Among our obituary notices will be found recorded the death of Mrs. Elmsley.

This venerable lady was the widow of Mr. Elmsley, at one time Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and, during the latter part of his life, Chief Justice of Lower Canada. Mr. Elmsley was brother to the celebrated Dr. Elmsley, Principal of St. Alban's Hall in the University of Oxford, and director of the Clarendon Press.

Mrs. Elmsley's maiden name was Hallowell, and her brother, Sir Benjamin Hallowell, one of Nelson's celebrated Captains, took the name of Carew on succeeding to the estates of that family.

The deceased lady was a native of Boston, from which place her family was driven by the Rebellion: she was present in that city, when the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought, of which she frequently spoke.

As one of the oldest inhabitants of the Province—as a link between a past and nearly extinct generation, and the present,—and as a faithful member of the Church, the vitality of whose faith and practice she exemplified in a life of quiet domestic virtues, she is entitled to this passing tribute of respectful remembrance.

The Depository of The Church Society is now open at 144, King Street, in this city. Prayer Books of various prices and sizes are on sale, and very many excellent publications, both books and Tracts, of *The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*. The *Bristol Tracts* are also transferred from Messrs. Rowsell's store to the same place.

Dr. Dorr's *History of a Pocket Prayer-Book*, is the first publication which the Society has printed. The present edition of this most interesting and excellent narrative is not a large one, and we anticipate that it will soon be exhausted. To old and young,—to the man of education and the plain scholar,—this little volume cannot fail to afford a pure and healthful pleasure.

In a few weeks the Society expect the arrival of a large and varied supply of Bibles, and works of a religious character.

In our next, we hope to announce that the long delayed Pamphlet, explanatory of the objects of *The Church Society*, is ready for delivery.

We have received, through a friend at Niagara, towards the discharge of our debt for printing Tracts, the sum of 10s. from A Young Coloured Woman. We have also to acknowledge the receipt of 9s. 6d., for the same purpose, from A Subscriber. Our debt is now reduced to *Eleven Pounds*.

Committees are in operation for building two new Churches in this city—one at the East, the other at the West End. We hope in a week or two to furnish particulars. Will those individuals who, a few months ago, promised subscriptions in aid of these undertakings, be so good as to permit us to hand their names to the Committees?

The *Banner of the Cross*, of the 6th August, has never reached us. Will our friend be so kind as to supply what is really a want?

As it is a matter affecting the convenience of the public at large, we beg to call attention to the advertisements, in this day's impression, respecting the alterations made in the Steam-boat routes.

Notices of Books, &c.

Plain Sermons, By Contributors to "The Tracts for the Times." In two vols., cloth. 12mo. Sparks. New York. Sold by H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto and Kingston. Price 11s. 3d.

Mr. Sparks has favoured us with a copy of this *Second* American edition of the English work. The "Sermons" are stated, on the very high authority of Dr. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, "to be admirably adapted to the conveying of religious instruction on the sound principles of the Gospel," and are therefore recommended by him to the members of his diocese "for private and family reading." Bishop Onderdonk also authorizes "the public reading of them by lay-readers within his diocese." In addition to this weighty recommendation, we have seen favourable notice taken of the "Sermons" by some of the Dissenting journals of the United States. For our own part we have only been able to glance at these volumes, and to read two or three of the Sermons they contain. From this partial knowledge of their contents, we are justified in stating our opinion that they seem "plain" and practical, and written in a lowly and reverential spirit. At the same time there is a thoughtfulness and suggestiveness, and quiet-inspiring train of contemplation about these unadorned, yet by no means common-place discourses, that imprint them more deeply on the mind, perhaps, than a more ambitious and showy style of writing. As specimens, taken at hazard, we subjoin two brief passages:

RELIGION IN SMALL THINGS.

The excellent Bishop Wilson has said, speaking of small instances of self-denial, "Say not, it is a trifle, and not fit to offer in sacrifice to God." And the same may be said of small occasions of nourishing the remembrance of him; of short prayers frequently through the day, of bowing the body at the sacred name of Jesus, of turning every event and accident of life, not openly, but as much as may be in secret, into an opportunity for devout prayer and recollection, "whose we are and whom we serve;" where we are now, and whither we are fast going. Life is made up of such little things as these, and if these be regularly offered to Almighty God, in the name of His Son Jesus Christ, then the whole of life is offered to him: and no doubt he will bless the sacrifice, he will not despise the day of small things. He who gave an everlasting reward to the poor widow with her two mites, will look down graciously on the least and lowest offering, which the least and lowest of his people may humbly present to him: he will bless the willing mind, and fill it more and more with the spirit of his holy fear, that it may continue his for ever.

