for rich men than prudent men would work brute animals, for whose health and strength they have a care.

Now this scheme of philanthropy, based, as it is, upon an opinion of the selfishness of the human race, has great charms for the selfish, who might be called to aid their fellow-creatures; it costs nothing—nay, better still, it is great gain; the lower and more wretched the condition of the poor, the cheaper their labour; and as some labour is a necessary element in every money-making process, the degradation of the condition of the poor is by so much a positive profit to the money-making rich. Between these contradictary schemes of benevolence the community is divided. But there is one order of the people among whom, as we think, no difference of opinion can be as to the side they ought to take in this dispute—we speak of the clergy. In that holy book, which is at once their commission and their code of instruction, they will find constant reference to the conduct which it is proper to observe towards the poor man; but we are confident that they will not discover a single passage in which it is permitted, much less a passage in which it is enjoined, to continue or to aggravate the privations of the poor for their benefit, or for any other object. The All-wise reserves to himself the administration of salutary chastisements, and it is only in the administration of perfect wisdom and perfect goodness that chastisements can be salutary; leave them to the administration of corrupt man, and he will turn them to his own profit.

A late speech of the Bishop of St. David's, which is the subject of just commendation with two of our morning contemporaries—the *Times* and *Morning Herald*—has very forcibly attracted our attention to this consideration of the duty of the clergy in regard to the poor at the present season. And greatly rejoiced indeed are we to find one of our bishops taking so bold a part as Dr. Thirwall does, in behalf of those who stand so much in need of defenders as the labouring poor of England stand at present. The Bishop of St. David's will forgive us if we say that, highly as we have ever respected his acknowledged learning and genius, the speech to which we refer greatly exalts him in our estimation, and, as we firmly believe, will exalt him as much in the estimation of the country. The people of England have a sincere respect for learning and genius, and a prelate so eminently distinguished by both as Dr. Thirwall, was sure of respect; but the people *love* benevolence when they see it to be sincere and hearty: and love is a far higher and a purer prize than respect. There are some good and even wise men who may be indifferent to public respect; but there never was a good man who did not desire the love of his fellow-creatures. The wish to be loved by all is a passion, if we may say it without impiety, which man shares with his Creator. The Bishop of St. David's has, like the Bishop of Exeter, shown to the right reverend bench how the love of the people of England to their persons and their order may be secured; and we hope that they will not allow the lesson to pass by them unprofitably; for even if any of them should be unhappily indifferent to the love of his fellow-creatures, all must feel that they owe something to their order and to the Church. We are flattered to observe a suggestion thrown out in this Journal while the Factory Bill was under discussion, confirmed as to its truth and propriety by a similar suggestion of the Bishop of St. David's.

"A large portion of the labouring classes—of those classes who would be affected by the conclusion of the legislature to which he had referred—had publicly expressed a strong interest as to the application of a certain portion of their time. He knew that many conjectures had been offered as to their reasons for so doing; and he thought he was equally at liberty with any other person to form a conjecture on the subject. He ventured to conjecture, and he believed this was the case with a large number of them, that the reason they had been willing to run the risk of abridging some physical and moral comforts of life was that they might have time for mental, moral, and religious culture."

And the good Bishop is undoubtedly right. There never were on the face of the earth any order of men more disposed by instinct to be thoughtful, moral, and religious, than the working classes of England. This disposition to thoughtfulness will be universally conceded; but they know nothing of the human heart who can doubt that a thoughtful people, once brought within the sphere of religious instruction, will be moral and religious, if their superiors will allow them to be so.—This thoughtfulness of the people is the solid security of the peace and wealth of England, and when it has been elevated by religious sentiment it has ever raised England above all other nations, as in the reign of Elizabeth—in the great civil war—after the expulsion of the Stuarts—and at the close of the French Revolution war—but these political allusions profane the subject. The people, in very many instances, want the time that the good Bishop would claim for them, to commune with their Creator, or to prepare for such communing. But, says the legislature, they shall not have the time—the seed may be sown, but we will take care that none shall cut away any of the "thorns,"—"the cares of "this world," by which it must be choked up, because some drab-coloured men from Manchester (who themselves begin the morning with a dram) tell us that the people are very bad, and will consume in the public-houses any time left to their disposal. The pretext is false; the people are *not* bad. According to their opportunities they are the best and purest people in the world. Improve those opportunities even but a little, and in the working classes of England you will have a race such as never existed anywhere.

[The above eloquent observations may be taken as an index of the intense public feeling in England at the present moment, on the subject of the social and moral condition of the poor and the working classes.]

