# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Poetry.—Speak kindly to thy Fellow-Man. Church Clavering, or the School- master, Dr. Arnold of Rugby. General Councils.	The Lord's Supper Food for the

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has authorized the publication of the following list of appointments

for Confirmation, East of Toronto:			
Day of the Week.	1846.	Can't agencies of the	Hour.
SAME TO SECURE		Scarboro', St. Paul's Do. Christ Church	3, P. M.
Tuesday	18	Windsor	3, P. M.
Wednesday	19	Whitby	10, A. M.
Thursday	90	Brock East	10. A. M.
Saturday	22	Darlington	11, A. M.
		Do. St. John S,	O, I . 111.
		Emily Lindsay	4, P. M.
Tuesday	95	Fenelon	4, P. M.
Thursday	97	Peterboro	11, A. W.
Friday	. 28	Hope (Perrytown)	2, P. M.
Sunday	30	Port Hope	$3\frac{1}{2}$ , P. M.
Monday	31	.Grafton	11, A. M.

We agree very cordially with the following remarks the punishment of death commuted in the case of an individual recently condemned as a ringleader of the "Markham Gang":-

"Thus, looking into facts, we arrive at the conclusion, that the arguments in favour of mercy being extended to the prisoner are wholly at variance with those used in England with reference to crimes of this nature—and, as such, are calculated to be of a most injurious tendency; the purport of those arguments being, that to make robbery with violence a capital crime, as distinct from robpery alone, would in all probability operate most humanely in many instances—the fear of the gallows having been found to act as a check even upon the most desperate, when the idea of transportation in its most appalling form has been scouted altogether. And substituting the Penitentiary in Canada for the minor punishment of transportation resorted to in England, it is not unreasonable to presume, that when it shall become known here that the sentence of death will positively be carried into effect, in cases of robbery attended with extreme violence of this kind, even the most ferocious may be induced to pause-self-preservation prompting them to be contented with the plunder within their reach, without risking their necks by adding cruelty to robbery."

to effect an interruption of the ordinary course of jus- hand. That persons who are desirous of organic tice in the case of criminals condemned to death: the changes in our Constitutional fabric, should desire the effort, no doubt, has been dictated by a humane and reins of power to be committed to persons of correskind feeling; but we question much whether, if we look ponding views and principles, cannot surprise us; but beyond the individual condemned to suffer and his why any large portion of the people should seek the immediate friends, there is not a great injustice and destruction of the professedly Conservative party now cruelty to society at large in the sort of benevolent in power, is, we must confess, to us inexplicable. interposition so habitually indulged in.

soften the public impressious of the crime; but Parliament are deemed to b

alleged improvement in our social condition, as testi- be the administrators of our public affairs. fied we must believe in the greater infrequency and Now, we do most heartily concede a very large diminished enormity of crime, it cannot be deemed safe amount of indulgence to those who, in a Colony espeor wise to abrogate the punishment of death in all the cially, are placed in this trying position; for being cases which the public sympathies would appear to bound to guide themselves by the humour of a majotime the only corrective and remedy for this inherent emolument which, with perhaps half a score of honoudepravity is an obedience to the teaching of the Gos- rable exceptions, appear to be the grand motive of pel. We must expect, then, that man will be always seeking a seat in Parliament. Once elected, the large specially to reveal.

punishment is predicated upon the hope or expectation | public principles is in reality abandoned, and the great of the reformation of the individual offender: this, in motive of public action is private and personal interest, the administration of the penalties of the law, must of it is, from the utter impossibility of meeting the selfish necessity be a secondary consideration; for it must be views of all, just as impossible to secure the constituunderstood, that the awful punishments which it some- tional amount of support and confidence which will times denounces are intended as a safeguard to society, enable our Provincial Ministry to carry on the Covern--to warn, in startling and effectual terms, against a ment of the country. repetition of the offence. The individual offender We are sure that the impression is a very general may not be reclaimed, though there is always a hope one, that the diminished favour with which the present that he will die a penitent; but others, with similar Administration are regarded by their virtual constiimpulses to deeds of equal atrocity, may be deterred tuents, the Parliament, is not so much owing to a by the contemplation of the certain end which awaits dereliction of any public principle, as from a real or

the appalling accompaniments of silence and hard of the latter are, we fear, disappointed men, and on produce an abstinence from crime, comparable to the such, we believe, is the public impression. certainty that life must be the forfeit if that crime be This is a condition of things not perhaps very in the contemplation of a punishment which is not to to the office-expectants than to the office-holders,-

detected, life must be the forfeit. the warning and correction of others with similar pro- able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating But if men reason themselves into the idea | covetousness."