HOW THE KING [OR QUEEN] IS TO BE HONOURED.

If we pray for the king, our conduct must show that we honour the king: we must honour him, not merely as one in high authority, as one who keeps together the whole state, and is therefore most useful and necessary for keeping up that quiet and peaceable life, which all men, and especially all Christians, naturally desire; but we must honour the king apart from all use to ourselves, because he is the Anointed of the Lord, a living type, if I may so speak, of the supreme dominion of Jesus Christ, as bishops are living types of his priestly and pastoral care: we must be loyal, self-denying servants of his majesty, not merely cool calculators how much more would be lost than gained, in the end, by any kind of rebellion. It is but an old, worn-out heathen notion, lately taken up by some moderns, that the great thing is love of one's country; and that if a man be full of that, it matters little whether he respect his king or no. The Bible holds a very different language: it says, throughout, This is God's anointed, therefore he must be feared and honoured; God has made him the image of his majesty, has commanded us to pay tribute to him; let us perform that duty cheerfully. If we do not mean to mock our Creator when we pray for our Sovereign, let us pay tribute with a willing mind, as to the Lord and not to man; and let us pay it scrupulously too, never doing anything to encourage the miserable and lawless ways of defrauding the revenue, which I fear are still too common, even among decent people. Much, very much, might be said of such proceedings, and of their evil and bitter fruits: but surely to a Christian this one thing should be sufficient, that to uphold them is utterly contradicting our prayers for the king.

The type, used by the American publishers, is clear and legible, and the two volumes present altogether a neat appearance.

The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, by Edward, Earl of Clarendon. 7 vols. 18mo. Oxford. 1839. Sold by H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto; price 1*l.* 17s. 6d.

This is a *complete* edition, containing all the passages omitted in former impressions of the work. No one can be said to be acquainted with English History, who has not bestowed many hours upon this full and melancholy record of a turbulent and disloyal period, when every principle that can actuate a politician was called into vigorous existence, and embodied itself, on the one hand, in a Strafford, a Falkland, a Hyde, a Laud,—and, on the other, in a Cromwell, a Vane, a Hampden, and a Pym. While we hang over the pages of the great Chancellor, we seem to live in the times which he portrays. We watch the royal Charles, gradually stripped of power, liberty, and life: Strafford marches to death, blending in his last moments the resignation of a Christian, with the placid and subdued exultation of a warrior borne home in triumph: we accompany Laud to the block, to him a pillow of down, and our sorrow is diminished by knowing that his blood *did* water, and assist to preserve the downtrodden vine of the Church of God. Through times of peril, of dark despondency, and piercing want, Clarendon faithfully served the house of Stuart. At the Restoration, he performed a noble task in assisting to replace, upon a firm foundation, the shattered column of Monarchy; and when the licentious court dreaded his virtues,—showered its favours upon the enemies of all loyalty and virtue,—and drove its brightest ornament into banishment, he dedicated the remainder of his troubled and chequered life to themes of a religious and philosophical nature.—The present work, however, terminates at the Restoration. It is indeed a monument of statesmanlike wisdom; a treasury of most important information; a model of how great thoughts may be greatly and worthily expressed.

Major Richardson's "War of 1812,"—"the Fourth Report of the Montreal Society for Propagating the Gospel, &c.,—"a Discourse by V.," and other publications, shall receive the earliest attention that we can bestow upon them.

Communication.

COMMON SCHOOL ACT.

Sir,—It is, I believe, by this time perfectly obvious to most persons, that the Common School Act of the last Session of Parliament must be materially altered before it can be put into operation with benefit to the public; and as the meeting of Parliament approaches, it may be well for those individuals who have paid attention to the subject, to suggest such changes as they think would be improvements.

It is plain that the Boards of Commissioners, elected at the Township meetings, are in most cases quite unequal to fulfil the duties assigned them; that they are not qualified by education to form a Board of Examiners, and that the duty imposed on them of visiting each school in the Township once amonth, is too arduous to be performed without remuneration. All the duties which they can be expected to be capable of performing, might be entrusted to three Trustees, elected be the rate-payers of each School-district, who might assembly once a year for that purpose, and these Trustees might be empowered—1st. To provide a school-house and keep it in repair, either by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, or, failing that, by an application to the District Council for a rate. 2ndly. To engage a Teacher who has received from a Board of Education a certificate of qualification. 3rdly. To visit school once a month, and report the number of children attending, and progress of instruction, to the Board of Education. 4thly. In the event of misconduct of Teacher to dismiss him, leaving him an appeal to the Board of Education, if he considers himself unjustly treated. 5thly. To exonerate from payment to the Teacher so many children of destitute parents as shall not exceed two in ten of the number of children in school-district. 6thly. To recover for Teacher, through the Division Courts, when called upon by him or her to do so, all sums due from the parents or guardians of children attending the school, the teacher advancing the costs necessary to prosecute.

