THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY. (From The Times.)

Public interest has already, on several former occasions, been excited by those progresses of our gracious Sovereign, and of her foreign allies, which have not only diversified the amusements of the Court, and strengthened the feelings of personal amity which happily exist between the greatest potentates of Europe, but have powerfully contributed to promote national sympathies and political relations most favourable to the peace and welfare of the civilized world. But although the novelty of these meetings of the greatest Sovereigns of the earth has now in some degree worn off, since they may be said to form a part of the social relations of Royalty, no longer restricted as of old to moments of great political excitement, but forming a characteristic portion of the habitual intercourse of a peaceful and refined age, yet they have lost none of their importance in the eyes of the world. On the contrary, if the occasional oc-currence of Royal visits was ever regarded as an auspicious event, fit to be recorded amongst the proudest and most splen-did passages of history, their frequent repetition gives to them a significance beyond the formality of eriquette or the mutual display of opulence and power. The King of Prussia was the display of opulence and power. The King of Prussia was the first of the great European Princes who appeared at the Court of Queen Victoria, upon an occasion which connected him by the ties of religion and regard with the youthful heir to the Crown of England. But this circumstance was hardly needed to give a peculiar interest to the Royal visit to Germany. The Queen of England has ever viewed with predilection a country and a people from which her august race traces its descent, and which has subsequently been more closely endeared to her own sympathies by the ties which are nearest and dearest to ber person. The journey, therefore, upon which her Majesty will embark to day, has long been anticipated by the Court of Eugland with peculiar interest, and has gradually assumed a more public character and a more marked importance than any of the Preceding excursions of the Royal party. It is not, indeed, that any three there are the court of the Royal party. any threatening apparition or latent danger in the public affairs of Europe convokes to the Rhine this conference of statesmen, and this conclave of Kings; but rather that in the absence of all such perils, and in the general prosperity of the empires confided to those illustrious personages by the Supreme Ruler of events, they may find the noble reward of their political wisdom, and the best guarantee of their future union.

But if we may be allowed to dwell upon one of the political ideas which this energy we chould be a support we chould be support we chould be supported to the control of the political deas which this energy we chould be supported to the political deas which this energy we chould be supported to the political deas which this energy we chould be supported to the political deas which this energy we chould be supported to the political deas which this energy we can be supported to the political deas which this energy we have the property of the supported to the political deas which this energy we have the property of the supported to the political deas which this energy we have the property of the supported to the political deas which this energy we have the property of the supported to the

ideas which this meeting is calculated to suggest, we should single out that of the nationality of the German people, which is here so strikingly represented in the person of the Monarch who acts the dignified part of the host of England, surrounded by the c by the first men of his country and his time, and attended at the same time by the sage and experienced minister of the House of Austria. It has been remarked that the personal communications which took place between the Sovereigns of Russia. Russia, Austria, and Prussia, during the latter years of war, put an end, as we trust for ever, to those dissensions which had so long and so fatally divided the northern powers, and even the German empire, and laid the basis of that alliance which restored, and has ever since maintained, the peace of the world.

Out of that neege the nationality of Germany has surging up: Out of that peace the nationality of Germany has sprung up; and the concord of the people has given a strength to the German name far beyond the mere influence of her federal institutions. Germany is henceforward one; and a conflict between her soveral states like these states and the second of her several states, like those which raged throughout the last century, would now be regarded as the unnatural outbreak of a civil war. It is needless to retrace the important part which Prussia has taken in the development of this spirit of concord and of peace. The commercial interests of all Germany have grown with amazing vigour under the happy auspices of commercial union; but these are perhaps the least of the great results which may be traced to the diffusion of a common nationality and the abatement of local jealousies and animosities

tionality and the abatement of local jealousies and animosities among the various states of the German people.

It is then to Germany itself, not only to the German soil but to the German nation, that the Queen of England bends her progress. On the banks of that great river which it associated in every German heart with the warmest emotions of national enthusiasm, and which forms a broad and living pathway between her inland provinces and the ocean, the Queen will trace the meanmental remains of the religion, the chivalry, will trace the monumental remains of the religion, the chivalry, and the taste of former ages; she will find those ancient cities and animated by the modern enterprise of an industrious and in-telligent people; she will be surrounded by the disciplined bands of a numerous, but a popular army; she will be received by a Sovereign who has tempered the exercise of arbitrary power by well-meant solicitude for the welfare of his subjects; but, above all, we believe she will be hailed by the general salutation. of a loyal and affectionate people, eager to do honour to the guest of their King and to Queen Victoria of England. For without doubt, in spite of the meaner passions and more yulgar prejudices which occasionally obtrude themselves between us Something that speaks of freedom and of greatness, to which the hearts of men respond; and for the first time in the history hations the representative of that constitutional majesty and imperial power, whose influence is enhanced by the per-graces of youth and womanhood, is about to appear in art of continental Europe. She goes there, we repeat, only as the representative of one of the most illustrious ong tradition and universal respect, connected with the established 11. some, where habit sometimes makes us forget the position of ign in the silent and equable me dition of the public mind of Germany, and more especially in the province through which her Majesty's progress lies, these considerations will not be unfelt; and when the pageants and ceremonies of the Royal hospitality are over, and the mere excitement of the spectacle which at this moment holds Germany in eager expectation is forgotten, we rely upon it, that Prove those amicable relations which have taken deep root in