THE IRISH REPEALERS—PHILADELPHIA RIOTS.

(From the "St. James' Chronicle.")

If the anarchical condition of society in the United States of America renders of little value the decisions of those bodies which ought to constitute the legislative Government of the country, it has also the effect of making mob demonstrations of more real importance than they can ever attain to under a Government able to give effect to its determinations and to repress tumult. That which is found to be in reality the ruling power in a country is the best exponent of the national intentions and desires. Therefore it is that we look with more interest upon such intelligence as that brought by our American express, than upon the most belligerent threats of provincial legislatures, even when breathed in debates that are diversified by pugilism and enlivened by broken heads and broken windows.

Partly in consequence of a natural tendency to bombast, and partly to gratify the very ridiculous vanity of being thought a personage of cosmopolitan importance, Mr. O'CONNELL was accustomed to deliver his sedition "in the face," as he phrased it, "of America and France." The attention of America to his grievances appeared to be testified by the most grateful species of evidence, frequent remittances of money—while the admiration of France found vent in the letters of M. LEDRU ROLLIN. Time, however, which is the unfailing exhibitor of reality, has not failed to contribute to the destruction of the delusion of the Irish repealers, About the donors of the American contributions there can be very little further doubt, since the distinction between "Native Americans" and the Irish immigrants, which had long existed at the hustings, has at length grown into open hostility, and given token of its existence by some dozen murders and a conflagration. It does not require a great deal of consideration to decide to which of these parties the American or the Irish—the Corn Exchange exchequer is indebted for its numerous contributions. The enormous numbers who have lately emigrated from Ireland to America were composed almost entirely of Mr. O'CONNELL's partisans and co-religionists. The change from living in a regulated civil society to that which, in sober truth, is almost in a state of primitive anarchy, was not likely to strengthen the respect of the Irish for constituted authorities, and hence the vigour with which the Repeal sedition has been backed in America. We do not precisely understand, what are the qualifications required from those who belong to the Native American party, whether it is necessary that they trace their descent from the Mynheers of New York or the Roundheads of Boston; but it is abundantly evident that they have as little admiration for Mr. O'Connell and his adherents as would have had either their respectable and sober Dutch or their Puritan fathers. At all events, their conduct at Philadelphia affords a pregnant commentary upon the speeches in which Master Tyler proved Cicero's maxim—"*Plures in omnibus rebus, quam in dicendo, admirabiles.*" That young gentleman discoursed glibly of gunpowder and blood; and sooth to say, there has been a little of both; but unfortunately in a struggle not against English tyranny, but between the sympathisers and the suffering. We question if the unfortunate man, Taggart, who the *United States Gazette* informs us, was taken by the Americans violently out of the hands of the military, and dragged along the street by a rope tied round his neck till he was supposed to be dead, would be so eloquent in the praise of American sympathy as the gentlemen of the Corn Exchange. Mr. Wallace, the American orator, whose tropes were cut cruelly short by Mr. O'Connell's wholesome terror of the Attorney General, may have seen America "dissolving into tears at the woes of Ireland—that stricken angel, quivering upon the spear of despotism"—but, if he did, the soft spasm seems to have passed. In Philadelphia, at least, the Native Americans are in no melting mood.

Circumstances on all sides are conspiring to demolish the remnants of the Repeal sedition. It is not alone that these riots in America will serve to stop the facilities for the money-agitation, which has been going on amongst the Irish in that country, that we consider them of importance. They will teach the Irish peasantry the absurdity of their notions of American aid in their projects against England—a department of tuition which would not be thrown away upon the Earl of Shrewsbury. In all their history, foreign aid has been the first aspiration of Irish sedition. Spain was their great rock of hope until she became unable to help herself. France succeeded her as the source of their expectations. Of late, their notorious demagogues, as well as their local agitators, have been babbling of America. That deception, however, seems fated to be the most short-lived of them all.

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The following is the reply of His Excellency to the Address presented to him by the City of Montreal.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Montreal.

I thank you, gentlemen, heartily, for the cordial welcome with which you have greeted my arrival to reside among you, and for the kind wishes and intentions towards me which you express.

The assurance which you convey to me of your loyalty and devoted attachment to our most Gracious Sovereign, is warmly responded to on my part by entire confidence in the unabated continuance of those feelings. I can, without hesitation, take on myself to assure you of Her Majesty's maternal love and affection towards you.