It will be perceived from the last paragraph, that I propose to allow the one shilling and three-pence per month to be paid to the Teacher by the persons sending the children to school, instead of authorising the collector to call for it, which is a most objectionable feature of the bill in a country where money is so scarce, and where, in many instances, it would be equally to the benefit of the Teacher to receive food or clothing, and more convenient to the inhabitants. He would be protected from loss by the obligation imposed on the Trustees to sue for him. This plan would also relieve the Treasurers of districts from that extensive and complicated system of accounts which the act now renders necessary, and their duty would be reduced to recording the amount allotted to each School-district by the Municipal Council.

The next important alteration required, is a return to the appointment of a Board of Education for each district, by the Governor, which was the plan (or very nearly so, the power being there vested in the Superintendent of Education) of the bill as introduced by Mr. Solicitor General Day. This Board would, of course, be composed of men of education, and its duties might be—1st. To examine candidates for the situation of Teachers, and grant certificates to those qualified. 2ndly. To regulate the course of instruction and books to be used, subject to the *general rules* laid down by the Superintendent of Education. 3rdly. To hear appeals from Teachers dismissed by Trustees, and in those cases where sufficient grounds did not appear to exist for such dismissal, either to recommend the Trustees to reinstate him, or to award him such portion of the public money allotted to the School-district in which he taught as the Board may consider him justly entitled to. 4thly. To grant warrants on Treasurer to Teachers for payment of public money allotted to their respective School-districts. 5thly. To record proceedings and report them annually to Superintendent of Education.

But little alteration would be required in the duties assigned to the Municipal Councils. They ought to have the power of forming School-districts from parts of adjoining Townships; the difficulties in the way of this arrangement being removed by the substitution of Trustees for Township Commissioners, and withdrawing the collection of payments to Teachers from the Township Collectors. They should likewise be empowered, where there are more than sixty children *in attendance* at a school, to constitute it a double school-district, that is, having both a male and female Teacher in separate school-rooms, the boys under eight years of age attending the girls' school, and the public money being divided between the Teachers in the proportion of three-fifths to the male, and the remainder to the female Teachers. The Council should be required to report to the Board of Education the sums allotted to the different School-districts.

In addition to these amendments of the Act, there is some provision required for the preparation of Teachers, for which I would suggest the following plan:—Hitherto each Master of a District-school has been liable to receive ten boys for gratuitous education, should the Trustees of any Common Schools send such to him. This provision, I believe, is omitted in the late Act, and it may well be so, as it has been of little use. The Masters of District Schools receive 100*l.* per annum from the public purse; for this stipend let each be required to receive a Normal Class of ten young men, candidates for the situation of Common School Teacher; each candidate to undergo an examination before admission, for the purpose of ascertaining that he possesses already such an amount of education as will render it probable that one year's further tuition will render him a competent Teacher. The system on which the District Schoolmasters shall instruct such Normal Class to be uniform, and directed by the Superintendent of Education. After a certain number of years, no person to be considered as qualified for a Common School Teacher, who has not been at least three or perhaps six months in attendance at one of these Normal Classes.

Alpha.

July 30th, 1842.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Rev. A. N. Bethune.—At the commencement of Geneva College, held on the 3rd inst., the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, Canada West, (former editor of "The Church.")—*Banner of the Cross.*

Penetanguishine. *(From a Lay Correspondent.)*—I am happy to inform you that on the 24th July the Lord Bishop of Toronto consecrated our Church, and that his Lordship was pleased to express that he was much gratified with all that has been done.

The congregation was good, and every seat in the Church filled to overflowing. Lord Morpeth was here, and admired it much, and said many Churches in England were very inferior to ours. Col. Jarvis and several officers from Toronto were present. Our burial ground was also consecrated, and now at last we feel we are once more in an English Christian Land.

A school commences this day [2nd August], which I trust, under the care of our worthy clergyman, will prosper. Every one appears pleased and satisfied. It has been sad up-hill work, but it is at last accomplished, thank God! Some years ago we were favoured with service once in fifteen months,—now twice every Sunday,—Winter and Summer. Is not this a change for the better?

The Treasurer of the Temporal and Pastoral Aid Society begs to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of £36 12s. 9d., being the amount of a Collection in Christ Church on Sunday, 24th ultimo, after a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bethune for the benefit of the society.—*Montreal Herald.*

The Rev. H. Mulkins has changed his residence from Fitzroy to Pakenham.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO, HOME DISTRICT.