our cognate origin, our congenial character, and our common interests in the affairs of the world. THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL. Bonn, August 12. The Minster was crowded in every niche and corner, although a very large proportion of the visitors were without, and had already taken their places on the scaffolding erected round the statue on the Munster-platz, where they were joined at the clusion of the service by the members of the procesthe conclusion of the service by the members of the procession and the choruses. Proceedings were then suspended until about 12 o'clock, when the rattle of carriages was heard, accompanied by the shouts of the crowd, and the King and Queen of Prussia, accompanied by the Queen of England and Prince Albert arrived and alighted at the mansion of Count Furst albert, arrived, and alighted at the mansion of Count Furst-theret, situate at the extremity of Munster-platz, where the balcony, hung with crimson velvet, fringed with gold, had been their reception. After a few minutes their Mawise might have been passed over in silent contempt calls has robbed his incapacity of the obscurity which should natu-to a happy sheltered it. This unhappy exhibition having come to a happy conclusion, an oration was delivered by Dr. Breid-enstein at veiling of the statue. In as instant the surrounding canvass concluding words of which were the cue to the uno the ground, and the state crose as it were into view, amidst e bravees of the multitude, and the booming of artillery.—
he effect was thrilling, the immediate impression of the statue
ing most striking. The features are boldly sculptured, and expression of profound and earnest thought, mingled and the classical robe, and the attitude, which represents him with a pencil and note-book in either hand in an interval of rethe statue is that its vigour approaches too much to coarseness, and that its appearance is somewhat squatty. The pecetal, which, as well as the statue, is of bronze, bears four bas-telest tenral. is easy and natural. The only fault to be found with senting four allegorical figures of fancy, symphony, sacred c, and dramatic music, the designs of which are chaste and simple elegance. The sculptor of the statue is M. el, one of several competitors for the undertaking, and it st by M. Burgschmiet, whose work was so effectually one that it is said not to have required re-touching with the auguration, and attested by the signatures of the King Prussia and the Queen of England, having been soldered up in a lead of the Dasement, and the aper-A parchment, recording the facts and date of the inin a leaden case, was placed under the basement, and the aperure closed and cemented. With this ceremony the inaugu tion terminated, and the committee and visitors returned to their respective hotels for the purpose of refection previous to the concert, which commenced at four o'clock.

Colonial.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CATHCART, Commander of the Forces arrived in this town (Cobourg) on Saturday last, the 3th instant, accompanied by the members of his suite. His condains ordship occupied rooms in the Globe Hotel, where he received we understand, the most satisfactory accommodation; and, after spending the Sunday in Cobourg, proceeded on Monday morning, at an early hour, on his route for Kingston. His Lordship, we have been informed, was precluded from attending Divine S. Service in St. Peter's Church by indisposition. - [ED.

(Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.) the wind took some northing, and it is now rather cool.

Quebec sufferers have on hand, according to the latest statement, after the deduction of expenditure and investments, a

DORCHESTER ELECTION .- This election closed on Tuesday night. Mr. Taschereau is triumphant, with a large majority We subjoin the number of the votes taken at the several polling places so far as they have been received in town; they are

however, as yet complete:-	Taschereau.	Patton.
Ste. Marie	339	16
St. Elzear	170	2
St. Bernard		0
St. Isidore	97	24
St. Joseph	242	0
St. Henry	242	9 1
Frampton	101	12
Cranbourne	15	12
Ste. Marguerite	113	8
Ste. Claire	256	2
St. Anselme	110	16
St. Nicolas	114	52
Pointe Levi	250	135
Majority	2154	288

JACQUES CARTIER TREE, QUEBEC-On Sunday evenng, about 6 o'clock, one of the three trunks of this interesting

thrown down, but fortunately without doing any damage, as it fell in the English Church yard, in which it stands.

It was under this tree that Jacques Cartier first took his abode, and it has always been from that time regarded by the Canadians and others with a feeling amounting almost to veneration, as might be plainly seen by the excitement manifested on Sunday evening after the fall occurred. The Indians also made it their principal place of resort in their intercourse with the first settlers.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. J. G. Hooper, a gentieman of first-rate experience in matters connected with the growth of timber, accompanied by the Lord Bishop, the Churchwardens, and several of our most influential merchants, proceeded to examine that portion of the tree remaining, and we are happy examine that become in that although that portion of the to say that his opinion is, that although that portion of the tree which fell was completely decayed, the greater part of the remainder was perfectly sound, and that there was not the slightest danger to the inhabitants of the adjacent houses, in allowing it to stand. It will be necessary, from the fact of there being a defect in the northern stock, to take some part of the branches off, yet, as the two remaining tranks have united in their growth, the greater part will remain to be an ornament

The girt of the tree was taken this morning by Mr. Hooper, assisted by the Lord Bishop, and was found to be 14 feet 1 inch.