When a man has not any appetite nor relish for the food provided for his soul's support at the Lord's rable, it is a certain sign that he is diseased with sin. And if he long continues in that state, the inner man will languish and pine away and in the end die everlastically. The soul requires food just as much as the long continues from their indulgances by the reverse the house of the province has been certain for the soul's support at the Lord's housen,—serves, in no slight degree, to nurture and spread, and the covetous, the evil must continue, and spread, and the covetous the body; and no where can the necessary strengthening nourishment and the refreshing liquor be obtained more readily or more plentifully than at the Supper of more readily or more plentifully than at the Supper of the world comports with the honour and remove the spirit of the world comports with the honour and remove the spirit of the world comports with the honour and remove the spirit of the world comports with the honour and remove the spirit of the world comports with the honour and remove the spirit of the world comports with the Lord, and they shall come again from their indulgence by the stern enactments which has unhappily been conceded to spectable settlers, who had been greatly instrumental in the Lord, and they shall come again from the land of the use, and cause it to work, not, as it is made to do now the contract the natural and essential cries of the lord and they shall come again from the land of the use, and cause it to work, not, as it is made to do now the contract the natural and essential cries of the lord and they shall come again from the land of the use, and cause it to work, not, as it is made to do now the contract the natural and essential cries of the lord and they shall come again from the land of the use, and cause it to work, not, as it is made to do now the contract the natural and essential cries of the lord and they shall come again from the land of the lord, and they shall come again to the Lord, and they with the best welfare of society, we need not stop to argue. A very little reflection must suffice to produce the conviction, that such a spirit is subversive of the great fabric of the Divine economy designed for our present and eternal welfare, and calculated at the same time to overturn all that constitutes the order and peace of human society.

Since the above was written, the information has reached us, as recorded under our Colonial head, that the proposed commutation of the sentence has taken

The remarks in our last upon the political events which have lately transpired in England, have naturally induced some thought upon similar changes which ppear to be contemplated here. For many weeks past, the pages of our Provincial journals have teemed with rumours of ministerial dissolutions,-the displacing of one party in our Colonial administration for the elevation of another, -the prostration of the Conservative interest, and the uprearing of what has com-

There is something so inauspicious about the latter name, that we very naturally feel a repugnance to an administration composed of individuals who have any desire or aim at the result which it indicates; while, on the other hand, there is something in the term Conservative very alluring to persons of right feeling and sober judgment, who desire to see things maintained as they are. There is, and must be, with the great body of the people an aversion to a party who are suspected of a desire to destroy or mutilate our time-honoured Constitution; and there will be a corresponding leaning, in partiality and favour, to those who, if they are not called upon to build up, are at of the British Canadian, produced by a desire to have least professedly earnest in the effort to guard from destruction what is settled and established.

Supposing, then, the parties into whose hands the direction of our Colonial state must, on the one side or the other, be committed, be really such as is here stated,-either Conservative or Destructive; there can be no doubt as to the one to whom the popular sympathies would lean, -which party the country at large would select as the administrators of our public affairs. But we must believe that, in expressing such an approbation or aversion, they are guided strictly by the feelings which the principles of these parties would respectively induce, - of resistance to those who are inclined to organic changes in our body politic, and an adherence to such as profess to maintain the Constitution in the integrity of its first principles.

But in looking at the motives of action which should sway the public mind in this matter, we are placed in some degree at fault. We are at a loss to understand the causes of the movement which appears to be on foot; or what is the ultimate or prospective object of It has been very common of late years to endeavour the ministerial changes which all appear to say are at

Without being admirers of our present Colonial ad-Without being admirers of our present Colonial administration, we should be unfair in keeping back our of the case to which our contemporary refers: there may be circumstances of a mitigatory character, which have presented themselves subsequently, that matewe should prefer to deal with such cases merely in the and the Executive Council are the voice of our representatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentatives; because, if they are not supported by a sentative We have more than once stated our opinion that, majority of these representatives, they must, -accordwith all the allowance that may be claimed from the ing to the new rule introduced amongst us, -cease to

demand. There are principles of our nature, and rity of Parliament, they are often reduced to sad perthere are revelations from heaven, which constitute a plexities. It is melancholy, we repeat, to be obliged sounder guidance in this respect than the best which to guide themselves by this humour; for it is wholly a worldly wisdom would dictate. Man's corrupted impossible that they can secure the favour of all, from nature remains unchanged: the hereditary taint of sin | the utter impracticability of supplying to all their prois as strong and universal as ever; and to the end of fessed supporters those situations of public trust or liable to offences against God and his fellow-creatures; majority appear, if not wholly to forget the interests of and those transgressions and crimes must be as heinous their constituents, to give at least to their own private in His sight now, as when it was first ordained that objects of aggrandizement or advantage a paramount they should be punished with the forfeiture of life. - consideration and attention. They appear at once to Sin is as hateful to that Almighty Being now as it was be casting about for some office of distinction or emothen; and we cannot, without an aggravation of guilt, lument to themselves or their friends, or for some boon take upon ourselves to alter, in spirit and in character, or privilege which may forward their every-day specuthe punishments which He himself has been pleased lations; so that in reality we are, as a general rule, electing men not to serve us but to serve themselves. It is not to be thought that the misfortune of capital When, therefore, the professed conservation of great

apparent disregard to the personal or private interests Now, we contend that confinement for life, with all of those important constituents. A large proportion labour, can never act upon the human sympathies and that account they are desirous of a change; such, we human fears, with any force or effect calculated to have too much ground to apprehend, is the fact; and

