honour of a seat in Her Majesty's councils, I know her interests [those of Ireland] have not been neglected; I know that every thing has been done that could be done to promote those interests. Even at this moment there has been under consideration a measure for making alterations in a law which created dissatismeasure for making alterations in a law which created dissausfaction in Ireland, and for the relieving the lower classes—I
mean the Poor Law—which only waits the pleasure of the
House of Commons to discuss the measure, and if any other
measure had been proposed, it would have been readily assented to if beneficial to Ireland. It must be admitted on all
hands that every thing had been done that could be done to
conciliate the people of that country, and to promote their benefit. With respect to a measure to which the noble Marquis had referred, namely, the bill for correcting the registration, it has been explained in another place that it has not been possible to bring the measure forward up to the present moment, as it is connected with other measures for extending the franchise. This has been the cause of the delay of that measure, and nothing else. In respect to other measures, everything that is practicable to be done will be done as occasions offer. But, my Lords, I must say, grieved as I am that there should be so ach truth in the representations of the noble Marquis as to the state of the country, and the prospects threatened by the existing system of agitation, I must say that no measure could be proposed which, if now adopted, would have the smallest effect in remedying that great evil and its inconveniences. The only remedy which could be adopted for that purpose on the part of the Government is a stern and firm resistance to every thing like a breach of the peace and of order, and to be prepared, as I hope we are, to enforce measures for the preservation of in Ireland. I know that there is no remedy but

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

other hon. members who have had the manliness and fearlessness to state it, have said—"Put down the Protestant Church Resident landlords, who would set good examples and give good." in Ireland entirely—consider if you please existing interests, but abolish the intrusive church. Until it is abolished Ireland ple could place confidence, and feel that the interests of each will not be contented." Well, what do the two noble lords pro- were identical. pose? Why, they don't propose to abolish the intrusive chu What says the noble lord who has just sat down? He s "the Protestant Church is still capable of considerable reduc-tion; and he says he does not understand how I, who introduced the Church Temporalities Bill, can object to the alier tion of church Premporalities Bill, can object to the alienation of church property, and to taking a slice from the Irish Church." I should have thought, considering I was once a colleague of the noble lord, and considering that on this very principle I sacrificed what to me was of very little value—office and power, and sacrificed to some extent-I hope not altogefriendship of many of those gentlemen whom I have the hon-our to see on the other side of the house; considering I made these sacrifices without hesitation, because on the ground of principle, I do not understand the noble lord's thinking that I can have no difficulty in assenting now to the alienation of church property in Ireland. Sir, the noble lord tells me, that if Her Majesty's Government, setting aside their own views and opinions, looking to the state of Ireland, and bowing to the supposed necessity of the case, will throw over their own true," says the noble lord, "you may forfeit the support of those beside you, but we are quite ready to promise you he fair and candid support of those on this side of the house. The experience of the late Government does not encourage me to think that the Government which rests on the forb and support of its opponents is placed in a very enviable posi-The noble lord says, that high-minded men would consider this circumstance as trifling, and at once throw over the Government for the purpose of carrying these objects. I say that no high-minded man would hesitate for an instant to sacrifice his situation in the Government for the purpose of secu-ring the peace and good of the country; but, no high-minded "Fr man would sacrifice at once his Government and his principles for the purpose of supporting that which he believed to be mischievous. What says the noble lord the member for Tiverton? "I propose to establish the principle of equality between the two countries; I don't desire to destroy the church of Ireland, far from it; I mean to curtail it of some of its present dimensions. "I mean," says the hon, member for Liskeard, "I mean to remove the evil of an intrusive priesthood by placing the two churches on an equality." mean by an equality? New first, how far do you expect to satisfy your opponents by this miserable concessionin point of amount-important in point of principle? Says the noble lord, "you have by your former bill suspended the appointment of priests where no duty had been performed for three years previously." Yes, but you made the provision that if there should be but one Protestant in these parishes, although the incomes of the benefices were to be sacrificed, they were to be appropriated in the first instance to the endowmer were to be appropriated in the first instance to the endowment of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the poorer churches belonging to the published in answer to questions are consistent of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the propose of attending to the purpose of attending to the purpose of attending to the purpose of attending to the propose of attending to the purpose of attending to the pu the spiritual welfare of that Protestant. But suppose the noble lord's principle adopted, and that in parishes where there were not 10, or 20, or 30 Protestants you confiscated the living to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Catholic p Catholic Church. Do you think that that would give any satisfaction at all to the Roman Catholics of Ireland? It might in this way, that it had broken in on your establishment, and Ireland." made the way to be seen for other steps in that direction. But do you think it would stop agitation and meet the cry of "an intrusive priesthood?" But the noble lord draws a very elabocompelled to contribute a portion of his earnings to support this priesthood. In doing this he had drawn considerably on his imagination. He must know, as well as I do that at this scale in the meaning of that noble Lord's own words when he profess the manual property, and my soldiers and the citizens were seen this property, and my soldiers and the citizens were seen this property, and my soldiers and the citizens were seen this property, and my soldiers and the citizens were seen this property, and my soldiers and the citizens were seen this property, and my soldiers and the citizens were seen this imagination. The must know, as well as I do that at this seed to be a support the meaning of that noble Lord's own words when he profess the manual property is a support that I informed the Indian Go seen the support of the must know, as well as I do that at this re of the injustice and hardship of the labourer being his imagination. He must know, as well as I do, that at this moment not a single shilling of the charge falls on any labourer, to create a perfect equality between the Anglican and Roman in the control of the charge falls on any labourer.