Your City has been selected as the permanent Seat of Government of Canada, from its prominence in wealth, commerce, and the number of its inhabitants over the other cities and towns of the United Province; and, further, from its being the place which presents peculiar opportunities for the amalgamation and union in good fellowship of the races of different descent which are here brought together in the greatest numbers. May this purpose be fully accomplished. May the several races, each deservedly proud of its own descent, know no alienation in consequence of that or any other difference, but join together with heart and hand in loyalty, patriotism, harmony, and brotherly love. Such are the ardent aspirations, gentlemen, with which I meet you. Such are the results which would make my residence among you the source of the greatest happiness that I can enjoy.

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE,—EASTER TERM, 1844.

Order of Merit of the Students examined in the Faculty of Arts, Easter Term, 1844:—

IN DIVINITY.

Roe,	Farnden,	Adamson, W.
Hamilton,	Maybell,	Adamson, J.
Kennedy,	Trigge,	Smith.
M'Cord,	Robertson,	

IN CLASSICS

1st Class.	2d Class.
Abbott,	Hartley,
Roe,	Smith,
Hamilton,	Kennedy,
Farnden,	Hayes.
Brush,	Robertson,
Trigge,	Maybell.

IN MATHEMATICS.

1st Class.	2d Class.
Abbott,	M'Cord
Roe,	Kennedy,
Brush,	Robertson,
Hamilton,	Smith,
Hartley,	Farnden,
	Trigge
	Maybell.

Prizes were awarded to the following Students, viz:—
IN DIVINITY—1st Mr. Roe; 2d Mr. Hamilton.
IN CLASSICS—Senior Class—1st Mr. Abbott; 2d Mr. Roe; 3d Mr. Hamilton. Junior Class—1st Mr. Hartley.
IN MATHEMATICS—Senior Class—1st Mr. Abbott, 2d Mr. Roe. Junior Class—1st Mr. Kennedy.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—Lord Stanley takes up at once the ground that has always been occupied by the *Courier*; that although the Canadian Constitution has been formed upon the basis of the British, yet that the entire superstructure, owing to the different composition of the Legislative bodies, cannot be raised upon it. We do not suppose that the gentlemen who constitute the Legislative Council of this Colony, will be at all offended at being told, that they are not and cannot be looked on in the same light, as the House of Lords in England. This House, consisting as it does of men of hereditary rank, and whose power of concurrence in the Legislative functions is also hereditary, must occupy a very different position both in regard to their influence with the Crown and the Commons, to what can be exercised by a few gentlemen, in no way different, either in rank or wealth from the members of the Lower House. The great hereditary aristocracy of England have interests to maintain, at variance with those of the democracy—and is is by the confliction of those interests that the balance is preserved between the monarchial and democratic powers; it is by mutual concession between those two great parties, that all measures of State are carried on. If neither party would yield, a collision would ensue between the two houses, which would in affect be a collision between the nobles and the people. Now we would like to ask, if any function of this kind is exercised by the Legislative Council of Canada; or if one interest can be possessed by Mr. Caron or Mr. M'Gill, that is not equally the interest of Mr. Baldwin or Mr. Sherwood. In this, therefore, the very first step of the constitutional ladder, the similitude between the two governments ceases, and the Canadian and British constitutions are at variance. We only give this case to prove the utter nonsense of calling the Colonial Constitution a perfect transcript of the British.—*Montreal Courier.*

STEAM BOAT RIVALRY.—The contention between the Royal Mail line of Steam Packets to Toronto, and the opposition boat *Frontenac*, still continues, with ruinous consequences to both parties. We are sorry to see this, because the public being safely, well and cheaply accommodated by the Royal Mail Line, the opposition of the *Frontenac* serves no earthly purpose. And again, the Messrs. Ives having embarked their all in their steamboat, it seems both cruel and unjust to see their vessel driven from the route for which she is best adapted or compelled to continue on it with increasing loss.

But while the British Steamboats are thus wasting their energies in fruitless contention, the Yankee Steamboats are monopolising to themselves one of the most lucrative routes on the lake. Both freight and passage money between Kingston and Oswego, and *vice versa*, are enjoyed by American steamers and no one seems disposed to meddle with the monopoly.—Not only have the Yankees the whole of this trade, but they make the most exhorbitant charges, and the public are badly served into the bargain. Two dollars and a half are charged for a cabin passage to and from Oswego, and the unlucky traveller is taken round the foot of the lake, by the way of Sackett's Harbour, and detained on board nearly 12 hours; whereas five hours are sufficient to cross the lake direct, and one dollar or one dollar and a half would be more in proportion with the diminished rates of passage of the present day. The charges for freight are still more exhorbitant.