committed. While there is life, there is hope; and honourable to either party; but it is less so, we think, extend beyond a perpetual imprisonment, with the For, as the system of Responsible Government is calsuperadded drudgery of servile and unceasing labour, culated to make our Administration amenable to Parthere will be the indulgence of a thousand vague ex- liament, it follows that a good and upright Parliament pectations of future escape, or of some abridgement of will ensure a good and upright Ministry. So that the the term of suffering. And in this wild hope, cove- root of the evil is not with the latter, but with the tousness or revenge may impel to a crime, which per- former; and the country, we think, must blame their haps would be shrunk from in the certainty that, if Representatives and not the Ministry, if our public legislation has disappointed them. In fact, the change We much fear, too, the moral and religious influence they should seek, is not a better Cabinet,-for that is of creating a popular prejudice against the punishment a very fair echo of the House,-but a better set of reof death. Divine, as well as human laws, are based presentatives. Let them be guided by Jethro's advice undoubtedly upon the principle we have stated as re- to Moses, lately enunciated in so memorable a way, spects the punishment of great offenders, -namely, and all will be well :- "Provide out of all the people

that there is a cruelty in those laws which adjudge the When, in the course of events, it will be necessary offender to death,-that so terrible a punishment is to elect a new Legislative Assembly, let the constiirreconcileable with that humane and kindly feeling tuents of our Counties and Towns be careful to select which we are commanded to foster, there will soon, it individuals of this description, -rigidly eschewing that is to be feared, be an equal force of argument brought too numerous class, who, with a multitude of commonto bear against the Divine judgments which are pro- place professions of concern for their country's good nounced against sin. There will soon be felt and ex- upon their lips, do not permit their thoughts or hopes pressed as much horror against the eternity of punish- to range beyond the circle of private interest, and who ment, which God reveals as the sentence of the impenitent wicked, as against the alleged inhumanity the principles of the Constitution, but only so far as and cruelty of adjudging a fellow creature to death by they lend a willing ear to their own reiterated claims, or evince a disposition to comply with their own views or evince a disposition to comply with their own views tance, close to the open road. The view from the We know, indeed, that such an antipathy against of aggrandizement or gain. If the constituency of this portion of the Divine economy does already exist; our Counties and Towns be indifferent as to the selec-

verence due to the great Author of our being, and for individual aggrandizement, but for the public good

#### Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionar Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Dicese of Toronto:-

Previously announced, in No. 103, amount... 236 15 
 Osborne—per Rev. H. C. Cooper
 0 10

 Bath—per Rev. W. F. S. Harper
 0 10

 Brantford—per Rev. J. C. Usher
 2 7
 Metcalfe-per Rev. A. Mortimer 107 Collections. T. W. BIRCHALL, The Treasurer has also received from he Medonte Parochial Association..... Brockville Parochial Association, for Widows and Orphans .....

PASTORAL VISITATIONS OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO DURING THE SUMMER OF 1845,

General Purposes ..

(CONTINUED.) Sunday, July 20 .- After a night so hot as to prevent almost the possibility of sleeping, we rose early and drove to the Woodhouse parsonage at half-past nine, to of children, whom they are bringing up in the most judicious manner; for though Mr. Evans is much occupied with the duties of his extensive mission, yet Mrs. Evans, a lady of superior intelligence and accomplishments, is little or no return. quite capable of superintending their education in his ab-Being Sunday, the congregation was very large, and twenty-two candidates were presented to the Bshop for Confirmation. After this service we proceeded to Vittoria, five miles distant, where the congregation assembled in a school-house—not very numerous but evincing great zeal and earnestness. They have been actively employed in building a church which they loped would have been ready before the Bishop's arriva; but his wish they were unfortunately not able to accomplish.

it will be the most prominent object of the village.

Service being ended, we proceeded to Port Lover, eight miles distant. Here we were compelled toavail ourselves of a large room in the inn for the performace of Divine Service, as there was no church in the place but his is a want which the congregation, - containing nany zealous and intelligent persons,—are very anxius to supply, and they appeared to be only waiting the Bish-op's visit to set about its erection.—It was past nie beore we got back to the Parsonage,—the Bishop hving preached and confirmed, as well as addressed the fandidates, three times during the day. Indeed at the last service it had become so dark, that his Lordshi had difficulty in concluding his sermon.—We retired about 11 o'clock, but it was too hot and close to allow of sleep, and we were glad to get up as soon as we could se.

Monday, July 21.—After breakfast this morning, we

proceeded on our journey, stopping at the village, or town of Simcoe to examine the site proposed for te new church, which is near the Court-house and appear very eligible. The size of the contemplated church is 0 feet by 40; which, if the town increase as others do inCanaa. will soon be found too small.