It was suggested by Mr. Hooper that there should be a tablet affixed to the stock of the fallen stem, commemorative of the events which have taken place beneath the shade of this Father

Although Shakspeare's description of Hotspur "amongst a grove the very straightest plant" could not be applied to it, yet its noble proportions and symmetry, in addition to its historical associations, have never failed to attract the attention and admiration of visitors, and unanimous satisfaction is felt with the sult of the investigation. A BYSTANDER. - Quebec Mercury

In the Cornwall Observer of the 4th we find a very interesting account of a grand dinner given by the Saint Regis Indians to their newly appointed agent, Mr. Sutherland Colquhoun, and to Mr. Macdonell and Mr. Macdonald, of Cornwall, the members for Dundas and Cornwall. The Indian village of St. Regis is situated half in Canada and half in the United States, and contains about 850 inhabitants. Some serious dissensions have lately occurred between the inhabitants, but on this occaa magnificent pipe, ornamented in the usual Indian style, and the production of some native artist in the North-West, having been brought by Mr. George Macdonell especially for this purpose. The council lasted for four hours, during which time

pose. The council lasted for four hours, during which time several speeches were made, and the ceremony of installing several gentlemen as chiefs of the tribe was performed with great solemnity. We subjoin the speech of Mr. George Macdonell, made in the Indian style:—

Mr. Macdonell, of Dundas, said, "that he was somewhat accustomed to address large meetings of their pale-faced brethren—he did so without embarrassment—but in this instance he was not free from it because it was the fact that

uses and of the vastest empire in the world, but of the freest marchy. The person of the Sovereign of England is, by the gradition and universal respect, connected with the establed liberties of this realm. Abroad, even more than at me, where habit sometimes makes us forget the position of the sovereign of the position of the sovereign of the position of the sovereign of the so nt of the Conthe first place, he was proud to meet the chiefs whose heads stitution—abroad, even more than at home, the Queen of England is the chief representative of temperate freedom and constitutional monarchy; for whilst on the one hand she is surrounded by all the pomp of State and the dignity of prerogative, on the other she holds her crown upon a compact of sative, on the other she holds her crown upon a compact of allegiance to the liberties of the country. In the present condition of the public mind of Germany, and more especially in had brought the calumet of peace among them which had come from the far west, towards the setting sun, where the red man is still to be seen in his native dignity, and possessing the attri butes which command the respect of the pale-faces. The remen there, and their forefathers, who had gone to those hun ing grounds prepared by the great spirit, alike for the warriors and other races, looked upon this ceremony of smoking the pipe of peace as sacred. He hoped they would so regard it. was by being united that they could sustain themselves i the estimation of others. He trusted they would so continue. Their great father, the Governor, would rejoice to hear of the amity which now existed among them. They owed him much. He had given them an agent of their own choice, and they might rest assured they would receive from the government, in all cases, the same consideration which was extended to others.—

necessary to restore order and obedience to to the laws, the expenses of this force to be defrayed from the Treasury. It is stated that the inhabitants generally are pleased with this spirited proceeding of Governor Wright's and that the citizens who s appeared in their places, and were welcomed with hearty so of gratulation. The ceremony of inauguration then an a for male voices, composed by Dr. Breidenstein, to words as Will also Composed by Dr. Breidenstein, to words as William for male voices, composed by Dr. Breiden-tein, to words Wilhelm Gruets. The production of such a composist this proved to be would, under any circumstances, be murder of a Sheriff in open day, while in the execution of his murder of a Sheriff in open day, while in the execution of his ful, but on an occasion like the present, when the mu-ius of Germany is in question, and the object is to do them with food. It is well that these men have at last assumman in whom it reached its highest point, what ed the grace to fly before the terrors of the law; but we con fess that we have our apprehensions that this contempt calls for an open expression of censure, though, perhaps, not so much of Dr. Breidenstein as of his friends, whose ill-judged indulgence has robbed to the country of Delaware, easily to be broken up. The law has robbed to the country of Delaware, easily to be broken up. has been violated with impunity too long, to have its authority restored without great trouble, and, we fear, loss of life. A lesson may be learnt from these proceedings in the United States of value to all civil authorities; it must teach them that to be set at naught, and the law to fall into contempt in their persons, then there is no resource but in the military power, an alternative, which, however necessary, cannot be contemplated without horror by every homens passed. if they, by timidity, or carelessness once suffer their authority to be set at naught, and the law to fall into contempt in their an atternative, which, nowever necessary, cannot be contempla-ted without horror by every humane person, because it is a well established fact that troops hardly ever fire upon or classical troops to cope with the Mexiwith the wildness of inspiration, which is seized to its full exwhich is an effective compromise between the distance of the seized to its full exwhich is an effective compromise between the distance of the seized to its full exwhich is an effective compromise between the distance of the seized to its full exwhich is an effective compromise between the distance of the seized to its full exnocent person. — Montreal Courier.