Now it occurs to us, that instead of the *Frontenac*'s continuing her fruitless opposition to the Royal Mail Steamers she should be put on the Oswego and Kingston route and SUSTAINED on it. The Americans would of course instantly place one of their fastest steamers alongside the *Frontenac* and endeavour to run her off, but what then! If the *Frontenac* be properly SUSTAINED by the Kingston Merchants, who are daily receiving goods from New York, she would eventually triumph over all opsosition. The carrying trade between New York and Canada is large and hourly increasing—why should it be monopolized by the Americans?—why should British Merchants support foreign shipping, when their own vesseis are quarrelling for employment? The hints we thus loosely throw out are really worthy of being embodied into something tangible.—*British Whig.*

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—A dreadful explosion of the American steam boat General *Vance* took place at Windsor on Tuesday morning last, at about 9 o'clock, attended with the loss of many lives. She had come across from Detroit to take in a quantity of furs, &c., and many U. S. Citizens were on board, for the sake of the ferryage; on her nearing the wharf, some persons from this side jumped on the deck; but before she could be made fast, her boilers burst with a terrific explosion, and she settled to the bottom, about three rods from the wharf, a perfect wreck. Eight persons mortally scalded were rescued while life remained; of these the five following have already died; Captain Woodworth, son of Mr. Benjamin Woodworth of Detroit; Major Truax of Munguagon, and his son; Geo. Sweeney, a young man of this neighborhood; and the engineer of the ferry boat 'United.' Mr. Gregory, of this town, had a narrow escape, having been blown a considerable distance, and stunned with the concussion; and it is impossible to say how many ghastly corpses will be found in the wreck, when it shall be raised from the bed of the river, for which preparations were being made at our latest advices.—*Chatham Journal.*

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—We have great satisfaction in announcing that His Excellency the Governor General has remedied an evil much complained of by issuing instructions to the several Collectors of Customs, to the effect that henceforward these officers are "topermit such persons as there is no reason to suspect of being other than *bona fide* Travellers, to enter and pass through the Province without exacting any deposit for the amount of duties on their horses, even if they should not leave the Province within fifteen days."—*Niagara Chronicle.*

COBOURG.—As a proof of the rapid advance of Cobourg, we may quote the increase of tolls and duties received at this port to the 10th of June in the present year, as compared with 1843.

Amount of tolls to June 10th 1843,	£180	0	0
" " " 1844,	410	0	0
Increase,	£230	0	0
Amount of duties to June 10th 1843,	118	0	0
" " " 1844,	515	12	8
Increase,	£397	12	8

Making a total increase of receipts of £627 12 8. [*Star.*

GRAFTON.—We have to congratulate the village of Grafton on the dawn of prosperity; the wharf, which has been almost completed by the exertions and liberality of a few individuals, has been found so productive an investment, that many, hitherto adverse and doubtful, are now anxious to obtain stock, which is likely during the present year to grant a good remunerating interest. The shipments of Flour and Wheat up to the present date have been large, and most of the lake boats now call at the pier. At a meeting of the Stockholders held on Monday last, Mr. Ruttan was elected President, and Mr. J. M. Campbell Secretary. Grafton Church advances rapidly towards completion.—*Cobourg Star.*

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

Trinity Term 7th & 8th Victoria.—In the present Term of Trinity, the following Gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister at Law:—

On Monday, 10th June,—James Shanley, Esquire, William Dummer Powell Jarvis, Esquire.

On Saturday, 15th June,—Bernard Foley, Esquire.

On Tuesday, 18th June,—Stephen Richards, Esquire.

And on Tuesday, 18th June, in the present Term of Trinity, the following Gentlemen were admitted into the Society as members thereof, and entered on the books as Students of the Laws; their examinations having been classed in the following order:

In Senior Class.—Mr. Daniel McMichael.

In Junior Class.—Mr. Marcus Cumming Monsarrat, Mr. Israel Newnham Winstanley, Mr. John Young Brown, Mr. Patrick Freeland, Mr. Alexander Leith, Mr. Walter McCrea, Mr. Robert Dennistoun, Mr. Walter Boswell Rubidge, Mr. Charles Edward Jones, Mr. George Montgomery, Mr. George Carleton Wood, Mr. Ulpheus Hurd.

THE WEATHER.

Extract from Meteorological Register.

HER MAJESTY'S MAGNETICAL OBSERVATORY, TORONTO, CANADA.