reached Soverine's tavern about one o'clock, where we made a short stop. While we were resting on the little gallery before the door, there came up a rough ragon which was represented as rather intricate, but would ing to his ability. These he sends one by one upon their obtain no information from him upon this point. As is respective farms; gives them a portion of stock, and ascome into the Province at an early day, and had by his penters, or shoemakers: if the father be very successful industry acquired an excellent farm,—had mailed a wife to whom he was much attached,—and had hi two fine children. He stated further, that his we and keeper himself. This is the process of hundreds of emitermed the lake fever, and ever since he had been stless, and attend to the usual business of his farm. Hichose rather, he said, to employ himself with his wgon in conveying loads from place to place, but he wasafraid promoter of our Church at Dereham has settled nine that this loose way of life-had introduced him o had mpany and as a consequence to intemperate labits. Alas! said the poor man with some emotion, whe am I to do? I see my two brothers, with their wive and children, living comfortably on their farms; and hen I visit mine there is none to welcome me, while he remembrance of the time rushes upon my spirit whe I too met joyful faces and had a happy fireside: I feel frlorn, he added, and am eager to get away. There we evidently a deep well of feeling in this man, who hat thus become, as it were, a cast away. We all got interested, and the Bishop, with much affection, endeavoured to turn his atttention to better things and better topes. Why, my friend, he asked him, have you not, under this chastening, had recourse to religion,—to prayer, rading your Bible, thoughtful meditation, and attendance upon the means of grace? All this might, with the Divine blessing, do much for you. I have often gone to meeting, said the man, but found no comfort. The old memers were all satisfied with themselves, and looker upon me with contempt: they called themselves the chosen few; told me the day, and even the hour, who they were converted, or, as they term it, when religio came, and yet in my dealings with them I found neithe truth nor honesty. I felt none of these things, and I an unable to believe that a man can be religious withou being good. The Bishop agreed that such could not e religious people, and then remonstrated gently with him on his present way of life, and exhorted him to keet to his farm. Finding, too, that he had a Bible and Prayer Book which had belonged to his wife, he seized bon his Book which had belonged to ms whe, he seek him digent-tender feelings for the departed, and urged him digent-ly to use them evening and morning, and after a little time he would, with God's blessing derive comfot from such a course, and be enabled, with His help, to dismiss those irregular habits into which he had suffered himself to be betrayed. The man went away apparenty much encouraged, and our wagon being ready, we pursued our ourney. Were this man in the neighbourhood of one of our clergy, who could see him occasionally, instruct him in the truth, and lead him to public worship and habits of piety, he might, we may reasonably hope, still be recovered; but, unhappily, we have no clergyman within 12 miles of the farm upon which he occasionally resides.

After many inquiries, all the direction we could get sas, that the road, or rather path, through the woods was for upwards of 7 miles so narrow that the frees and bushes on either side would be found with straws of hay from a large wagon load which had come out from the settlement that morning, and that a due observance of this would keep us in the right path. With this novel direction we entered the forest, and although many paths appeared better than the one we followed, we strictly adfered to the marks of the hay. The path was exceedingly rough and sometimes seemed to disappear; but we now ind the passed a shanty, and the straw continued visible: so after some anxiety for fear of being left in the woods all night, we reached the village of Otterville about 7 o'clock, and seeing a tavern apparently comfortable, we stopped for the night. And it was well we did so; for we had scarcely got into the house, when a tremendous thunderstorm came on, and continued upwards of an hour. The shower of rain and hail was not indeed very severe, but the lightning was most brilliant, and seemed, without intermission, to cover the whole heavens as it were with one sheet of flame. We were made very comfortable by our host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell, and, though Dissenters, they expressed a desire to join in our evening

Thursday, July 22 .- The shower, and more copious rains in the distance, had cooled the atmosphere so much that we slept well. After breakfast, we took leave of the Cromwells, who keep an excellent country inn. The village is just commencing round mills which are being built on the Otter Creek, from whence it takes its name. Around every mill of any value, a small village usually rises: mechanics congregate; a shop or two is established

lastingly. The soul requires food just as much as the body; and no where can the necessary strengthening body; and no where can the necessary strengthening from their indulgence by the stern enactments which was presented by Mr. Burns and one or two other re
The Church was to be consecrated, and the petition the Lord,—Refrain thy work shall be rewarded, saith

op Ridley's descendants, on the contrary, are staunch Church people. The annals of these two families would,

The services were very interesting: the Church and burial-ground were consecrated, and 23 persons were confirmed, some past middle age,—the different services, with the services. with the sermon and address occupying three hours.—
The congregation was large and seemed deeply impressed.
Some of them, recently come out from England, were of
a superior class, and, it is much to be regretted, had settled on wild lands. Genteel families, indeed, are apt to be very much deceived in coming to this country in regard to their manner and plan of settlement. If they locate themselves in the back-woods, or new settlements, they are needleessly exposed to great privations; so that, if at all possible or within their means, they should purchase land near a town, or in a dense settlement where the roads are good,-at all events, in an old settlement and on a cleared farm, because to settle upon forest-land is not only subjecting themselves to cruel privations and the destruction of their health, but at the same time it is far more expensive.