The figure is clothed in a costume
nocent person. — Montreal Courier.

and New York.

Grain crops in Canada have come in well. In Lower Canada, the crop of wheat is abundant, and much of it is in the barn, well saved.

Farmers in the District of Montreal declare

Lu some places however. that they never had a better crop. In some places, however, the fly and rust have done damage.—Montreal Herald.

But it may be added.

But it may be added.

NOVA SCOTIA.

part of the British Government to deprive this Province of the cured upon such security. part of the British Government to deprive this Province of the hencit of its own resources, by granting to the Americans a full participation in the fisheries of the coast, have been prevalent during the past fortnight. They unfortunately assume an air of probability, from the circumstance of the impolitic and in the Bay of Fundy, which their government has desired with an eagerness that proves its great importance, and which alone should have inspired distruct of the ostensible motives upon.

They are coveted by the general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared to manufacture to order every description of articles connected with the business.

The Subscriber proposes to sell, or let, or would give in exchange for other Property, the SAW-MILL on Lot to English capitalists, who doubts her ability to procure what money she may desire? Mexico is poor only because she has been badly governed, not because she does not contain within the same principles will be adhered to which have characterized his establishment.

The Mill has the advantage of a NEVER FALLING stream of his establishment. should have inspired distrust of the ostensible motives upon which it has been alleged such a concession has been sought.— The policy of the American Government grasps not only at present but prospective advantage. Its negotiations, based upon immediate benefit, are never without a far-seeing development of immense advantage in the future, separate and distinct.

Here elements of wealth.

From her mines she can procure money, and with money she can procure men. In this important particular, therefore, she should not be despised.

But she has another external source of power. The formiment of immense advantage in the future, separate and distinct from the original pretence. Thus it may be safely inferred that the anxiety to acquire an interest in British territory, a participation in its resources, a free communication with its inhabitants, are but means to an end—and that end, the addinable and the addinable and the state of the stat

their affections by depriving them of their rights, and, by placing those advantages in the hands of a foreign power, to give to that power such a character, by holding their resources in its possession, as would lead them to seek its protection and assistance upon the first disagreement with the Parent Country. In such an event they could not become, or could not long

PRINCE HENRY OF HOLLAND IN NEWFOUNDLAND .-The reception which this royal stranger has met with in New-foundland may appropriately enough come under the designa-tion "bored to death." At the latest advices the Newfoundlanders were yet not tired of viewing him as a public spectac The Prince, we have no doubt, anticipating a repetition of the Newfoundland ordeal, has come to the conclusion of not visiting any more of the British dependencies. He will thus have to make up his mind of the rest, from his experience of the poorest specimen, (always excepting the vast importance of the fishery), and will not thereby add much to bis stock of general knowledge or acquaintance with the Colonial resources of Great Britain. Had his Royal Highness come this way, with the exception of the usual courtesy due to his rank, he might have observed at his leisure; and we think it very probable the igate would have been a much greater lion than the Prince

UNITED STATES.

A DISASTROUS FIRE IN BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. The fire in Broad street on Sunday morning, was most disastrous in its consequences, and the most extended, in regard to space, of any that our city has been visited with for a considerable length of time. It originated, doubtless, from incen-diarism, between one and two o'clock, in a large stable used by Mr. John Clark, at the rear of Broad street above Arch.— There were in at the time a number of horses; twelve of them were got out uninjured, and saved. These animals were used to draw cars to and from the inclined plane. The wind, which blew pretty strongly from the south-west, carried the mass of flame from the stable immediately to the back end of the large flame from the stable immediately to the back end of the large storehouse of Messrs. Siter, Janes & Co. In an incredible space of time that large building caught, and the fire spread through it in every part. It was entirely destroyed, and but a small portion of its contents, which consisted of cotton, flour, grain, &c., was saved. The adjoining premises were used by Mr. Kershow, of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, as a receptacle for his waggons. These were all saved, but the turniture of Mr. Clark's family, occupying the upper stories, was entirely consumed, and the inmates compelled to leave the premises precipitately to save themselves from the awful speed and fury of the flames. The next adjoining building, called the Pennof the flames. The next adjoining building, called the Penn-sylvania and Ohio Depot, was occupied as an extensive for warding and commission warchouse, by James Steel & Co., also with the most of its contents, of various kinds of produce, fire crossed Cherry street and communicated to the Citizens Portable Boat Line Depot of Craige, Bellas & Co. This building extended from the north side of Cherry street to that known as the "Central Block." Here the whole establishment shared

Siter, James & Co., about 10,000 dollars. Each firm are insured for amounts which more than cover their respective losses.