ben formed, and are progressing.

The usual business of the Society was transacted, and yarding and properly the Resolutions agreed to, one, among the bern first was transacted, and yarding and properly the Resolutions agreed to, one, among the personal business of the Society.

The meeting was well attended; many ladies of the tity were present, and apparently participated with the top of the Roman Catholic bishops in the Boase of Lords human in the better than the state of the society. The meeting was well attended; many ladies of the city were present, and apparently participated with much interest in the proceedings of the day. A subscription list was laid on the table towards the close of the meeting, when a few donations were made, amongst them one hundred acrees of equality, to consent so fars as the first step let us see what it will lead to. "I you can be the first step let us sop abort. Before we have been donated as a didition of a missionary, in and around Yamaska, and as a addition of a munal subscriptions was announced to lie amogunt of 2.1 is.

At a subsequent meeting of the Central Board, in At a subscription listed of the contract in some of these Districts, Parochial Associations have principle of equality goes further. My right hon. friend the would be, indeed, dividing a house against itself. And yet fourth Earl of Harborough, and widow of Sir Thomas Cave, at Rawdon, rendered necessary by the dilapidated state of his former residence.—Montreal Gazette.

the Opposition.) But that is the principle of equality. (Cheers.) They must sit in the House of Lords. Hon. gentlemen may say "God forbid." But the noble lord is pregentlemen may say "God forbid." pared for the principle of equality. Do not let us stop short. Before we take the first step let us see what it will lead From our English Files.

Short. Before we take the first step let us see what it will lead to a strongly the Acadia, contained in the American papers. Since then the summaries of the Acadia, contained in the American papers. Since then the summaries of the Acadia, contained in the American papers.

Short. Before we take the first step let us see what it will lead to a strongly the acadia and it will state the step with a view to satisfaction, see that an annuntrusion paper are almost meredule. Well associately the satisfaction, see that it will state astounding discovery, that an annuntrusion paper are almost meredule. Well may the Church cry, now, if ever, "Give peace in our time, of 22 years of age is worth half a million of money. This conclusion age is worth half a million of money of twill satisfy. As it is the first step let us see what it will lead to a stounding discovery, that an annuntrusion paper are almost meredule. Well may the Church cry, now, if ever, "Give peace in our time, of 22 years of age is worth half a million of money. This conclusion was no doubt arrived at by the method that would be used in solving the well-known problem, "If a bath brick cost the idea of a Repeal. Many of us would have recoiled from it the idea of a Repeal. Many of us would have recoiled from it the idea of a Repeal. The harrowing of recent events, how-by the Acadia, contained in the American papers. Since then the first step let us see what it will lead to a stounding discovery, that an annuntrusion paper are almost meredule. Well may the Church cry, now, if ever, "Give peace in our time, of 22 years of age is worth half a million of money of twill satisfy. As it is the principle of his late astounding discovery, that an annuntrusion paper are almost meredule.