For instance, a farm of 200 acres of land may be purchased in many eligible situations for £750 or £1000, with a tolerable house and barn, and perhaps from 80 to 100 acres in a state of cultivation. On the other hand, a farm of 200 acres in a state of nature, in a good locality. will cost £200,-the clearing of 80 acres, at £4 10s. per acre, £360,—a barn, £100,—a house and out-houses of very indifferent sort £300,-in all £960. Nor is this all arrange with the Rev. F. Evans, the Rector, the duties of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a very fine family must be endured, before all these things are accomplished, Seven or eight years of great suffering and privation —much sickness undergone,—low habits perhaps formed, —the children neglected, and compelled to offices of common drudgery, - while, during all these sacrifices, there

> In contradistinction to this picture, the gentleman who purchases a cleared farm with the necessary buildings, begins immediately, if industrious, to get a full return for his outlay,—because he is sure, with common attention, to have a fair average of crops. In a word, it is not too much to say that the gentleman who purchases land in a state of nature, independent of the sufferings which he and his family have to endure for a long series of years,

actually pays double for his farm.

But while this is the result to the gentleman who purchases wild land and pays for bringing them into cultivation, the very reverse follows the labours of the hardy veoman who has no capital but his physical strength, and who has been always accustomed to daily toil. He purchases 200 acres in a state of nature, on ten years' credit. £200, or perhaps for half that money if he go further back, which to him is not of much consequence: if he be able to pay the first installment, and possess provisions for one year, he is sure, with good and industrious habits, to succeed. The original price may be considered all that succeed. The original price may be considered an inatthe land costs him: he and his children clear it themselves; after the second year, the crops yield something to sell beyond their actual consumption: they gradually acquire stock, and this, with the surplus produce, enables them to meet their future installments. They are at little them to meet their future installments. They are at little or no expense beyond what their land supplies: they live in a shanty, which they build with the assistance of their neighbours, and complete in two days: in about the same time a log barn is finished, though of much larger dimensions, because it requires less of internal arrangement. In three or four years it becomes easy for them to do more than meet their annual payments with inter est, and then they begin to add a few comforts, or, it determined to farm to greater advantage, they build a We now continued our journey towards Dereban, and frame barn sufficient to house the whole of their crops, including hay, with ample room in the lower part for their horses and cattle. By and by they build a house

perhaps reckless, and could never bear to stay a home which come to their husbands or remain for their chil-

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TORONTO .- In accordance with the notification which appeared in our last number, a Collection was made in this Church on Sunday last, the 2d instant, at Morning Service. The object of the Collection, as previously stated, was, to assist in discharging the debt which has been incurred by the recent enlargement of the Church. The amount realized by this appeal to the congregation, although small when compared with the extent of the demand, is, perhaps, as much as could reasonably be looked for during a season, like the present, when much pecuniary difficulty is known to prevail.— His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto fulfilled his intention of preaching on the occasion, although labouring at the time inder severe indisposition. His Lordship's discourse pointed out in a clear and forcible manner the only so authority, and mode of transmission, from which the Ministerial character and functions can be obtained.— After duly establishing the important and essential truth that there can be no valid ministry where no connexion with the Apostles of Christ has been maintained through the medium of Episcopal Succession, his Lordship pro ceeded to describe the advantages enjoyed by the Church of England in the discipline and government which she possesses in common with all ages of the Church Universal up to the period of the Reformation; and which she inherits, by consequence from the first, and inspired, preachers of the Gospel. The ritual prescriptions of the Church,—the order and arrangement of her Liturgical Services—her divinely appointed Services—her divinely appointed Services— Services—her divinely-appointed Sacraments—were then dwelt upon in their efficacy for commencing and nourishing the Christian life; and the congregation were reminded of the spiritual benefits accruing from devout and regular attendance upon the bountiful provision for the soul treasured up in God's sanctuary. The performance of the choral part of the service was ably conducted, and shewed that no effort had been wanting on the part of the Choir to contribute their willing and zealous co-operation.

The enlargement of God's holy Temple,—the widening of the courts of the Lord's House,—puts into the hands of Christ's Minister the means of dispensing to a larger number of worshippers the bread of life; and any enterprise undertaken, in the spirit of that "faith which worketh by love," with a view to so good an end, will doubt-less ensure a blessing for those who are engaged in it.

ANNIVERSARY OF AFRICAN EMANCIPATION, -On Saturday last, the 1st instant, an assemblage, in number about two hundred, of the coloured population of Toronto, commenced their celebration of this interesting anniversary by attending Divine Service in the Cathedral, at half-past 1, P.M. Prayers were read by the Rev. H. J. half-past I, P.M. Prayers were read by the Rev. Grasett, A.M., and a Sermon was preached by the Rev. J. G. D. M'Kenzie, from Galatians v. 1. The practice of this annexing religious solemnity to the observance of this occasion is a most becoming one. It is an open avowal and a thankful acknowledgment that the great blessing commemorated was bestowed by God,—the Author and Giver of every good and every perfect gift. How powerfully does each recurrence of this epoch recall to mind the admirable saying of Sir Lornez Mechintesh in regard the admirable saying of Sir James Mackintosh, in regard to the Christian champion of the suffering slave,—"A most just reflection it is, that a short period in the short life of one man is, well and wisely directed, sufficient to remedy the miseries of millions for ages.'