The fire stopped with Craige & Bellas's store, on account of the existence of a space between the upper part of the main ouilding, and from the fact of the impossibility of its being communicated to the "Central Block," which extends a considerable distance to the northward, and is covered with a zinc

The entire loss by the above fire has been roughly estimated

PRESENTMENT OF THE BEACON COURSE.—The grand by of Hudson county have presented as a nuisance the Beacon Race Course at Hoboken, and we give the document entire,

that at the races there had, large numbers of people have from time to time been assembled; that gamblers, with their various devices to allure the young and unwary, have there practised their arts; that violent and riotous men who have there con-gregated, have given way to their passions and committed nu-merous assaults and batteries; that the lowest and most des-York, who by their conduct have brought discredit upon the haracter of our county, and have been guilty of practice rimental to the peace and morals of the public; and we have been informed that the proprietor has employed gangs of bullies who have there assembled, to intimidate and overawe the freuenters of the race course; that there is scarcely a session of the grand jury but that the scenes there practised have given rise to numerous complaints; and that in consequence of the above named evils, the said race-course has become a nuisance

The Chief Justice (Hornblower) congratulates the grand quest upon the firmness they have displayed in making this esentment, but adds-

Let them endeavour, by retaining the best characteristics of the red man, receiving the blessings and rejecting the ills of civilization, to deserve this. He would conclude by wishing them every prosperity."—Montreal Courier.

The Strength of Mexico.

If Mexico actually declares War against us, we shall not of course, in the long run, and after the expenditure of millions of money and hundreds of lives, be thoroughly beaten. She cannot successfully struggle against us, even if she calls in foreign aid. But nevertheless, neither her strength nor her resources are by any means contemptible, nor should they be treated contemptuously. Too many of our people have so long talked themselves, and heard others talk, of the weakness and the utter imbecility of Mexico, that they have to a great extent imbibed the idea that Uncle Sam may easily flog that proud Republic long before sunrise any fine morning, and cook the "spoils of victory" for breakfast. This is a sad mistake, as a

Mexico, notwithstanding the abundant evidences of weakness and imbecility which she has given the world, has within herself resources by no means to be despised. There is pretty conclusive evidence that she has at this moment, an army of 20,000 in the field well equipped and furnished. And an army of 20,000 men, even though these men are degenerate Mexicans

We observe by American papers, that the same disease is common in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York.

it will be because a stronger power, (to be brought into the same disease is sition either in the form of men or money) stands at her back. If that power is to supply men, directly its influence will be felt. If money is to be furnished, men can easily be procured. We half

parchment, recording the facts and date of the inand attested by the signatures of the King of
the Queen of England, having been soldered up
the Queen of England, having been soldered up
the Angler

Trovince. The mass recognition of the sufferers is that loyal man sury chest? In reply, we ask, how did Spain, when her can man and good subject, the Hon. J. Kirby, of Fort Erie.—Toronto
were even more depreciated than those of Mexico, obtain millions to carry on her wars? The answer is familiar to all,—
Havald she contracted her quicksilver mines to the Rothschilds. They proved a very present help in her time of trouble, and the go THE FISHERIES.—Painful rumours of a disposition on the vernment could have commanded millions more than it pro-

From her mines she can procure money, and with money

Quebec, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The weather at Quebec continues very fine. The sun this inhabitants, are but means to an end—and that end, the addition to the Union of these valuable outskirts, which British war our knowledge, been numbered. But they have been rulers treat so lightly. The colonies are too far from the variously estimated, at from five to twenty thousand—able, at

To these resources of Mexico, may be added the chimate of that region—the difficulty of procuring food and water for an army—the mountain passes which hedge up all practicable ac-cess to the interior of Mexico, upon the only accessible route between Vera Cruz and the Capitol—and last, though not least, the doubt that the Almighty has any attribute which would In such an event they could not become, or could not long continue independent, though Great Britain were to consent to a separation and they to desire it; and hence it will be only a question of time, after our fisheries are made over to American enterprise, when Nova Scotia shall become a State of the Union. wise, therefore, to entirely despise her threatened attempt t resist what she deems the invasion and spoliation of her soil.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded, hat the next Meeting will be held, D.V., at Bath on Wednesday the 8th, and Thursday the 9th of October next.

CHURCH SOCIETY. The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th

The stated MONTHLY MEETING of the STANDING COMMITTEE of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toront will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toront

CHURCH SOCIETY.

JONATHAN SHORTT.

Pert Hope, Sept. 10, 1845.

PRINCIPAL:

THE REV. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, M.A. SECOND MASTER:

THE REV. ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR, RECTOR OF PETERBOROUGH, on taking charge of the above Insti-tution, which, under the name of the "Peterborough Govern-ment School," he for many years formerly conducted, informs the public, that he is now prepared to receive Pupils into his family, whose general Education he undertakes to superintend, and who, in common with his own children, shall have the benefit of his watchful and unremitting attention.

