried out.—ED. CH.]

To the Editor of the Woodstock Herald.

SIR,—For the information of the East Oxford School Commissioners, I, at their request, submitted a number of queries to the Superintendent of Education; having received answers to them, and believing that they contain information which will be interesting to others, I beg to hand you a copy of them for insertion in the Herald.

I am, Sir, your most obedient,
GEO. HENDRY.

Woodstock, June, 1842.

QUERIES.

1st. In what manner will the Government Appropriation for Education in this Municipal District be divided? Will it be divided by 103, the number of School Divisions into which the District is divided, or by the number of Schools in actual operation?

2d. Are Females eligible for Teachers? Can they draw the Government Money?

3d. What provision is made for Children residing in School Districts where no School House is erected; and, consequently, where no School is kept?

4th. Is the *whole* of the Municipal District to be taxed for Education; or only such School Districts as have Schools in actual operation?

5th. What is to be understood by the term, "religious faith," in the 11th section of the School Act?

6th. In the case of individuals having contributed towards the erection of a School House, and that School House being placed, by the operation of the new system so that they have no access to it—have such any claim upon the building?

7th. In the case of those who have been Trustees under the old system, or others, refusing to give up to the Commissions the deeds, titles, and other documents connected with any School House—what course is to be pursued?

Kingston, June 18, 1842.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst., containing queries respecting Common Schools; in reply, you have short answers to the several questions which you have proposed.

ANSWERS.

1st. The apportionment of the School Fund to the several School Districts, within each municipal District, is a duty devolved by the School Bill upon the District Council. The data upon which the apportionment is to be made, is [?] clearly pointed out in the second clause of the 5th section of the Bill, viz.: in proportion to the number of children in each School District, between the ages of five and sixteen. For this year, in proportion to the number of children in each, under sixteen, according to the census of 1841. The Act does not countenance the subdivision of the apportionment to the District, either by the number of School Districts, or by the number of Schools in actual operation within the District. But, for the present year, it would appear reasonable to divide the monies obtained from the Common School Fund among the Schools in actual operation, in proportion to the average number of children attending each School. However, District Councils are left to determine this point.

2d. It does not appear that the School Bill ever contemplated Female Teachers in the Common Schools. The masculine pronoun is invariably used in the Bill when speaking of Teachers. This is clear from the third clause of the 7th section. Besides, if they are to receive any of the public money, they must be examined before the Commissioners as to learning and ability.

3d. The Act does not provide for such cases; but, as they must occasionally occur, the plain, common sense view appears to be, that the children in such District, should attend in any other School District they choose, either in that or the immediate adjoining Townships;—the School Commissioners in the Township, where the School is vacant, paying to the Teacher or Teachers, whom these children attend, the proportionable share of the School Fund, Tax, and Fees, which should have been given to the Teacher in the vacant District.

4th. it was never intended, by the Act, that any School District should be exempted from paying the School Tax, excepting in the case of poverty. District Councils are not only required to apportion the School Fund among the several School Districts, but also to direct, that an equal sum be raised within their District, for the purpose of this Act; whatever, therefore, is the amount apportioned to any School District, from the School Fund, the same is the least amount of the School Tax upon that District.

5th. The term, "religious faith," in the 11th section of the Act, in so far as Christians are concerned, applies only to Roman Catholics and Protestants. I believe that Jews might also avail themselves of it.

6th. It does not appear reasonable, that any Act of subdividing into School Districts should deprive individuals of their personal right in the School property formerly acquired. Such claims should be considered as debts due upon the School House, and should be paid by a Tax upon the School District in which the House is situated. But, to do justice in such cases, the School House should be valued, then, as the original cost is to the present value, so is the sum paid, to the money to be returned.

7th. It is scarcely possible that any body of Trustees, under the old School Act, should refuse to give up the titles, &c. belonging to any Public Common School, The law which granted them power has ceased to exist, and with it, their right to hold the property has also ceased.

But it is evident that there may be cases, so materially altered by peculiar circumstances, that no general rule can apply to them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MURRAY.

GEO. HENDRY, ESQ.
Woodstock, Brock District.

WELLAND CANAL NAVIGATION.—By the following comparative statement of vessels and their cargoes which have passed through the Welland Canal from the opening of navigation this season up to the 31st of May last, with those of 1841 to the same date, our readers will perceive that there has been an increase of business which cannot but be highly gratifying to the friends of this noble undertaking,—not only as fulfilling their predictions of its usefulness to the public as well as profit to the proprietors,—but as affording the most conclusive and satisfactory evidence of the necessity and importance of persevering in the extensive improvements now in progress:—

		1842.	1841.
Flour	bbls.	72,647	53,761
Beef and Pork	"	64,626	10,102
Salt	"	16,967	11,840
Whiskey	"	1,038	393
Lard	"	614½	73
Ashes	"	134	25
Boards	feet	796,634	289,819
Square Timber	cubic feet	203,425	426,393
Saw Logs	No.	5,430	4,260
Pipe Staves	"	200,920	23,110
W. I. Staves	"	115,471	36,774
Wheat	bush.	392,701	322,888
Corn	"	32,136	113
Oats	"	8,193	431
Lard	kegs	1,249	148
Castings	tons	42	0
Paster	"	366	0
Coal	"	148	5
Tobacco	"	69	102
Merchandise	"	507	438
Schooners	No.	573	369
Seamboats	"	2	0
Scows and Boats	"	338	142
Tonnage	"	81,792	46,830

Amount of Toll.....£6,710 2s. 7½d. £3,989 1s. 4d.