## NOVA SCOTIA.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW CHURCH AT FALKLAND. Yesterday this beautiful little chapel, which has been erected under the auspices of Lady FALKLAND and the Ladies of Halifax, was set apart with all the usual solemnities of the Church of England. The ceremony was witnessed by a crowded assembly of the poor Fishermen residing in the neighbourhood, and their kind patrons from the city. The consecration Service, beautiful in itas we left Otterville, we found that we were scarcely two miles from the Church, which now appeared in the distance, close to the open road. The view from the church, when the neighbourhood becomes cleared, will be very extensive; although the knoll upon which it stands is not high, the surrounding country being level, and the temper we have referred to,—the artificial tion they make; if it be to them a matter of no moat present, most of the views are confined to very small and the duty of the Chancellor was filled, and the senfastidiousness which an evil spirit has created against ment whether they return men of sound, upright, and spots, surrounded with woods, except in old settlements, tence of consecration promulgated by Andrew Uniacke,

#### Arrival of the Hibernia. From the British Colonist Extra.

By Electric Telegraph from Boston to the New York Sun. The steamship Hibernia, Captain Ryrie, arrived at her wharf in East Boston on Monday morning, 3rd instant, at a quarter before six o'clock

and placed on the bulletins of the New York Sun in this city at forty-five minutes past six! The difference between the two cities being about fifteen minutes.

Boston, Monday Morning, August 3rd, 1846, 7 o'clock.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE SUN." The Hibernia was telegraphed at an early hour this morning of which we advised you immediately by electric telegraph.—
We now have the pleasure of forwarding you, by lightning exwhich we advised you im press the following summary of the important news brought by this favourite steamer.

She brings to the United States the Oregon treaty ratified

y the British government, under the seal of the new foreign inister, Lord Palmerston. Mr. McLean, on the 17th, at the Foreign office, and afterwards conveyed for despatch by the *Hibernia* by His Excellency Mr.

McLean, the American Minister to Great Britain.

In the House of Lords, on the 17th of July, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose and said, that it was his duty to lay before their Lordships and that House, the Treaty which had just their Lordships and that House, the Treaty which has a street concluded between Her Majesty and the Government of the United States, in reference to the Oregon Territory. He had the satisfaction of informing their Lordships, that ratification of informing their Lordships, that ratification of the would fain lay before our readers the different speeches at length. Our limits, however, confine us to a few extracts. The health of Mr. Cameron, the chief guest of the evening.

A similar motion was made in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston, who appeared at the bar and stated, that he had a paper to present by command of Her Majesty.

The new Ministry has got fairly to work, and the business of the country is again in a state of progression

All the members have been returned without opposition, ex-

In every quarter a disposition exists to give the new appointments a fair trial; in consequence of the excitement now bassed the country needs repose, and, with the exception of the Sugar Duties, there is no prominent question likely to embarrass the ministry or test their capability.

The affairs of this session of Parliament will be wound up robably by the middle of August.

The great movement to reimburse Mr. Cobden for the loss of health and money is progressing apace. There seems every chance that the bundred thousand pounds fixed upon as the maximum of the amount to be given to him, will be raised. NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO SIR R. PEEL .- It is contemplated to erect a statue, by penny subscriptions, as a national testimonial to Sir R. Peel, for the unflinching manner

trade measures. To carry out this object, a Central Committee is now in course of formation in London. pool has been visited with three destructive fires—a large Cork
Manuactory in Cooper's row, the Apothecary's Hall, and Ogden's Foundry. The united loss is estimated at 150,000

PARLIAMENT.

The proceedings in the House of Parliament possess considerable interest.

Lord Brougham led the assault in the matter of the Judges' salaries, Earl Grey showed that if blame attached to any one it

Lord John Russell declined this categorical analysis, but while doing so, said sufficient to point the moral of his future career as Minister, to the principles of free trade, to which he avowed his unswerving attachment. Justice to Ireland he would literally carry out, but with res-

tit imprudent to meddle in this early stage of the h The same evening, Lord John Russell declared that he would make his views respecting the sugar duties, known on

The manufacturing districts are busy, and confidence preails. The season continues all that we can desire.

The Cotton Market is firm, with a good steady business, and

prices have an upward tendency.

The latest arrivals from the United States show that the last crop will not exceed two millions one hundred thousand bales, and that the prospects of the crop for the present year,

owing to the lateness of the spring, are not particularly pro-TIMBER.—The timber trade is in a more flourishing con ition, owing to the strike being at an end amongst the building

CORN .- The Corn trade is in a lethargic state, owing to the large quantities which were released from bond a fortnight ago, and the low duty, which has more or less affected the market

Money.- The payment of the July dividend, and the release of considerable sums of money belonging to various rail-way proprietors from the Court of Chancery, have rendered the money market buoyant.

College may yet deserve public confidence it is because I avail myself of the experience of my predecessors. If they approved of solidity and accuracy of acquirement, so do we; if they formoney market buoyant.