The following is taken from the census roll:

Church of England,	2245
" of Scotland,	990
" of Rome,	380
British Wesleyan Methodists,	272
Canadian Wesleyan Methodists,	602
Episcopal Methodists,	264
Other Methodists,	88
Presbyterians not in connexion with the Church of Scotland,	279
Congregationalists or Independents,	37
Baptists and Anabaptists,	78
Quakers,	22
Of all other Religious Denominations,	218

From our English Files.

PROTECTION OF HER MAJESTY'S PERSON.

The following is a copy of the bill for providing for the further security and protection of her Majesty's person, brought into the House of Commons on Tuesday night, by Sir R. Peel, when it was read a first and second time. It passed through committee, was read a third time, and passed, last night:—

Whereas it is expedient that the provisions contained in the act of the 39th and 40th years of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act to regulate Trials for High Treason and Misprision of Treason in certain cases," should be extended to all cases of high treason, in compassing or imagining the death or destruction of the Queen, or in compassing or imagining any bodily harm tending to the death or destruction, maiming, or wounding of the Queen, and of misprision of such treason, when the overt act or overt acts of such treason alleged in the indictment shall be any attempt to injure in any manner whatsoever the person of the Queen:

And whereas it is also expedient to make further provision by law for the protection and security of the person of the Sovereign of these realms:

Be it enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, in all cases of high treason, in compassing or imagining any bodily harm tending to the death or destruction, maiming, or wounding of the Queen, and in all cases of misprision of any such treason, where the overt act or overt acts of such treason alleged in the indictment shall be any attempt to injure in any manner whatsoever the person of the Queen, the person or persons charged with such offence shall and may be indicted, arraigned, tried, and attainted in the same manner, and according to the same course and order of trial, in every respect, and upon the like evidence, as if such persons stood charged with murder; and none of the provisions contained in the several acts of the seventh year of King William the Third, and the seventh year of Queen Anne, and the sixth year of King George the Fourth, respectively, touching trials in cases of treason and misprision of treason respectively, shall extend to any indictment for high treason in compassing or imagining the death or destruction of the Queen, or to any indictment for high treason in compassing and imagining any bodily harm tending to the death or destruction, maiming, or wounding of the Queen, or for misprision of such treason, where the overt act or acts of such treason alleged in the indictment shall be such as aforesaid; but, upon conviction upon such indictment, judgment shall be nevertheless given, and execution done, as in other cases of high treason, any law, statute, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, if any person shall wilfully discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near to the person of the Queen, any gun, pistol, or any other description of firearms, or of other arms whatsoever, although the same shall not contain any explosive or destructive material, or shall discharge or cause to be discharged any explosive substance or material near to the person of the Queen; or if any person shall wilfully strike or strike at, or attempt to strike or to strike at, the person of the Queen, with any offensive weapon, or in any other manner whatsoever; or if any person shall wilfully throw or attempt to throw any substance, matter, or thing whatsoever at or upon the person of the Queen, with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to injure the person of the Queen, or with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to break the public peace, or with intent in any of the cases aforesaid to create alarm to her Majesty; every such person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanour, and, being convicted thereof in due course of law, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court before which the said person shall be convicted, to be transported beyond the seas for any period not exceeding seven years, or to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any period not exceeding three years, and during the period of such imprisonment to be publicly or privately whipped, as often and in such manner and form as the said Court shall order and direct, not exceeding thrice.

A VOICE FROM NORFOLK ISLAND.—THE FUTURE FATE OF JOHN FRANCIS.

It was noticed in our last, that the Queen had most graciously spared the life of John Francis, and that her Majesty had been pleased to signify her commands that the sentence of death passed upon the convict for high treason, should be commuted to transportation for life; the offender to be subjected to hard labour in the most penal settlement in the Australian colonies.

The Queen, we hope, notwithstanding what has since occurred, will rejoice in the humane decision. "Blessed are the merciful!" We cannot yet be persuaded that it was in consequence of the noble use made of her prerogative, that her life was again attempted on the following day.

Man is said to be an "imitative animal." There is in some gloomy mortals a morbid tendency to dismal mimicry, which, when any startling act has thrilled the public mind labours to produce a sort of copy of it. When the late Lord Castlereagh terminated his existance, several cases of suicide, apparently studied imitations of his fearful deed, immediately followed.—When Blakesley murdered his wife and brother-in-law, an unhappy being, in what had been the murderer's locality, destroyed his family and himself; when a young female threw herself from the top of the monument, three years ago, a lad, a few weeks afterwards, followed her example.