To those resident at a distance, or to recently arrived Emigrant, who have not yet decided on their ultimate destination and who are often influenced in their decision by a desire o living in the vicinity of a School, where their children can be fitted for Mercantile pursuits or the learned Professions,—to such itmay be proper to state, that, Peterborough, the Capital of the Colborne District, is a large and rapidly increasing County Town, easy of access, either by Stage or Steamboat, and is emarkable for its beautiful and healthy situation.

generally known; he can, however, if necessary, refer to many eminentindividuals in the Province, including the Lord Bishops f Moniteal and Toronto. His success as a Prizeman, Modeator, and College Tutor, he can establish by Testimonials from Fellows and Professors of his University, and his aptitude for imparting the information he possesses is fully vouched for in Letters from two successive Lieutenant Governors of Upper Canada, Lord Seaton and Sir Francis Bond Head. Mr. JAYLOR undertakes to read a course of Mathematics or Classics with any Pupil, desirous of acquiring a higher degree of proficency in these branches of study than is usually attainable in Public Schools.

Term, for Board and Tuition, may be known on application. A reduction will be made when two or more pupils are members of the same family.

The School opens on Wednesday, the 17th inst. Peterboroigh, Canada West, 12th Sept., 1845.

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER. to whom Mis. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :-

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per n who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND The Lord Bishop of Toronto. T is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the

Bishop of Toronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr.
Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar
to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, recently published. The Painting has been seen by numerous of his Lordship's family and friends, and is universally pro nounced to be a most correct and admirable likeness. Persons desirous of securing copies of the Engraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs, £1 0 0 The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto.

September 10th, 1845. Upper Canada College

Wednesday, the 24th September. TERMS: DAY SCHOLARS.

BOARDERS, (Entering after 24th September, 1845.)

Tuition Fees. { Preparatory School...£1 10 0 per quarter College Forms ... 2 5 0 " "

Board and Lodging ... 6 0 0 " "

Seat in respective places of worship ... 0 2 6 " "

Mending ... 0 1 6 " " Minimum for Boarders (per annum) ... 30 16 0 " Maximum do. do. do. 33 16 0 " OPTIONAL BRANCHES-(EXTRA); Hebrew and German.

J. P. DE LA HAYE, The Toronto Patriot, Herald, British Canadian, British Colonist. Quebec Mercury, Montreal Courier, Kingston Chronicle, Cobourg Star, and London Inquirer, will please insert till the First of November Teronto, September, 1845.

Teeth! Teeth!! Teeth!!! . COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Ha-ring supplied himself with new Instruments as well as beauticelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wai

A SAW-MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET,

Land is well supplied with PINE TIMBER. There is also on the Premises a FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, with

TO LET, On Reasonable Terms,

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and extensive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. Possession given this Fall.

Apply to F. M. HILL Eso. ALSO: to be Let next Sprind, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out-Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845, Dry White Lead, Red Lead,

A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT, 122, King Street, Toronto,

SOLE AGENTS of the celebrated Piano Fortes of Stod-dart & Co., New York, and Chickering, of Boston; also, a great variety of other Piano Fortes, of good makers, always on hand, as well as a large and choice assortment of every kind of Brass and STRINGED INSTRUMENTS. A very large and boice collection of the latest publications in Music just received. N.B.—Messrs. A. & S. N. beg to give notice that they have popointed Mr. CHARLES BOYER, STATIONER, in Cohourg,

to act as their Agent, who has now a selection of choice pieces on hand, and will continue to receive the newest publications monthly. Any order in the line left with him, or sent direct to us, will meet with immediate attention. Old Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new ones. August 22, 1845.



BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. OODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their Book and Stationery Store, a

Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every description, always on hand

Cobourg, 15th May, 1845. H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOK-SELLERS & STATIONERS,

KING STREET, TORONTO, A RE now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES of BOOKS and STATIONERY, from England. Their stock of Account Books, Writing Papers, AND ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY STATIONERY, is very extensive, and in great variety, and will be found to be at the lowest prices. They have also a large assortment of

PRINTED BOOKS, Comprising Works in every department of Literature; SCHOOL BOOKS,

including all those in use at Upper Canada College, as also a great variety of others, both of English and Canadian Editions.

Catalogues of their Books can be had on application.

June 26, 1845.

415

H. & W. ROWSELL, Book-sellers and Printers

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, AVE, always on hand an extensive assortment of Books, and are prepared to execute orders which may be given them for procuring Books either from England or from the United States. They particularly invite attention to the facili-ties than

ties they possess for executing orders in Great Britain, having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the husiness, and who personally attends to the execution of their orders.

Books procured from New-York every week by the Express. and delivered for CASH in Toronto at the New-York prices, with the addition only of Duty and Exchange.—English and American Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R's.

The London Catalogue of New Publications received from All kinds of PRINTING executed in a superior namner, and at moderate prices.

Toronto, June 26, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED, A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION, CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language,

By J. M. HIRSCHFELDER. Tutor in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto and Teacher of Arabic, Syriac, and German. For sale, price Five Shillings Currency, by Armour & Ram say, and J. Walton, Montreal; Ramsay Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & Mackendrick, Hamilton; and by the Publishers.