If you take the step with a view to satisfaction, see that an annuntrusion paper are almost meredule. Well may the Church cry, now, if ever, "Give peace in our time, of 22 years of age is worth half a million of money of twill be dead of a Repeal. The paper o by the Acadia, contained in the American papers. Since then we have received our English Files, which are filled almost exwe have received our English Files, which are affect amost exclusively with Parliamentary Debates on the state of Ireland.

We can only make room for extracts from the Speeches of the
Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and of Lord Stanley

Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and of Lord Stanley Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and of Lord Stanley and Mr. R. Bateson, in the House of Commons. The remarks of the Duke are characterised by his usual manly sense, whilst I have shewn not to be a mere expression of words, that the to pursue a similar course ourselves in the case of the union of the Duke are characterised by his usual manly sense, whilst I have shewn not to be a mere expression of words, that the to pursue a similar course ourselves in the case of the union of the Duke are characterised by his usual manly sense, whilst I have shewn not to be a mere expression of words, that the to pursue a similar course ourselves in the case of the union of Scotland with England, nay, though they may not lead us to satisfactory footing, I am willing to recognize them with advantage upon my own property as a landlord, and desirous that they should remain as long as they exercise their spiritual functions. I do say that I am not prepared upon the principle of equality to admit that which I contend is, and which I think the country will consider it, not a nominal equality.

IRISH LANDLORDS

members of that community, against whose admission to all the privileges the noble lord contended for, I feel it my duty

Not so: there was a want of landlords there. In Ireland there was not toomany, but too few landlords. No doubt their had been cases of proprietors who, wishing to im-prove their estates, had foolishlyand thoughtlessly dispossessed the cotters upon them. But that was not a common thin nor had it been so. In the present state of the country the power of the landlord was never thus foolishly and unfeelingly exercised. Statements to the contrary were frequently made

Agitation and absenteeism were the great causes of the exsting state of that country, and those two causes were acting upon each other and aggravating the evil—keeping the land-lords from residing at home and preventing capital from flowing into the country. He would make the landlords resident.

that for the present state of affairs, as whether the peace of and watch over the welfare of the tenantry and set a good exthat country shall be disturbed or not depends on the will of ample, they would remove the present disorders, for in no country one man, through the influence he has acquired over the actions of some thousands of his countrymen. The noble Marquis has referred to the extreme poverty of the country, and to the absence of all measures on the part of the Government to rewhile the power and influence of selfish agitators would diminish proportion. The people of Ireland were most easily to left that povery. My Lords, it is certainly true that there are in Ireland a vast number of poor; I am sorry to see from the returns that there are as many as 2,000,000, of poor in Ireland. But, my Lords, it happens unfortunately that in all parts of the empire there are poor; and it would not take long to show that it is not in the power of this house, or of both houses of Parliament, in the course of a few weeks or months or I may say years, to relieve the poverty that prevails throughout the source, extending to large portions of the population. But I beg to ask whether that poverty can be relieved by this discription of acitation (hear hear) for the repeal of the union? Is of Parliament, in the course of a few weeks or months or I may say years, to relieve the poverty that prevails throughout the say years, to relieve the poverty that prevails throughout the country, extending to large portions of the population. But I rish people were a most manageable people, and hence the success of agitators and the existance of what was called and starts, and most certainly not by marching to seditious meetings with bands of music and with seditious colours. The evils of poverty are not such as can be remedied in a single day. The means of correcting such evils must be some time in course of operation; and above all, this was to be remembered, that nothing whatever could be affected for importation; and above all, this was to be remembered, that nothing whatever could be affected for importation of Card of Terms and oth the fifteenth century, were always noble; in the Conshipped and imported, with such declarations and certificates as are required for Home consumption, (the same having been shipped and imported, with such declarations and certificates the fifteenth century, were always noble; in the Conshipped and imported, with such declarations and certificates the fifteenth century, were always noble; in the Constituent and proper meaning of the term, and whose Earldom, as are required for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in the Internation of Card of Terms and other than the constant of the fitteenth century, were always noble; in the Constitution of the fitteenth century, were always noble; in the Constitution of the fitteenth century, were always noble; in the Constitution of the fitteenth century, were always noble; in the Constitution of the fitteent the condition of the Link people till the present tendency to insubordination was repressed; till then, no relief could be administered to those causes of discontent of which the noble Lord so eloquently complained.