There are moments when the imagination is so wrought upon that it grows enamoured of all that it would shrink from under ordinary circumstances, becomes enamoured of danger, and laughs at death. The excitement which commonly precedes a battle may be referred to in proof of this, and the joyous ardour with which thousands rush into scenes of wholesale slaughter. But it is not only in such cases, where the glorious pageantry of war, and a passion for renown, may be supposed to render the aspiring soldier insensible to fear, that life is treated as valueless; in very different situations it can be shown, men, thinking men, have been brought to speak and write with levity on that consummation which all rational beings concur in confessing ought to be viewed with awe. The destined victims of the guillotine, while in the *Conciergerie*, jested on the subject of their coming trials and murder. They smoked and drank, and indulged in practical jokes, and invented a game, or play, which they called "the guillotine," wherein the formalities of their execution were ridiculously parodied by anticipation, and, stretched on the back of a turn down chair, each rehearsed the scene he was to perform in a day or two beneath the fatal axe!

These instances will suffice to show that excited minds, where insanity has never been suspected, may not only be moved to deal lightly with the lives of others, but even to sport with the idea of laying down their own. How to combat such miserable aberrations it is not easy to decide. What is called "the last severity of the law," if justifiable, seems hardly appropriate—hardly likely to prove efficient to put down the evil. Yet, if punishment will not check the current of brutal extravagance, what will? To meet it with argument would be to reason with the storm.

The Governors of Bethlem Hospital have very properly taken steps to undeceive those who were carried away by a report that Oxford was so well done by in the place of his confinement, that it might seem an eligible speculation for any person in bad circumstances to qualify himself, by assailing Royalty, for apartments in the same noble asylum. Though a wretched fellow-creature, labouring under a distressing malady, is not subjected to miserable torture, there is nothing so tempting in the life Oxford is permitted to lead, and the unending incarceration before him, as to make the poorest man content, in order to escape want, to be subjected to the same treatment. The Governors acted wisely in taking care that this should be known. Not less useful may it prove to explain what will be the condition of John Francis, exempted, as he has been, from the last penalty of the law.

There was a time when many of the convicts sent to New South Wales found opportunities of making themselves valuable to a rising society, and in consequence obtained distinction, and in some cases large fortunes. Besides Terry and others who have been named as having amassed wealth, in many instances by means hardly more creditable than the acts which caused them to find themselves in that part of the world, there were some who by a blameless exercise of ingenuity, grew rich. A person named Grove was transported for seven years, for some not very aggravated offence. When he arrived out he established a distillery on a new, or an improved plan, and his success was such that he rose to affluence, and may now claim houses, lands, and ships of his own! The numerous emigrations of free settlers have, of late years, greatly narrowed the chances of the convicts, under the most favourable circumstances. It is now becoming pretty generally known, among that class to whom the knowledge is most important, that transportation is no longer a joke, or even a moderate evil. In every imaginable case the expatriated convict has much to endure; but dreadful is the lot of those who are sent to the penal settlements, places generally reserved for offenders hardened in crime, whom all moderate inflictions have failed to subdue.

The Committee of the House of Commons, which sat in 1838 reported that "the condition of convicts in these settlements had been shown to be one of unmitigated wretchedness," and that opinion was borne out by the evidence. John Francis, when he reaches his destination, will not be placed in a comfortable situation, and after a short time obtain his liberty with a chance of advancement. There confined to a spot where there is no escape but through a line of armed officers and fierce dogs trained to give an alarm, and to seize, if need be, with devouring fury, the flying convict, he will have to perform the most irksome labour, and become, probably, "the wretched predial" slave of some harsh master, compelled by the lash to work till his strength fails and liable to be placed in chains for the slightest offence. There have been cases in which the convict appears to have committed a new crime, in the hope that the hand of justice would terminate his deplorable existence. Dr. Ullathorne, a Roman Catholic priest, gave evidence to this effect.

In 1834, he said, in Norfolk Island, to which place John Francis will probably be sent, a conspiracy to take the island had been formed. The attempt was made and failed. Some of the prisoners were killed and wounded, and thirty-one were condemned to death. Dr. Ullathorne and a Protestant clergyman were sent to attend those who were to suffer. On his arrival at the island, though it was late at night, as those who were to be executed had but five days to live, he went to the prison, and there he witnessed such a scene, he says, as he never witnessed before. The thirty-one wretched men were confined in three cells, and on his proceeding to announce the names of those who were selected to suffer, the effect of his speech was exactly the opposite of what would have been anticipated. As he mentioned the individuals who were to be put to death, one after another dropped on his knees and thanked God that he was to be delivered from that horrible place, while those whose lives were spared stood mute and weeping in profound dismay. This gentleman added it was very common for culprits, on their way to the scaffold, to express joy that they were not going to Norfolk Island; and another Roman Catholic minister, who had attended seventy-four executions, declared that the greater number of those he had attended in their last moments had exhibited the same feeling.