[*St. Catharine's Journal.*

MR. MERRITT.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants of S. Catharines and its vicinity, held on the 25th of June, 1842, pursuant to a requisition signed by eighty-six of the most influential residents, it was resolved unanimously, That in the opinion of this meeting, the services rendered to the province in general, and the district of Niagara in particular, by William Hamilton Merritt, Esq., M.P. for the north riding of the county of Lincoln, are such as to entitle him to some public testimonial of approbation and confidence, and that a subscription be entered into forthwith, for the purpose of procuring a piece of Plate, with a suitable inscription, to be presented to the said W. H. Merritt, Esq., with all convenient dispatch; and that Messrs. John Clark, John Gibson, George Keefer, Duncan McFarland, Richard A. Clarke, Walter Dittrick, James Little, Richard M. Boyle, William A. Chisholm, Philip Beamer and Hiram B. Ostrom, be a Committee to carry out the objects of this resolution.—*St. Catharine's Journal.*

AMHERST ISLE.—This beautiful and fertile Island a Township by itself, ten years ago was almost a wilderness. It is now well settled with an old country population, having a resident clergyman (the Rev. Mr. Adamson, Chaplain to the Legislative Council) with every other essential for a new settlement. The island is the property of Earl Mountcashel, whose Agent (Capt. Radcliffe) resides thereon. The lots are chiefly leasehold, held at moderate rents, and bring in upwards of 2000*l.* per annum to the Earl who gave but 10,000*l.* for the whole estate. When the present leases expire the annual income will exceed the entire purchase money. The Earl has never visited his trans-atlantic property, but I was informed, that his Lordship is expected out in the course of next summer.—*British Whig.*

SURVEY OF THE BAY OF FUNDY.—We observe it stated that the Board of Admiralty in London, have appointed Captain W. F. W. Owen, R. N. of Campo Bello, to the command of the Steam ship Avon, for the purpose of making a nautical survey of the Coasts and Harbours in the Bay of Fundy. It is supposed that the Survey will commence about August next, and will occupy five years in its completion. From the well known and acknowledged talents of Captain Owen it is expected that his labours in the present undertaking will give great public satisfaction.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

HAIL STORM.—Last Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, a terrific hail storm passed over the townships of Humberstone and Bertie, doing considerable damage. It came from the westward, and for about a quarter of a mile in width completely destroyed the crops of wheat and grain of all kinds, fruit, and vegetables, broke in roofs and windows—in short was more devastating than any thing of the kind ever experienced in that neigbourhood within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.—Pieces of ice fell as large as hen's eggs. The storm crossed the lake to the east of Buffalo, and its ravages in the republic were as extensive, we understand, as they were in the Province. This town and its vicinity were visited with two severe storms (or more probably, with one storm twice making its appearance) on the same day, but happily they were of a much less violent description.—*Niagara Chronicle, 29th June.*

RAIN.—Through the politeness of the gentleman in charge of *The Observatory*, we are informed that the mean quantity of rain, which fell during the month of June, 1842, was 5,905 inches; during June, 1841, 1,560 inches, and during June 1840, 4,860 inches. The greatest quantity of rain ever registered at the Observatory, as having fallen in one month, was, 8,150 inches, during the month of July 1841.—*Toronto Herald.*

LIGHTNING.—We learn that during the continuance of the thunder storm, which occurred here about 12 o'clock on Sunday last, and which was not severe in this neighbourhood, the electric fluid struck a basswood tree, standing in the field, a short distance from the school-house, about a mile in rear of Farmersville, and shivered it to pieces. In its descent it divided into three parts, following as many of the principal roots of the tree. At the time, the school-house was filled with people holding a Baptist meeting, and there were horses and waggons in the immediate neighbourhood. That portion of the fluid which took the direction of the school-house, struck the pole of a waggon, shivering it to pieces, while the horses on each side of it remained unharmed. No person was injured, although a severe electric shock was felt. The other portions of the fluid, in taking other directions, killed three head of cattle, which were grazing near by.—*Brockville (U. C.) Recorder.*

CANADIAN PRISONERS.—A morning paper announces the arrival in this city of James Gemmell, one of the "sympathisers" who were taken in Canada and condemned to death, but had their sentence commuted to transportation. The account says:

Gemmell and eleven others were sent out from England, in the ship Canton, to Hobart Town, on the 22nd of September, 1839, and reached there January 16th 1840. They were all sent one hundred miles into the interior to work on the great road leading across the island from Hobart Town to Launceston. Here [very properly] they *worked in irons for two years.* After that Lord John Russell sent out orders to mitigate their condition.—They then received each a "ticket of leave," and were all allowed to work at their respective trades on their own account, but still to be kept confined to the interior, and never allowed to go to any seaport on the island.