(From the Toronto Herald.)

Saturday, June 29, 1844.

Days.		Self Registering Thermometer. Max.	Min.	Daily Mean Temp'r. 24 Obser'vs.
Monday,	June 24,	77...3	61...0	66...36
Tuesday,	" 25,	81...6	61...6	69...76
Wednesday,	" 26,	71...2	58...8	64...38
Thursday,	" 27,	68...3	57...5	60...55
Friday,	" 28,	72...3	46...2	63...54
Saturday,	" 29,	75...3	53...5	60...62

(A true extract.)
C. W. YOUNGHUSBAND, *Lieut. R. A.*

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of this Association will be held, D. V., on Wednesday and Thursday the 31st of July and 1st of August, at the residence of the Reverend H. J. Grasett, M. A., Toronto.

ALEX'R SANSON, *Secretary.*

York Mills, 1st July, 1844.

University of King's College.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATIONS, JULY, 1844.

FIRST YEAR.

DIV. I., 10—1. DIV. II., 2—4.

FRIDAY, 5th.

Euripides, [Phœnissæ.]	Homer, [Il. x, xiii, xviii, xxi, xxiii, xxiv.]

SATURDAY, 6th.

Virgil, [Æn. vii, viii, ix, & Georg. i, ii, iii, iv.]	Horace [Odes i, ii. iii, iv.]

MONDAY, 8th.

Biblical Literature.	Paley's Nat. Theology.

TUESDAY, 9th.

Chemistry.	Logic.

THURSDAY, 11th.

Translation into Latin, Prose and Verse.	

FRIDAY, 12th.

Plane Trigon, with Logarithms	Geom'y, Algebra & Arithmetic

SECOND YEAR.

FRIDAY, 5th.

Euripides, [Phœnissæ.] Æschylus, [Prometheus]	Æschines, [adv. Ctesiph:]

SATURDAY, 6th.

Horace, [Sat. & Epist.] Juvenal, [i, iii, iv, vii. viii, x, xiii & xiv.]	Cicero, [cont. Catilin. i, ii, iii, iv, & Phil. ii.]

MONDAY 8th.

Biblical Literature. Exper. Philosophy.	Paley's Evidences.

TUESDAY, 9th.

Sophocles, [Œdipus Coloneus] Persius, (i, ii, iii, iv & vi.)	Rhetoric.

WEDNESDAY 10th.

Ethics, (Cicero de officiis.)	Metaphysics, (Locke, iii & iv.)

THURSDAY, 11th.

Translation into Greek and Latin.	Conic Sect's & Diff. & Integr. Calculus.

FRIDAY, 12th.

Geometrical Optics.	Miscellaneous Mathematics.

SATURDAY, 13th.

Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Optics.	Anlyt. Geom. of three dimensions, & Analyt. Stancs.

British America Fire and Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight Per Cent. Per Annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after the 15th day of July next.

The Transfer Book will be closed accordingly from the 1st to the 13th day of July inclusive.

By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,
Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office,
Toronto, 24th June, 1844. 364-3

FOR SALE,

A NEW and well built Stone Cottage, with five Acres of good land, beautifully situated in the romantic and thriving village of Ancaster, and distant but seven miles from the important town of Hamilton, District of Gore.

The Cottage is neatly finished and is, with the Stable, Coach House, Poultry House, Shed &c., in excellent repair.

Being in the immediate vicinity of Churches, Schools, and the Post Office, it offers a desirable residence for a genteel family. The road to Hamilton is Macadamized, and is one of the best in the Province.

Apply to Mr. H. E. Nicholls, Land Agent, Victoria Row, or to the Proprietor,

LEWIS MOFFATT.

Toronto, June 22, 1844. 364tf

Just received, and for sale by the Subscribers,

PLAIN and beaded GOTHIC FONTS.
Magdalene.....do.
St. Mary's.....do.
Which they offer at reduced prices.

H. NORRIS & Co.
157 King-st. Toronto.

June 17th, 1844. 364tf

THE MAGICAL
PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

SIR,—We take the liberty to present you a Box of Salve sent herewith, and in all sincerity and candor *earnestly* solicit you to make it in your family or see it applied to some suffering neighbor: and if you are convinced, as you assuredly will be if you use it or see it used, of its extraordinary effects and entire innocency in *any case*, we ask you to speak of it should duty and feelings of humanity prompt you to do so.

We assure you, sir, on the responsibility of our characters, that sympathy for human suffering induces, at least in part, our *earnest solicitation* that a simple trial should be made in *any* affection named below. We think it not improbable or too much to say, that *nothing like it or in any degree so effectual*, has ever been discovered in Medicine.