It would be to sicken our readers to enlarge on all the horrors of "the living death," which is the unhappy lot of him whose crimes send him to Norfolk Island. There may have been some abatement of them, and such we hope is the case since the report to which we have referred was made; but hard fare, hard labour, and misery in every shape, await the guilty being, whose forfeited life is not taken by the executioner. Eight long years must pass before any material relief will be afforded, and when penitence has earned some moderate amelioration, the criminal must still remain, till the close of life, a despised exile, far from his home, his relatives, and all who would look upon him with kindness, or cheer him with their society. Let those who have listened to the nonsense which has been uttered about Oxford bear this in mind, and repress the mad throbbings, before it is too late, which would urge them to seek wretched notoriety, beset as it is with enduring reproach, and intolerable pain.—*Court Gazette.*

Canada.

Sir C. Bagot.—His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Bagot and family, returned to Kingston on Monday last. His Excellency and her Ladyship and party were entertained at a pic nic, on Saint Helen's Island, Montreal, by Lieutenant-Colonel Bunbury and the Officers of the 67th Regiment. Sir Charles inspected the Gaol and Lunatic Asylum at Montreal very closely. His Excellency left Montreal on Sunday, "from a desire," it is said, "not to interfere with the arrangements of the public mails, which would have been the case had any other day been fixed upon, his Excellency's party being very numerous." Lady Bagot has held a Drawing-room at Montreal. The *Quebec Mercury* states, "in the official notice of Lady Bagot's Drawing-room, her Ladyship is styled 'her Excellency.' The precedent for this distinction is, we imagine, taken from Ireland, where the Lord Lieutenant and his Lady are always designated 'their Excellencies.'"

The Inspector General.—We give to-day the article of the *Church* in reference to this individual, which we promised last week, postponing it then through lack of space. It will be perceived that our contemporary was challenged to the proof of the assertion of the disloyalty of Mr. Hincks during the late unhappy rebellion; the editor accepted the challenge, and has given Mr. Hincks a "Tartar." The evidence is conclusive to all honest minds open to the convictions of truth, that his conduct on that occasion was highly criminal, and that he should be one of the last men selected as an adviser of her Majesty's representative. Contrast the honors and profits here bestowed with the case of poor McVitty in Eastern Canada, (whose case the *Montreal Gazette* has recently noticed), a shattered cripple, reduced to poverty—the fruits of his loyalty—and what a picture does it present. Should the demon of revolution again rear itself to belch forth its terrors, the stout loyalist will be disheartened from perilling life and limb for his country's good, when he reflects that if he do so, his enemies may reap the reward which he alone is fairly entitled to.

Necromancy is usurping the place of plain open-handed dealing in our councils. A golden wand is waved before the eyes of this hitherto turbulent and violent opponent of the government, and the Magic "presto, pass" produces an instantaneous change. His optics, which were covered with an opaque *coppery* scale, that enabled him to see things but in their muddiest light, are no sooner replaced with *golden* ones by our wonderful oculists, than he is enabled to see—what?—young shillings growing into pounds in the public chest. And thus all his enmity is disarmed.

Seriously, however, we trust that at the approaching session of the Legislature our Responsibles may be called to a strict account for sundry of their doings. Their acts have savoured of anything but the true interests of the country; and the sooner they meet with their deserts the better.—*Kingston News.*

New Paper.—The *Victoria Chronicle*, a new journal, in the Reform interest, has been commenced at Belleville. It makes a very neat appearance.

Township of Toronto Home District.—The following account of the products, chiefly agricultural, of this Township, is taken from the last Census roll:

Wheat,	Bushels	69706
Barley,	"	7444
Rye,	"	2295
Oats,	"	48222
Pease,	"	17088
Indian Corn,	"	1212
Buck Wheat,	"	1476
Potatoes,	"	73738
Hives of Bees,	lbs.	114
Maple Sugar,		10600
Neat Cattle,		5767
Horses,		1481
Sheep,		7776
Hogs,		5463
Number of yards of Fulled Cloth,		3682
Do do. Linen or Cotton,		296
Do do. Flannel not Fulled,		9884
Number of pounds of Wool,		18515

COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF HAMILTON.

(From the Hamilton Journal.)