H. & W. ROWSELL King Street, Toronto. June 26, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED,

A SELECTION OF

PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS, For every Sunday and Principal Festival throughout the year For the use of Congregations in the Dioceses of Queb and Toronto. Published under the sanction of the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

A new edition of the above is now ready and for sale, pric Two SHILLINGS, bound in cloth, at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; J. Walton's, Montreal; Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; and at the Publisher H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

CHINA, FINE EARTHEN AND STONE WARE. THE Subscribers have received and are opening a large and e latest and best styles In Table Ware, " Tea and Breakfast Ware,

"Toilet Ware,
"China Vases, Figures, &c. &c.
Richly Gilt, Ornamented and Plain. GLASSWARE: Wine Decanters; Claret and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale Claret, Hock and Wine Glasses and Tumblers, of richly Cut

Flint; low priced Cut Glass, and best Plain Flint Glass. Looking Glasses, and Looking glass Plate.

Solar, Astral and Branch Lamp Covers and Chimneys, in Iralian. every variety of size. The Sabscribers will be regularly receiving considerable additions to their present Stock of Goods, during the remainder

of the business season.

Orders received by Mail, accompanied by a remittance or a satisfactory reference, will receive prompt and careful attention. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, August 13, 1845.

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY.

Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf SADDLERY.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. HENRY DAVIES, respectfully begs leave to inform Mr. HENRY DAVIES, respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will continue the business in the same premises, and that he has a general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared

his establishment. WILLIAM PEARSON. Cobourg, August 5, 1845.

TRENT CHURCH.

THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their respective Subscriptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq., who holds a list of

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. Apothecaries' and Confectioners' Wares

STONE MORTARS and PESTLES, Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bidet, Chair and Bed Pans, Breast Pipes, Breast Glasses, and Nipple-Shells,

Vials and Stoppered Rounds,
Pickle and Sauce Bottles, Confectioners and Covers, Fish Globes, Painters' Materials. White Lead, several qualities, Venetian Red, and Spanish Brown, Green and Black Paints, ground in oil,

Spanish Brown, Furple Brown, Rose, English and Dutch Pinks, Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue, Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue,
Distemper Green, B. T. and Y. T.
Brunswick Greens, light and dark shades,
Litharge, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, &c.
Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes; Sash
Tools; Swan-quill Pencils and Camel hair Pencils; Win
dow Glass, asserted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of
the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camphine Oil.

Dye Stuffs. Logwood, Camwood, Redwood, and Dye Sruffs generally. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings. 243-15

Toronto, August 13, 1845. 250 CRATES CROCKERY, SUITABLE to the COUNTRY TRADE, for sale, either by

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, August 13, 1845. 10, City Buildings. 423-15 JOHN C. BETTRIDGE.

the package, or put up to suit purchasers, by

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES; Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishest GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS. AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KETT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend

the Drug Department. PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY

A. B. TOWNLEY. Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf

WOOL. THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the

Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool for Cloth.

413-tf

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS. A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with fur-nished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in Toronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, RECTOR OF WOOD+ THE REV. FRANCIS EVANS, RECTOR OF WOODROUSE, TALBOT DISTRICT, has, during the last year, received into his family a limited number of young gentlemen, whom (with the aid of an Assistant) he instructs in all the elements of a Liberall Education, and prepares for the higher forms of Upper Canada College. Mr. Evans is making arrangements whereby he will be enabled to increase the number of his Pupils to Ten, and he will therefore, on re-opening on the 22nd of September, have three vacancies, which he is desirous to fill.

on the 22nd of September, have three vacancies, which he is desirous to fill.

No Pupils will be admitted who are more than twelve years of age. Satisfactory references will be given and required.

Mr. E.'s residence is situated on the high road from Simcod to Port Dover, within an easy day's journey from Toronto, and only six hours' drive from Hamilton by the plank road, and in a pleasant and most healthy part of the country. Address (if by letter pre-paid) to the REV. F. EVANS, St.

John's Rectory, Woodhouse, Simcoe.

August 28, 1845.

424-4 The Wellington District Grammar School WILL re open on Monday, the 1st of September. The v subjects taught are the usual Branches of an English Education, together with the course of Classical and Mathe-

matical instruction required for the obtaining Exhibitions at the Toronto College, two successful candidates having been already sent there from this School. Hours of ATTENDANCE, from 9 to 12 A.M., and from TERMS per quarter,..... £0 15 0

ditto including Classics, &c. ... 1 5 0 French, Drawing, &c., if required, on equally reasonable ARTHUR C. VERNER, A. B. PRINCIPAL

Mr. V. has also accommodation for BOARDERS, to whose attainments and general improvement no attention will EDUCATION.

RS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references:

In Toronto.—The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankonghnet, Esq.

A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as Roarders. Aug. 6, 1845.

New Music.

JUST RECRIVED, an assortment of English Music, consisting of Songs, Duets, Glees, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Marches, &c. &c., among which will be found many of the latest and most popular compositions. The above will be sold at Currency for Sterling publishing price.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

Boarders.