You will please observe it is no "sovereign remedy for all complaints," but only intended for *External* application in the following: —*Burns, Scalds, Frosted Parts, Chilblains, Chafe or Galls, Chaps, Tetter, Pimple, Botch, Felon, Ulcer, Sprains, Erysipelas, Stab, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Ear and Tooth-ache, Mumps, Sore Throat, Runrounds, Whitlows, Piles, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Carbuncle, Eruption, Sore Eyes and Lids, Weak Sight, Sore Lips, Punctures, Bites and Warts, Fever Pains, Pain in Back and Side, Tender Feet, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux Ague in Face and Breast, Fever Sore, Old Burn Scars, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Rough Hands, Blistered Surfaces, Dressing for Blisters, White Swellings, Cold in Wounds, Sore Corns, General Sores, Smallpox Marks.*

Though we have named numerous affections, experience has taught us that they are not too many. It will be necessary to know that the article *now sent* is the only one we can recommend; but must caution against some imitations that we have reason to believe are of no use but injurious. We will present it to the poor who have actual need of it, and whom you may send for it. We add the names of but a few gentlemen of the thousands who have tested its virtues, or witnessed its effects. *It is Connel's Magical Pain Extractor.*

Rev. Dr. Matthews, No. 57, Clinton place.
Rev. Milton Badger, Secretary of the American Home Mission Society, 189, Bleecker street
Hon. Alpheus Sherman, Judge of Marine Court
Col. Wm. L. Stone, Editor of Commercial Advertise
Doctor McLean, No. 4, Warren street
" Nelson, No. 77, White street
" Harris, No. 1, Stone street
" Grandin, No. 15, Sixth Avenue
" Brewster, corner 14th street and Broadway
Captain Brooks, Steamboat Nimrod
Captain Comstock, Steamboat Massachusetts
A. Bache, Esq., No 7, Broadway
J. M. Bull, Esq., No. 206, Broadway
E. H. Watson, Esq., No. 49, Exchange Place
John Ogden, Esq, 96 Wall street
John Haggerty, Esq., No. 55, Chambers street
J. L. Stebbins, Esq. No. 824, Greenwich Street
M. Melvin, Esq. No 18, Wall street
R. R. Folks, Esq. No. 69, Pine street
H. McCune, Esq. No. 122, Pearl street
Samuel G. Wheeler, Merchant, 74, Pine street
Norwood & Robinson, Brokers, corner Hanover and Exchange streets
Lewis Atterbury, Esq., Importer, 30, Clinton place
Jos. B. Tompkins. Painter, 27, Nassau street
Mr. Hoyt, Washington Place
Geo. Balchen, Esq., Merchant, 83, Wall street
Captain Lemuel Bourne. Ship Douglas, 38, Lispenard street
Stephen Stilwell, Esq., 171, Bleecker street
Mr. Mitchell, 73, Wall street
Wm. Burnham, Bloomingdale Hotel
J. H. Lee, Piano maker, 215, Wooster street
N. F. Hopkins, Esq., Merchant, 60, Front street
G. M. Sparks, Esq., corner 21st and 6th Avenue
John H. Atkins, Jeweller, 267, Broadway
Richard Wiggins, 86, Orchard street
N. C. Ely, 8, Third street
F. F. Hunt, Grocer, 246, Canal street
Wm. Kemble, Merchant, 91, Washington street
James Welling, Weigher, 93, Pine street
A. Geralds, 66, Grove street
D. Burnett, Plumber, 594, Broadway
Wm. Richards, 123, Beekman street
H. Shute, Mechanist, 25, Gold street
Wm. Roberts, Wine Merchant, 96, Cedar street
Captain F Peet, Ship Ocmulgee, No. 5, 3rd street
Joseph A. Osborn, 41, William street
G. M. Morrill, Merchant, 462, Greenwich street
J. Furgerson, 35, Cedar street
S. Currie, Baker, 17, Duane, 79. Canal, and 30, Thompson streets
Mr. Fanshaw, 52, Cliff street, corner of Beekman
Isaac A. Storm, firm of Storm, Dubose & Co. 37, Water street, Commission Merchants
John Inman, Esq., Editor Comm. Adv., 46, Pine street
Hiram H. Horton, 34, Division street
W. F. Prout, 66, Spring street

Respectfully,
COMSTOCK & Co.
Chemists & Druggists, 21, Cortlandt Street.
J. M. GROVER,
Agent for Colborne, C. W.
364

WESTERN CANADA
Church of England Diocesan Press.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the office of *The Church*, at Cobourg, an Installment of Five per Cent. (being the eleventh instalment) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the *Tenth day of July next.*

A DIVIDEND for the past year, at the rate of Eight ℘ Cent. per annum, upon the amount of the Stock paid in, will be payable to the Subscribers at the office of *The Church*, at Cobourg, on and after the 10th of August next.