Bank stocks and other securities have risen.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, JULY 18 .- During the last fort-

The payment of the July dividend has brought great sums

The premium on exchange bills has not recovered from the depression of the past few weeks. Bank stock has been in greater demand than the other securities.

this week been taken by the Grand Junction Railway from Liverpool to Preston, and the company have commissions to a considerable quantity more. Last week about 1000 were sent by railway. Very superior American flour is now being retailed in the town from 6lb. to 7lb. for a shilling. The cry of all the shopkeepers is, "Nothing will sell like barrel flour." mmense quantities are moving along the streets every day .-

SPANISH FLOUR -A cargo of Spanish flour was sold in the

wheat have been of a very trifling character; but sellers have to pass at its first launch into the ocean of existence. That the sales effected were not at lower prices. On the 14th there was no more than a retail demand for wheat, and prices declined 2d. to 3d. per bushel. American flour had a fair sale to country dealers. The

On the 17th, there was a fair demand for good fresh wheat, chiefly American, but inferior qualities meeting better attention, and local dealers being uninfluenced by the rain, bought

sparingly at the current sales of the 14th, which were ge incapable of improvement. United States and Canadian flou continued to be taken freely, and superior brands commander

Indian corn and corn meal have receded in value, and must considered very dull at the quotations. United States sweet flour, free, 24s. 6d. to 26s. 6d. United tates red wheat, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 1d. per 70lbs. Commercial business on the whole is in a more active and

ettled state than it has been for some time past. NEW YORK, August 4 .- Flour firm. Sales of 2000 barrels for shipment, at 4 dolls. 12 cts. to 4 dolls. 19 cts., and 600 bbls. Michigan at 4 dolls. 12 cts. There has been considerable sale holders at 4 dolls. 12 cts. to 4 dolls. 25 cts. for Georgetown, and 4 dolls. 12 cts. for Alexandria. The corn market is held

above the views of buyers. Provisions quiet; 200 barrels city mess beef were sold at 7 dolls. Some of the shippers of flour have received accounts of sales of flour which have netted 4 dolls. 60 cts. to 4 dolls. 62 cts.—

## Colonial.

This is much better than was feared.

land Macdonald, Esq., and his intention to resign his seat, in which is to come.

lebrated in a most cordial and friendly manner, by the Ex-pupils of Upper Canada College. It is generally known that the Hongentleman received his education at that Institution, which he had the honour of leaving after the completion of his early studies—with a high reputation for remarkable talents and successful industry. In a new country filling with inhabitants, from all quarters, curious coincidences as well as strange anoma lies, frequently present themselves. Last night we lodged with a descendant of Oliver Cromwell, and to day we are at the house of a descendant of the famous Bishop Ridley. What is no less singular, Cromwell's descendant is a sort of Quaker, known in this country as a wet or hickory Quaker, that is, one not very strict as to the principles of his sect, and his wife is a firm independent: Bishop Ridley's descendants, on the contrary, are staunch meagre, and nothing beyond a very brief notice could have been published. Our expectations of an ample and satisfactory description have been fully realized in the admirable report which appears in last Monday's Herald. The labour of compiling such an account must have been very considerable; and the pains bestowed upon it, as well as the spirit of the accompanying comments, shew that our contemporary has thrown into his statement the feeling and energy of a personal sympathy and concern. All who take comfort from hearing what is good and cheering of the "College," will read with delight (if it should meet their eye) this copious and animated record the festive celebration. "The chair (says our contemporary) was filled by his Worship

the Mayor of Toronto, as the oldest College pupil present; and G. Dupont Wells, Esq., as next in seniority, discharged the G. Dupont Wells, Esq., as next in seniority, discharged the duty of croupier. The company numbered some fifty ex-collegians, assembled from different, and in one or two instances, distant, parts of the Province, in order to be present on an occasion equally honourable to him who received this token of good will, and to those by whom it was offered. In addition to Mr. Cameron, who was the guest of the festival, the congians extended their hospitality to the present and past masters of the institution, and those in attendance were Rev. Dr. McCaul, ex-principal U. C. C., F. W. Barron, Esq., U. C. C. Rev. W. H. Ripley, A. M. with Messrs. J. G. Howard and Barber. The Rev. Mr. Scadding, 2nd Classical Master, was also present; but as he received his education within the very also present; but as he received his education within the very walls where he now imparts in return the benefits of that education to others, we may class him, in preference, rather among the ex-pupils of the institution. A blessing was asked by Dr. McCaul, and thanks after meat were returned by Rev. Mr.

appropriate address, from which the following remarks

"I look upon the appointment of Mr. Cameron as the highest compliment which could be paid to Upper Canada College; and I venture to hope that ere many years have passed over our heads, should she continue to enjoy the high reputation she has acquired under her former and present Principal, there will not be many offices of honour and emolument in the Color ny that will not be held by those who have ranked themse ny that will not be held by those who have ranked themselves amongst the U. C. Collegians; and when that day arrives, feel the best results must follow; that party feeling and political animosity will give way to reasoning and argument; that College Boys who have been taught that honour and principle are the necessary qualifications of all who wish to stand high either in public or private life will never abandon either the one or the other; and that whatever political party may be in power, if Upper Canada College Boys are discharging the important offices of members of the Government, they will never for one moment allow amongst them the fashionable though

ional testimonial to Sir R. Peel, for the unfinching manner in which he has advocated the nation's interests in the late free rade measures. To carry out this object, a Central Committee is now in course of formation in London.