TERMS PER QUARTER—(in advance.)

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental Needle-work, &c. &c.

Drawing and Painting—each.

1 10 0
1 10 0

First Rudiments.

Board and Education in the above branches,-BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Gram-

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her commence to the commence of their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen.

Bay Street, (between King Street and ? Adelaide Street) March, 1845. BIRTHS. At Cavanville, on the 17th inst., the lady of T. V. Tupper,

On the 12th inst., at Cobourg, Mrs. Simons of a daughter In this town, on the 11th inst., the lady of Professor Kings-DIED.

On the 10th inst., after a short illness, William Henry, the nfant son of B. H. Parker, Esq., of Guelph. In Toronto, at the residence of her brother-in-law (Mr. G. A. Barber), on Saturday morning last, 13th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mary Shortis, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Shortis, formerly of Bristol, England, aged 31 years.

Letters reseived during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 18: n the Fremises a FRAME DWEDDIAS.

NORCHARD of from 40 to 50 bearing Fruit-trees.

The Subscriber has also for sale about 30,000 Cedar Rails.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM SOLOMON.

Sept. 3rd, 1845.

Subscriptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Building Committee.

February 20, 1845.

Subscriptions to Benjamin Clark, Esq., who holds a list of their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY,

Treasurer to the Building Committee.

397-if Rev. J. Beaven, D.D.

In London the subscription in favour of our sufferers had amounted to about £13,000. An additional, and the third, £3,000, is announced from Manchester.

Some other subscriptions from places in Canada West were also announced to the President of the Committee, the Hon.

R. E. Caron, by this morning's mail.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have sent out in the Zealous and — 6,000 blankets, 13,000 pairs of shoes, and 8,000 jackets: a handsome donation, and most acceptable; the blankets especially, of which the poorer class of those burnt out are much in need.

The Committee of the General Relief Fund in behalf of the The Committee to the the Admiratory and the the they are the Hon. The Monther Country, and inducing the attachment only by the profit far more formidable; but they are the field. Thus in numbers they are formidable; but they are the field. Thus in numbers they are formidable; but they are the field. Thus in num

The amount of property in the different store houses, has been estimated as follows:—Craige, Bellas & Co., from 10 to 15,000 dollars; James Steele & Co., about 10,000 dollars, and

at about 80,000 dollars.

By the falling of the walls while the buildings were in flames, several persons were severely injured. — N. Y. Herald, Sept. 9.

from the Newark Daily, as one revealing scenes of outrage and infamy which imperatively call for reform.

"The grand inquest of the county of Hudson would beg leave to present—That numerous complaints have been made before them of riotous and disorderly conduct at the Beacon Race Course, in the township of North Bergen, in said county;

JOHN LOVETT, Foreman. E. RANDALL, Secretary."

"It is true, gentlemen, that your presentment is in its present form of but little weight; the proprietors and frequenters of the course will not notice it—it will be defied. But if the magistrates and constables of the county will go forward and arrest the violators of the law, on all occasions, the public peace

(From the Albany Citizen.) find it a mere pastime or boy's play to cope with her. The ultimate result of such a struggle as that between the U. States and Mexico, it is not at all difficult to predict. Mexico would

perusal of the following extract from an article from the Ro-chester Democrat of Wednesday will show:

nocent person.—Montreal Courier.

The rot in the potatoes, we regret to learn, is destroying the crop in the Towships almost entirely. In some places on this island the potatoes have escaped as yet, in others they shew evidence of being diseased.

We observe by American papers, that the same disease is

the fly and rust have done damage.—Montreal Herald.

Incendiarism is, unhappily, still rife in different parts of the Province. The last Niagara Chronicle mentions two instances in that locality. One of the sufferers is that loyal man ces in that locality. The last Fight of Fort Eric.—Toronto were even more depreciated than those of Mexico, obtain mil-

But she has another external source of power. The formi-

SALTERN GIVENS, Secretary Mohawk Parsonage, Tyendenaga, 15th Sept., 1845.

House, 144, King Stree,
October, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P.M.
W. H. Ripley, Secretary.

on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. THOS. CHAMPION, Asst. Secretary.

Committee Room, 17th Sept., 1845. Parochial Meetings of the Newcastle and Colborne District

Church, Cavan, on Thursday, the 2d October next, at 3, P.M., and at St. John's Church, Cavan, on Friday, the 3d October, at 10, A.M. The Clergy of those Districts are particularly requested to attend, as well as all others who may find it conenient to be present.

COLBORNE DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HENRY BALDWIN, Esq., B.A.

Mr. TAYLOR's qualifications for the office of Instruction are

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston.

PORTRAIT

WILL RE-OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, of Preparatory School £1 10 0 per quarter. College Forms 2 5 0

upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings.
Cobourg, 8th Sept., 1845.

The Mill has the advantage of a NEVER FAILING stream of water, and rents at Fifty Pounds per annum.

The Purchaser, or Lessee, can have, (at his option) in addition to the Mill, from 100 to 300 acres of LAND, as may