Our attention has been called to the extraordinary increase of the revenue at the Port of Hamilton, attributable, we must presume, to the increased commercial importance of the Town. From the 5th of April to the 6th of July, 1841, the revenue was about *eight hundreil and eighty pounds*; the amount for the corresponding quarter is, *three thousand four hundred and thirty pounds*, nearly four hundred and twenty five per cent. * * * * Messrs. Buchanan & Co. may be said to have led the van in this matter, by the magnificent stock which they introduced into their spacious premises; their experiment has been eminently successful, having been rewarded by a very large Western trade. The respectable wholesale house of F. Farrish, occupying the large premises erected by Judge O'Reilly, has also doubtless, good cause of congratulation in its establishment here. While these have been making large connexions, (and we will venture to hint, large *profits*,) the older wholesale house of Ferrie, Kerr, and others, have kept pace with the commercial growth of the place, all reaping an abundant harvest. Nothing can tend more to create feelings of gratification than a stroll from East to West of King Street during the busy hours of the day. On entering from the East, the traveller will behold, in addition to the princely establishment of Buchanan & Co., already named, a handsome block of brick houses rapidly replacing the "wooden walls" consigned to "the tomb of all the Capulets" by the raging element of Fire. Crossing John Street, he will enter upon what is termed "Stinson's Block," a handsome row of edifices devoted to various trades, and all apparently in a good way of business. Juson's elegant Hardware Store will also strike his eye, where articles of the trade may be purchased on as good terms as in Montreal.—Proceeding West, he will arrive at the corner of James Street (Macnab's corner as it has heretofore been called,) where a row of elegant buildings, not excelled by those termed "Wellington" in Toronto, will meet his view. The walk may be extended as far westward as the Gore Bank, and still, right and left, will business, business, business, be observed. Commanding a view of the whole street, may be seen the handsome three story Dry Goods and Groceries Stores of Messrs. Osborne & McIntyre, by the side of which are erecting several others to be devoted to like purposes. Retracing his steps, and extending his observation to the southward side of King Street, our traveller will behold the extensive premises of Mr. McLaren, adjacent to the commodious Hotel of Mr. Press, (late Burley's,) and throughout the street, on this, the southward side, he cannot fail to admire the exhibition of goods, of sterling value, and of every description, which will attract his attention at every step. Here may be seen the new importations in China, Glass, and Crockery, of Mr. Bigelow: there are the "latest fashions" of Messrs. Walker & Watson, Bryce & Mc Murrich, Ross & Kennedy, Kirkland, Price & Co., Davidson & Inman, *cum multis aliis*; nor can the intellectual treat to be obtained at Armour's be passed over without comment, since this establishment promises to be both an ornament and a solid acquisition to the town. The Traveller again crosses John Street, and pauses, ere he crosses to the comfortable Hotel of Mr. Devereux (where he haply sojourns,) to witness the metamorphosis which Young's corner has undergone. Here are no longer to be seen the elegant draperies or sweetened comforts of its late proprietor; but, not less usefully, this capacious and elegant store is now fitted up with an excellent stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, in quantity and quality sufficient for the purposes of all from here to Sandwich. We fear that our traveller will still have failed to recognise much that was worthy of notice; the old established Drug Stores of Messrs. Winer & Bickle, the new Drug Store of Mr. Grier, in Stinson's Block, the Confectionaries of Ecclestone, &c., &c., might all fairly claim a share of his attention, and may reasonably allure him to a future visit. * * * * The revenue has hitherto been about fifty pounds more in the October than in the July quarter; if therefore, the trade be as well done, and as well attended to as that of the spring has been, the Port of Hamilton should produce in 1842, instead of as in 1841 the sum of 3000*l.*, the large sum of 9000*l.*

GENERAL SUMMARY.