FIRES IN LIVERPOOL.—Since our last publication, Liver-

Mr. Cameron, in very happy language, acknowledged the compliment that had been paid him. "But sixteen years," be said, "had passed since Upper Canada College first sprung into said, "had passed since Upper Canada College first spring interested the ends of the earth. 'Quae caret or a cruore nostro.' We all owe much," he continued, "to Upper Canada College, not for the classical knowledge that she has supplied, not for making us acquainted with the glory and patriotism of old Rome and Greece, not for Mr. Duncombe wished to hear from the noble Lord himself the literary tastes that she has inspired, but for the good principles that she has ever desired to instill, that better knowledge think we should have nothing shell gest take away. May rewhich we should hope nothing shall ever take away. May we

The fourth toast was-

King's College, in his usual felicitous style. The Rev. gentleman adverted, at the beginning of his reply, to the exertions in behalf of education which have distinguished the life of the Bishop of Toronto since his residence in Canada. All who heartily join in this acknowledgement of the debt we owe 10 him through whose prolonged and unwearied efforts it was established; and it will increase their hopes of the future to know that Dr. McCaul has made this emphatic decluration

"If untoward circumstances deprive us for the present of what is said to be the highest and noblest reward of exertion the union of approval of the public with that of our own con-sciences—of the latter nothing can deprive us—and whether popular or unpopular, we shall go on as we have been." The next toast was—
(5.) "Lord Seaton and Upper Canada College," (cheers.)

which Mr. Principal Barron acknowledged in an eloquent reply. The principles upon which Upper Canada College has been governed during his able supervision were thus enunciated: "My predecessors had been no aberrating comets but fixed of solidity and accuracy of acquirement, so do we; if they for tered and encouraged a College esprit, we do so yet; if they made their pupils feel that they were as a band of brothers, so

and the value of the English and foreign funds have been fully supported.

The payment of the July dividend has brought great supported. per Canada College justifies me in the opinion-that the Colof money into circulation, yet many concurrent circumstances do not remove the torpor from those markets dependent upon as the lyre of Apollo did to the stone on which it rested, a distinctive and peculiar character through succeeding years." The Chairman then gave-

(6.) "Dr. Harris, first Principal of Upper Canada College,"

AMERICAN FLOUR -1970 barrels of American flour have to which Rev. Mr. Scadding, as an ex-pupil of the institution, and as having completed his education there in the 7th form, under Dr. Harris's personal superintendence, responded.

Those who knew Dr. Harris, whilst he occupied the position of the Principal of U. C. College, will feel that Mr. Scadding has done no more than justice to his character :-"The lapse of years has now made the name of Dr. Harris

Thousands of barrels have been purchased by the corn dealers of the town in the course of the week. Every baking day is now the celebration of the blessings of free-trade.

to stand out, in our retrospect of the past, as the name of some personification of justice, and straightforwardness, and stern devotedness to duty. We remember him as the "Justum ac tenacem propositi virum;"

ablic room at Lorwick, by public auction, on Tuerday last. He was a man for the crisis which he had to meet; he was The following prices were obtained:—First quality, 36s. per per barrel of 196lbs.; second do. 31s. do.; third do. 16s. do.

LIVERPOOL, July 18.—Up to the 14th, the transactions in

At the conclusion of his speech he deprecated any change of small advance effected during the preceding week was lost, and the name of the institution in which he had been educated prices closed hardly as good as those quoted in our last publi- name—as he truly observed—"of which Canada thus far had no reason to be ashamed." The Chairman followed this with-

(7.) "Dr. McCaul, ex-principal of Upper Canada College. Which again elicited an excellent reply from the learned Vice President of the University.

The next toast from the Chair was— (8.) "Our guests," (cheers)

which, having been called upon, Mr. Barber responded thanking the company for the hospitable attention he and his fellow guests had received, and expressing the pride and satisfaction they experienced at being present on such a gratifying occasion. Mr. Principal Barron, Rev. Mr. Ripley, and Mr. Howard, also severally spoke to the toast in suitable terms. Before the proceedings were closed, toasts were proposed everally in honour of W. Boulton Esq., Rev. Dr. Phillips, and

The Herald closes the account with the following appropri

"The festive meeting which we have chronicled, was carried out from beginning to end 'ab ovo usque ad mala,' with a unity of feeling, an avoidance of all debateable ground, and with a consummation of success, that must have deeply gratified all who took part in it. The young men educated at Upper Carlos of the company of whom were the consummation of the company nada College—some of whom are, and many promise to be, shining ornaments to the professions they have adopted—have here, for the first time, come forward as a body, and, in the compliment now paid to one of themselves on his elevation to public honours, have put forth a pledge, which we feel assured will be most fully redeemed, that in their professional or pub which we publish, it appears that the prospects of the Hon. J.

H. Cameron in the town of Cornwall are highly encouraging.

The resolution in question, was passed at a Public Mark. H. Cameron in the town of Cornwall are highly encouraging.

The resolution in question, was passed at a Public Meeting in that town at which both Rolland Macdonald, Esq., and Mr. Cameron were present, and addressed the assembled electors: "That this meeting having heard the explanation of Rol- quality of what has been seen will be amply sustained by that

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Robert Burr by the same the said Pen We are hithat talented the Government

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