Whom they had received acts of kindness? No: believing all that was fold them, imagining that their wrongs were great lather than the principal sources through which a desent can be traced to upon thirty-eight gallons and a half of wheat, and so in probouring under an intense idea of grievance, convinced that they were "hereditary bondsmen" because they were called so, and existing honours. It became famous in history in the reign of Lord STANLEY said—What is it that those who are the leaders of the agitation in Ireland desire, without which they tell you no measure which you can propose shall satisfy the people of Ireland and put down the agitation which now prevails? It is the extinction of the intrusive church; and the hon. member for Bath, and the hon. member for Bath, and the manliness and fearless—members who have had the manliness and fearless—the members who have had the manliness and fearless—the final head only to "strike the blow" to live henceforth in the fearness. The became famous in history in the reign of that thost which they been ennobled in three branches, that they had only to "strike the blow" to live henceforth in St. George's Chapel. The deeds of King Henry the Fourth, has been ennobled in three branches, and the fourth fearless and has filled ten stalls in St. George's Chapel. The deeds of the said have fearle said and has filled ten stalls in St

> Let them have good resident landlords, and capital must folow. Every one saw and admitted that Ireland was in an alarming state, and that something must be done. If then the evil was extreme, and the cause was absenteeism, it must be checked by coercion. Absentees should be taxed until they were compelled to reside on their estates, and the produce of the tax should be expended in the improvement of the country, which would give employment to the people. It was the interest of the landlords themselves that they should reside on their estates; they would then have better rents and have them nore regularly paid. He would venture to advise them all to go to their posts at the head of their dependants, and watch over the interest and welfare of their tenantry. Thus the resent mischievous agitation and agrarian outrage would be nade to die away. Was it teo much for a landlord to superand to make himself acquainted with their wants and wisbes? If they were not sufficiently well informed to see this, and if they did not possess the moral, and, he would add, the physieal courage too, to meet any danger in the way of thus doing their duty, then, not only the security of that country, but the future happiness and glory of England herself was in

following from one of their manifestoes; received and read by the trade most disastrious and unsatisfactory, but its prospects

Afighanistans, Ameers, and Chinese; the victims of England's lust for power, her lawless rapacity, and unprincipled aggression. Wherever the eye is directed, no matter to what

out the earth."

STATE OF IRELAND. From the Times.

One sentence of Lord Stanley's we must make the text of a of his property, and my soldiers and the citizens were or even on any farmer throughout the length and breadth of the land, but that this charge falls on the landlord alone; and if

We not say not even that?—will satisfy the Roman Catholic or the landlord alone; and if

The Genevan New Testament, do.

The Genevan New Testament, do.

The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,—four Engrawe not say not even that?—will satisfy the Roman Catholic anything is drawn from the seanty pittance of the labourer.—
it is not drawn for the purpose of paying the Protestant clergy; it is not drawn for the exorbitant and hard landlord.

But the noble lord proceeds, and says he contends for the principle of equality. I do not know whether the revenue of the present Irish church should be divided equally between the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy, or whether a revenue of equal amount was to be raised for the latter. But the

Hon, s pre- scension. The following seditious ravings from the Aberdeen Banner, a non intrusion paper are almost incredible.

tion more in respect of its merits. We can think of Repeal now without shuddering. We have a sort of fellow-feeling with Ireland. We smart under a sense of the like indignities. This sense and this fellow feeling, though they may not impel I think the country will consider it, not a nominal equality, but a practical difference beginning with the overthrow of the Repeal of the Union between Scotland and England is a gues-Protestant clergy, and ending in the real supremacy of the Roman Catholic priesthood. (Hear, hear.) I hope that although I have spoken strongly and plainly upon this question I have not said anything which can be deemed offensive to any since they have come to may possibly be called for yet."—Ban-

A CONVERT TO EPISCOPACY.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE ARMY. REWARDS TO THE OFFICERS OF SCINDE ARMY.