By order of the Managing Committee.

H. J. GRASETT,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Toronto, June 19, 1844.

A CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE,

FULL SCALE, from double G to F in Alt, containing 8 stops, 413 pipes, the largest 10 ft. 6 in. long, 9 in. square, 5 composition pedals and one octave of pedals for the feet. In black walnut case, with gilt front pipes, 13 ft. high, 9 ft. wide, and 6 ft. deep, weight about 3 tons.

Open Diapason from double G to F in alt. 58 pipes, 49 metal and 9 wood.
Stop Diapason from double G to F in alt. 58 pipes, wood.
Principal do do 58 do metal.
Dulciana do do 58 do 37 metal and 22 wood.
Fifteen do do 58 do metal.
Flute from double F to F in alt. 49 pipes, 31 met: 12 wood.
Violanta from tenor F to F in alt. 37 pipes, metal.
Trumpet do 37 do do

The Violanta, Trumpet, and Dulciana, from tenor F to F in alt, are in a swell. The whole played with one set of keys, and is of sufficient power for any ordinary sized church. It will be sold at a great bargain. It is now standing, and may be seen by applying at the Piano Forte and Music Store, 266 Main-st. No. 1 Kremlin.

JAMES D. SHEPHARD.

Buffalo, June 6. 362-8

H. & W. ROWSELL,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS,
163, King Street, Toronto,

ARE now receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS from England, comprising a large and varied assortment of

Account-books and Stationery
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Which, for quality and cheapness cannot be surpassed; and also, a great variety of Works, by *late* and *Standard* Authors, including all those in use at the *University of King's College.*

Their stock of SCHOOL-BOOKS is very extensive, and comprises all such as are in use in *Upper Canada College*, and the various *District Schools* in the Province.

H. & W. R. respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, Merchants, Forwarders, and others, to their large and varied stock of

Ledgers, Journals, Day-books, Bill-books,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Letter-papers, Foolscap, Pott, and all sizes of Writing-papers, plain and ruled, of the best and cheapest qualities. Sealing-wax, Wafers; Office-tape and Ribbon; Quills, Steel Pens, in great variety; Pencils, Envelopes, Drawing-papers, of all sizes and qualities; Drawing-pencils, Bristol-boards, Colour-boxes; Tinted, Gold, and Silver Papers; Embossed Drawing boards, &c. &c. &c.; and every variety of Plain and Fancy Stationery.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed, and on the most reasonable terms.

BOOK-BINDING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Copper-plate Printing & Engraving, &c.

Orders for ACCOUNT-BOOKS, Ruled and Bound to any desired pattern, promptly and carefully attended to.

N. B.—A liberal Discount allowed to Schools and Teachers.

☞ A few **Mahogany Writing-Desks,** *(London made)* of a very superior description, and of better manufacture than are usually imported, have just been received.

Toronto, June 17, 1844. 362-tf

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will, during the Season of Navigation, be constantly receiving Shipments from England. Orders for Books, &c., forwarded to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to time, and be executed without delay. As one of the Firm will be in England during the whole of the Shipping Season, the orders sent will be executed under his personal superintendence.

☞ To ensure their receipt during the present year, orders for books should be furnished on or before the 23rd of July next.

H. & W. ROWSELL,
163, *King Street.*

Toronto, May 29, 1844. 354

JUST PUBLISHED,
PRICE—2s. 6d.
The Addresses presented to His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL,

ON the occasion of the Resignation of his late Advisers, with HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLIES:

For Sale by Armour & Ramsay, Montreal; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; C. H. Morgan, and Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; A. Davidson, Niagara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; W. Green, Dundas; and by the Publishers,

H. & W. ROWSELL,
163, *King Street, Toronto.*

May 9, 1844. 357

IN THE PRESS
AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED:
THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING,
EXPLAINED IN AN ADDRESS
TO A STUDENT OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE:
AND
AN ELEMENTARY COURSE OF
BOOK-KEEPING BY DOUBLE ENTRY;
BY
W. SCOTT BURN.
H. & W. ROWSELL, *Publishers.*

Toronto, May, 1844. 359

EDUCATION,
BY Mrs. KING,
Bishop's Buildings, Newgate Street, Toronto.