We regret to state that the Assistant Superintendent of Education has been taken suddenly ill: he cannot, therefore, keep the appointments mentioned in our last. But we once more ask, has he any authority? We think not, and that no one is bound to pay the slightest attention to his directions. We have heard some eminent lawyers express this opinion. The matter ought to be cleared up beyond doubt..... The Home District Council have again met. The public grant of School money to be received by the Home District is £2,863 14s. 6d. The *Examiner* states that one-eighth of a penny in the pound had been fixed on by a bye law, in order to raise the same amount as that apportioned out of the public grant. Bills have been passed to establish roads through the townships of Reach, Brock, Thorah, and part of Marah,—and through Scott and Uxbridge. The Warden was instructed to issue his warrant to the Treasurer, for the payment of £100 13s. 4d., for contingencies.....The contract for the construction of the Canal on the Grand River has been taken..... Mr. Murdoch, late Chief Secretary, has taken his passage for England.....A project is started in England for transporting to the Colonies, as voluntary settlers, juvenile delinquents who may be convicted of minor crimes, such as common larcenies and frauds. It is supposed that the handsome remuneration of labour in the Colonies will remove all temptations to crime. .....The course of conciliation towards the French Canadians does not answer. The supporters of Government are compelled to confess this.....Great complaints are being made that nothing is being done towards the restoration of Brock's monument. .....Rather Strange.—We perceive by the *Montreal Courier* of the 26th ult. that Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, (for he is the correspondent alluded to,) in a letter written from Montreal, *under date of the 28th of last May*, and published in the London (England) "Colonial Gazette," announced the then contemplated appointment of Messrs. Hincks and Sherwood! How did this news reach the ears of Mr. Wakefield, so long before it was known to any body else in British America? Has Lord Stanley a "tell-tale" at the Colonial Office? From what WE KNOW, we think the confidence reposed by His Lordship in Mr. Stephen is misplaced: "We could a tale unfold." However, we are not in the Government, and it forms no part of our business to enquire into such matters.—*Statesman.* [Mr. Stephen is a bitter enemy to Canada,—and it is disgraceful that such a person as Mr. Wakefield should be in the secrets of Government. Ed. Ch.].....Another incendiary attempt has been happily frustrated at St. John's, (N. B.) Some ruffian conveyed a quantity of combustibles beneath the floor of the National School-house, and having set fire thereto, succeeded in making his escape. Fortunately the flames were discovered in time, and promptly extinguished.....The State of Pennsylvania has failed to pay the interest of its debt, due on the 1st instant. No plan has been devised for meeting its engagements, and saving the public credit. It will be a bad business for the Union if the model state follows the lead of the Mississippi.....General Thomas J. Sutherland, late commander of the patriot army of Canada, was examined in Buffalo, on the 4th instant, on a charge of *burglary*, and acquitted. It appeared in evidence that the General entered the house of a Mrs. Clark, on the night of the 27th July, through a window, but the Court decided, that, as there was nothing in the house to steal, he could not have entered it for that purpose. Mrs. Clark, it was ascertained, had a daughter named Nancy.....The election for the County of Ottawa commenced on the 8th inst., D. Papineau, Thos. McGoey, and Chas. Symmes, Esqs. Candidates. Mr. McGoey retired after receiving a few votes. Mr. Papineau was 50 ahead at the last accounts.—*Kingston Herald*.....President Tyler has vetoed the Tariff Bill that has just passed the Senate. This is the *fourth* veto this session. It is supposed that there will be no farther attempt to pass a Tariff bill, and Congress will soon adjourn *Ib.* .....Flour.—At Buffalo on the 9th inst., flour had fallen to 5 dollars per barrel, and was expected to be 4 dollars in as many weeks; New wheat at Springfield, Illinois, was only 25 to 30 cents per bushel; at Alton 45 cents for specie. At New York on the 12th inst., flour was at 5 dollars 37½ cents for Genesee, and 5 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars 37½ cents for Ohio. At Montreal on the 13th flour was 31s to 31s 6d. The Government contract for flour was taken at this Town (Kingston) a fortnight since at 26s per barrel.—*Ib.*.....A Camp-Meeting has been held near this city, with the usual accompaniments of fanatical extravagance and irreverent familiarities.....The Common Council of Kingston have asked their active Mayor, Mr. Counter, to let his portrait be taken to adorn the city hall.....Robert Stanton, John Ewart, and Wm. Cawthra, Esquires, have been Gazetted as Commissioners of Customs for the Home District.

England and the United States.—It affords us unfeigned happiness, to say, that the treaty has been signed by the ministers to whom its negotiation was wisely confided, and was communicated to the Senate on Tuesday. We are also enabled to add, farther, that Captain Wright, one of H. B. Majesty's special messengers, is on board the Great Western, and is the bearer of a copy of the treaty, complete, and requiring only the ratification of the respective governments. Captain Wright left Washington yesterday morning. Prosperous gales and a good head of steam to our friend Captain Hosken, with such a freight.—*New York Commercial Adv. 11th August.*

Gambling.—The love of gambling is a wicked affection; for in full ninety-nine instances out of one hundred it produces the most unhappy consequences. A desire to throw away one's own money is a climax of indiscretion. A desire meanly to acquire another's is the extent of ungenerous meanness. A man of fine spirit absents himself from the table of robbery. He scorns to be imprudent, and he will not politely pilfer the money of another individual. Who will acknowledge that he does not commend this noble principle? It is a fact that cannot be denied, that selfishness and fraud are greatly encouraged by the gambling propensity. And there are many who will, out of mere sport, throw away hundreds of pounds in one night at a gambling-house, and yet will turn with scorn at a petition of deserving distress.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (with Divine permission) at the residence of the Rev. Robert Blakey, Rector of Prescott, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of September.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville, August 8, 1842.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of this Society will be held, (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, A.M. Rector of London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of September next.

WILLIAM McMURRAY,
Acting Secretary to the Western Clerical Society.

Dundas, July 30th, 1842.

1842.

LAKE ONTARIO,
THREE TIMES A-WEEK,
FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,
CAPTAIN TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port H