Downing-street, July 4. The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir Charles James Napier, Knight Commander of the

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following pon each other and aggravating the evil—keeping the landards from residing at home and preventing capital from flowing the the country. He would make the landlords resident.

An hon. Member.—How will you do it.

Mr. BATESON.—By taxing them. If they would reside ad watch over the welfare of the tenantry and set a good example, they would remove the present disorders, for in no country.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following officers in her Majesty's Service, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, viz. :—

Lieut.—Col. J. L. Pennefather, 22d Reg. of Foot; Lieut.—Col. P. M'Pherson 17th Reg. of Foot; Maj. F. Darley George, 22d Reg. of Foot Maj. T. S. Conway, 25d Reg. of Foot

ing Officers in the East India Company's Service to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bata

cution, he charged his son to return his "George," with the pathetic message, that "he sent it in all humility and gratitude day. as he received it, spotless, and free from any stain, according to nobility far more valuable than any which a Prince can bestow, exceeding even that gem of their coronet, the Kingly title of Man. In the fortunes of so distinguished a race their country ton Gazette. has a lively interest; and none can see without pride the future inheritor of its ancient honours in the foremost rank of British inheritor of the statesmen, owing that proud position to his own intellectual endowments, and to the unblemished integrity of his personal

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL STEAM YACHT.—The necessary fitments for the Royal Victoria and Albert are nearly compl The masts are made of the very best lancewood, and the fitting will be entirely composed of wire rigging. The deck is hade of solid mahogany. It is expected that everything will e completed in about a fortnight.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS .- The Indus is open, and its navigation free to all nations. There are now moving on its waters no less than six steamers of different sizes, at the present moment required for the military operations necessar or the entire pacification of the country, but at no remote pe riod available for the transport of those articles of comm which will doubtless be in demand along its shores and beyond

THE IRON TRADE .- At the meeting on Thursday last, of the Staffordshire ironmasters, at the Stewpony, Messrs. J. prepared to execute every kind of Foster, G. Thorneycroft, J. Barker, Matthews, P. Williams and Sparrow, were appointed a deputation to wait upon Sir B. Peel, and to bring before him the depressed condition of AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH REPEAC.—As a specimen of the atrocions language addressed by the Repealers in the United States to the misgnided peasantry of Ireland, we extract the Charles of the atrocions language addressed by the Repealers in the United States to the misgnided peasantry of Ireland, we extract the Charles of the Case ought not only to be submitted to the Minister, but pressed emphatically upon his attention. Not only is the state of are still darker; and nothing but an encreased consts "From the far west, across the broad Pacific, floats a noxious vapour, more fatal than the destroying simoom—the putrid exhalation from the unburied remains of the slaughtered printed out what we conceived to be a remedy—the more effectively and the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicte quarter of the globe, there are too plainly visible the evidences ourselves at the mercy of any foreign nation, we must still look to our colonies as the only hope of a soundly extended trade. acquisitions, her inhuman butcheries, and wholesale massa- We trust that the deputation will not only state the deplorable condition of the trade, but also be prepared to point out some remedies, and that in these remedies America and our colories and that in these remedies are colories and that in these remedies are colories and the six most important English Translations, in parallel columns. The whole presented to the "If it has come to this, that the overgrown power of Engund can only be sustained by the sacrifice of others, by preywill not be forgotton.—Birmingham Advertiser.—[We are
English Translations,—in one beautiful 4to. volume, bound The following facts also if true, are in the highest degree the United States, becoming daily more and more felt in throw-

disgraceful to the national character of the American peoling the balance of trade against England .- Editor Church. BRITISH ARMY IN AFFGHANISTAN .- A letter from Gene-

persuasive measures I induced the whole population to return to the cultivation of their land, and to live in peace. I left

Treasury Bible, being the English authorised ver them as friends, and on friendly terms. On my leaving Candahar no man was injured or molested, no man was deprived

HUME ON ROYAL EXPENDITURE. - We understand Mr.