TERMS PER QUARTER:

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, &c. &c.	£1	10	0
Drawing, in Pencil and Water Colours	1	10	0
Music—Piano and Guitar, each	1	10	0
Dancing	1	10	0
French	1	10	0
First Rudiments	1	5	0
Board	6	0	0

Payable Quarterly in advance.

N. B.—Six Young Ladies can receive Board and Education in the above branches, for £40 per annum,—Dancing extra.

The following Gentlemen have kindly permitted their names to be used as references:—

Rev. Dr. McCAUL, V. P. K. C. U.
Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A.
Hon. Mr. Justice McLEAN.
Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL.

Toronto, March, 1844. 348-tf

MRS. MACKENZIE'S
SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,
KEMPTVILLE.

TERMS, PER QUARTER OF 12 WEEKS.

TUITION comprising the following Branches of Education, viz:—

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, and Needle Work,	£0	15	0
Piano Forte,	1	10	0
French,	1	0	0
Drawing,	1	0	0
Boarding and Lodging,	6	0	0

Or, Boarding, Lodging, and Tuition, £30 per annum.

FANCY WORK taught on moderate Terms. Each Boarder to pay for her own Washing, and to provide a Table and Tea Spoon, Bed, Bedding, and Towels.

Payments to be made Quarterly in advance. Six weeks' notice previous to leaving School. 361-4

PORT HOPE SEMINARY,
(PARSONAGE HOUSE,)

WILL close for the MIDSUMMER VACATION, on Saturday, 15th June, and re-open on TUESDAY, 15th July.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, including Writing, Arithmetic, Botany, History and Geography, (per quarter)	£5	0	0
Music " "	1	0	0
Drawing and Painting " "	1	0	0
French " "	1	0	0
Painting upon Velvet " "	2	0	0
Wax Flowers " "	1	0	0
Ornamental Needlework " "	0	5	0
Washing " "	0	15	0

References—The Rev. J. Shortt, Port Hope; J. T. Williams, Esq'r., M.P.P., Port Hope; D. Smart, Esq'r., Port Hope; C. Hughes, Esq., Port Hope; E. Hill, Esq., Port Hope; Wm. Sisson, Esq., Port Hope; G. S. Daintry, Esq., Cobourg; E. Clarke, Esq., Bond Head. 360

WANTED,

IN a family resident in the country, a Lady, who has been accustomed to TUITION, to Superintend the Education of three children. The ordinary branches of an English Education would be required, with French and Music.

For particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr. CHAMPION, Church Depository, Toronto.

May, 1844. 357-tf

Nursery Governess Wanted,

COMPETENT to take charge of a family of young Children, and instruct them in the usual branches of an English Education. One who understands Music, and of the Established Church, would be preferred.

Apply to THOS. CHAMPION, *post-paid*, 'Church' newspaper office, Toronto.

May 1st, 1844. 355-tf

EDUCATION.

A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruction to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. CHAMPION, Church Depository, King Street.

Toronto, 5th February, 1844. 343-tf

NOTICE.

WILLIAM HITCHINS having removed, intends continuing his business as a

Soap-boiler and Tallow Chandler,

next South of Mr. George Stephens's Furniture Ware-rooms, Division Street, and trusts to merit support.

☞ WANTED—a Man perfectly acquainted with the business, and who can command a character for general good moral conduct.

Cobourg, June 18, 1844. 362-tf

J. M. GROVER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the Public generally, that he has just received, direct from New York and Montreal, and is now opening at the premises lately occupied by J. D. GOSLEE, E-q., the best assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the Public in this section of the country, consisting in part of the following:—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; Groceries; Hardware; Crockery, &c.; Drugs, Patent Medicines, and Perfumery; Paints, Oils, Dye-Woods, and Dye-Stuffs; Books, Stationery, and Paper-Hangings; Boots and Shoes, Sole Leather, and Calf Skins; Grass and Cradle Scythes; Iron, Steel, Nails, Glass, &c. &c.; with many other articles which it is needless to insert here.

All of which have been carefully selected by himself from the very best houses in New York and Montreal, and every pains taken to make his assortment the most complete of any in this part of the country; and as he is determined to sell at a very small advance, for CASH or MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE, he confidently anticipates a share of public patronage.

Colborne, 6th June, 1844. 361-tf

SUMMER FASHIONS.