Gemmell, however, was allowed a pass by the magistrate of the district to go to Hobart Town, to get a model for a stump machine; and by the assistance of some American sailors then at Hobart Town, made his escape on board an American whale ship, and reached this city in fine health and spirits last Wednesday, being the first of the American prisoners who made his escape from Van Dieman's Land.

He wishes us to state that the following American prisoners have died there since he went out:

Peter Williams, of United States; Alexander M'Leod, Gerard Van Camp, of Canada; John James M'Miller, do.; Mr. Priest, Jefferson county, N. Y.; Mr. Curties.

The following have been sent to work in the coal mines for two years, for trying to make their escape from the Island:—Linus W. Miller, Chautauque; Joseph Stewart, New York; W. Reynolds, do; Horace Cooley, London, U. C.; Mr. Murray, do.; Jacob Paddock, Kingston.

In these coal mines there are 1000 men at work. Gemmell says that he left 76 prisoners still there of the patriot party, mostly United States citizens, and all in bondage, employed by released convicts, in various trades. A man named Notage, of Ohio, was killed in blasting a rock.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The Government of Newfoundland, has hitherto worked badly; the Colonists and the Governors have been engaged in constant disputes, and it is evident that without someting is speedily done the breach will be widened. To remedy this state of things, Lord Stanley has introduced a bill into the House of Commons for the better Government of the Colony. At present there is practically no qualification for the elective franchise, and the most illiterate persons are elected; great dissension resulting. His bill fixes qualification in the country districts at a forty-shilling freehold; in towns at an occupancy of 5*l.*; and that would include the great bulk of the householders. Instead of a separate Assembly and Legislative Council, the bill would unite the two as one Council; two-fifths of the united Council to be nominated by the Crown, three-fifths elected by the people. Money votes would originate with the Crown. The idea of *one* Legislative Assembly, partly elective, and partly appointed by the Crown, is as far as we know, a new feature in the history of Colonial Government. How it will work remains to be seen, but we confess that we do not anticipate any good results from the experiment. On the contrary, it seems to us the certain harbinger of trouble and discord. The two sets of members—those chosen by the people and those named by the Crown will be brought into contact with each other, and it is impossible but the latter will suffer by the collision. It is to concede and deny the grand principles of representation: and however the Crown may succeed in obtaining majorities in the Assembly, the moral force will still remain with the popularly elected members, who will be supported in their measures by the voice of the people out of doors. Thus the old troubles will be revived.—*Montreal Courier.*

SUMMARY.—Sir Charles Bagot is at Quebec, and has held a crowded levy. ..... Lord Morpeth has visited Toronto. On Sunday he attended service in the Cathedral, and dined with the Chief Justice. On Monday his Lordship breakfasted with Dr. McCaul, at U. C. College, and expressed his great satisfaction at the proficiency evinced by the classes, and admired the "shaven lawn" and English appearance of the College grounds. On Monday afternoon his Lordship left for Kingston. ..... The Militia Regiments have lately been changing their stations, and in almost every case the inhabitants have concurred in addresses complimentary to the character of our Provincial force. ..... The Canada Company's Huron Tract is fast filling up with Emigrants. ..... Fine brick houses are rising rapidly in King Street, in this city, and the water-pipes are being laid down. ..... Several brick houses in Richmond Street, in this city, have been injured by a fire. ..... The Rhode Island Farce goes on: several of the insurgents have been taken prisoners, after mustering in battle array. Dorr has fled, and is proclaimed "a traitor" and 5000 dollars offered for his capture. Never mind, in another year he may be in the Executive Council, with a good situation. ..... The 43rd Regiment left this for Montreal on the 5th instant, to the great regret of our inhabitants. The 83rd take their place.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGENT FOR EMIGRANTS,
QUEBEC, 2nd July, 1842.

Number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, during the Week ending this date:—

From England		1266
" Ireland		3807
" Scotland		483
" Lower Ports		0
		5556
Cabin Passengers not included in the above	53	
Previously reported	327	22,101
	380	27,657
To corresponding period last year		18,707
Increase in favour of 1842		8950

A. C. BUCHANAN, CHIEF AGENT.

GORE AND WELLINGTON DISTRICT CHURCH SOCIETY.

(*From the Hamilton Gazette, 20th June.*)

In connexion with "The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto," for the general support of the Church throughout the Diocese of Toronto.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Thomas Stinson Esq.	5	0	0	Mr. William Mogford	0	10	0
Mrs. Thomas Stinson	1	0	0	Mr. Benjamin Milner	1	0	0
Rev. J. G. Geddes	1	5	0	Mr. Drummond Stokoe	1	0	0
Mrs. J. G. Geddes	0	10	0	John Stinson Esq.	1	0	0
Master H. E. Davidson	0	5	0	Miss Brock	0	10	0
Samuel Mills Esq.	2	10	0	W. G. Price Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. Aurora Mills	2	10	0	R. O Duggan Esq.	1	10	0
Miles O'Reilly Esq.	1	0	0	Mrs. Duggan	1	0	0
Mrs. Miles O'