Hume is preparing a treatise on Royal expenditure, and that the basis of his calculations will be on the principle of his late Hume's contemplated work will treat of the Royal dinner table, and contrast its cost with the bill of fare at Rupert-street dining rooms. He will show that the expensive mode of doing things at Buckingham Palace is not at all necessary for the Royal comfort, and that the dinner of Her Majesty need not come to more than 10d., which, allowing 2d, for the Lord-in Waiting, would bring it up to the Rupert-street average. This calculation allows only "a small plate" of meat to the Queen, but it gives Her Majesty "two breads;" and for the more manly appetite of Prince Albert, Mr. Hume sets down the sum of 16d., which with 2d. for Gold Stick, would amount to 1s. 6d Mr. Hume devotes a whole chapter to the Maids of Honour, and the conclusion be arrives at is, that the honour ought to be ion the bedchamber women he enters largely on the subject of their supposed duties, and gives some interesting tables of the sums he has paid to the house-maids in his own employ for the set quarter of a century. The very difficult subject of a nonth's wages or a month's warning, as applicable to the Misress of the Robes, the Controller of the Household and other lightly need for the their controller of the Household and other ighly-paid functionaries, is very nicely handled. In the Presbytery of Aberdeen, on the 28th June, last, a whole, we can couldently recommend the book of Mr. Hume whole, we can couldently recommend the book of Mr. Hume whole, we can couldently recommend the book of Mr. Hume whole, we can could be small German Princes and Sovereigns, to Mr. R. Bateson said, He deprecated the wholesale denunciations of landlords which came from the otherside. An hon. it is a said church, had taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal church. It is invalidable to said church, had taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal church. It is invalidable to said church and the content of the said church, had taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal church. author's views prevail, his book may become useful, unless the nation should contract for the Sovereign's keep in an hotel or

Colonial.

COLLECTORSHIP OF THE CUSTOMS TORONTO .-- Robert Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Stanton, Esq., has been appointed by his Excellency the Gove-nor General, to this situation vice, Kelly. We have to offer to that old tried Loyalist Mr. Stanton,

Thursday, the 28th of September next, for the despatch of

The Gazette also contains a Proclamation, signifying the

For every barrel, being 196 lbs., of such wheat flour, a duty

There is a special exception, that nothing contained in the

COLONEL COX. -- We announce with much pleasure that as he received it, spotters, and free from any stain, according to the honourable example of his ancestors,"—these are patents of nobility far more valuable than any which a Prince can bestow, appointed Brigadier General. He has been ordered to Cashel, Ireland, where he is well and most favorably known. - Ham-His Excellency the Governor General will leave Kingston

on a visit to the Lower Province, on Friday next. His Excel-lency will pass by the Rideau and stop at Bytown in the first instance. - Kingston Chronicle, August 16. MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of this Association are reminded that the next Meeting will take place (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown, on Wednesday and Thurs-

day, the 6th and 7th September next. Mohawk Parsonage, 12th August, 1843.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Printing Business, under the firm of H. & W. ROWSELL & Co., and are

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TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL. HOME DISTRICT. HE Chasses attending this Institution will resume their Studies, after the midsummer recess, on Monday, the please to notice this

4th of September next: Preparation is made to receive, on the reopening of the A spacious and commodious Dwelling House, contiguous the School grounds, has lately been leased for that purpose. Whatever may tend to ensure the comfort, regulate the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the Pupils intrusted to the care of this Institution, shall, on all

oceasions, meet with prompt and due attention.

As it is the design and business of Grammar Schools, Preparatory Colleges, to train and qualify young men for matriculation in a University, so it will be the principal aim, the constant study, and the unceasing effort, of the Toronto

Grammar School, to accomplish that end.

This Institution hails it as an occasion of joy, that the University of King's College, at Toronto, is now open, and in successful operation; and the auspicious event cannot fail to be, not only a stimulus to the exertions of Preparatory post-paid. astitutions, but a motive for praise-worthy emulation.
On thus entering the lists it so honorable a competition. the continued favour of friends, and an extension of public patronage, are respectfully solicited.

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Messrs: T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres,

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Principal, Home District Grammar School. Toronto, 8th August, 1843.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. THE MISSES WINN, in returning thanks for the kind time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since the Patronage they have received; beg to intimate, that G. Bilton, he flatters himself; from his general knowledge of School will re-commence on Monday, 28th August. August 10th, 1843.

EDUCATION.

NRS. COCKBURN, begs to intimate that her Siminary will re-open for the reception of her Pupils, on the first of September next. Duke Street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. A. F. DODGE. (of GENEVA) may be expected at the Albion Hotel, Cobourg, on or about the 19th day of August, instant, where he will be prepared to execute all and August, instant, where he will be prepared to execute all and every operation in the DENTAL ART, according to the most recent improvements. An experience of fifteen years in the principal families in the States being one of the several vouchers which Dr. D. can offer as a guarantee that his operations will not be excelled by any one Port Hope, August 15, 1843.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. A Ta Meeting of the Board of Directors, held here on the

Ordered—That an assessment of two shillings and seven pence in the pound be called in on all the Premium Notes in the hands of the said Company, to meet the recent loss sustained by the burning of Mr. Josiah White's property, at I therefore hereby give notice that all such assessments must

be paid into this office within thirty days of the date of this DAVID BRODIE.

Secretary and Treasurer: N. D. M. F. I. Company's Office, Cobourg, 16th August, 1843.

DAILY MAIL LINE. BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT.

1843.

THE STEAMERS ADMIRAL and AMERICA. WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

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CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH Armis, Crests, Cyptiers, Brass and Silver Seals, Silver Plate, Door and Coffin Plates, and Window Tablets, Engraved.

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All favors received from the country shall have immediate attention, and be returned according to promise.

Kingston [please refer Dr. F. to Agent]; Rev. S. Givins, add. subs.; Rev. W. M. Shaw; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor; Rev. J. G. Davidson, rem. in full vol. 7; Rev. T. Greenes 318 | August 1st, 1843.

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at his lodgings, in College, on every Tuesday and Thursday during the month of August:
Occasional Students will be admitted to attend particular Lectures, under certain regulations.

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A YOUNG MAN, who is qualified to give instruction in the Classics, and the usual rolltine of an English education, desires nengagement as School Teacher. Satisfactory reference as to character and ability can be given. Address to C. G. at the office of this aper. If sent by post, the postage to be pre-paid.

Toronto, 6th June, 1843.

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Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. A FARM FOR SALE IN MARKHAM.

Toronto, 25th May, 1843.

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will be very shortly ready for delivery. Orders, addressed to H. & W. ROWSELL, and HUGH Sconie; Colonist Office; Toronto, post paid, will be duly attended to.

Agents will also be appointed in the several Districts for distribution, of which due notice will be given.

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June 8, 1843.

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Toronto. February 27, 1843.

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Mr. John Sherman, to Miss Elizabeth English, both of that On Saturday morning, 13th instant, in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Rector, John Davidson, Esn., Merchant of Galt, to Julia, daughter of the late —

McCrum, of Dumfries, G. D., lately resident with her sisters the lady of Richard Miller, Esq., of that town. On Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, at Trislity Chapel, Quebec; by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Thomas Christic Weir, Esq., Asst. Com. Genl., to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Allan Stayner, Esq.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 17 T. Champion Esq. (2), add. sub.; H. Rowsell Esq. (2); M. C. Crombie Esq.; Rev. J. Deacon, add. sub. [have written as requested]; Angus Bethune Esq. [with enclosure]; P. M. Goderich; Rev. A. Williams, rem.; A. Davidson Esq.; Rev. . Brough, rem.; Rev. J. Hudson; Hon. J. Kirby, rem. in full

June 29, 1843.

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Perth, 30th May, 1843.

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July 27, 1843.

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