legislative rights; and if the Parliament, which had the power of legislating for the Church, did not consider its intervention on this subject proper, it was the duty of Parliament to permit that body, whose province it might legitimately be, to interpose with a regular recognized authority for the settling the disputes and dissensions now unfortunately prevailing. He alluded, of course, to spiritual matters alone—matters of doctrine or discipline. Were he permanently in this country and in their lordships' house, he should feel it his duty to submit a substantive proposition to their lordships on this momentous subject; either for an address to her Majesty praying that a commission might issue for inquiry, &c. or some other course. But as it was, he commended the matter to his brethren of the English bench, conscious that if they did not concur with him it would be in vain for him to moot the question; and that if they did, they were, if for no other reason, certainly for that to which he had just alluded, best fitted to undertake it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Lord Stanley has cut the Gordian knot with regard to the Boors of Port Natal. It will be recollected that a number of the more hardy of the Dutch settlers at Cape Colony, disgusted at the effects of slave emancipation, and taking offence at other matters, evacuated the colony, passed beyond the confines of the British territory, and proceeded to Port Natal, where they attempted to establish a sort of Republic, independent of England, and set defiance to her authority. An expedition was sent against them, under Captain Smith, who was reinforced by Major Cloete which reduced them to submission. Thus is the Anglo-Saxon sway extending itself into the immense regions or Eastern Africa, carrying with it, we doubt not, civilization and happiness. The following is the basis of the code of laws intended for the new acquisition. It is, in fact, the Koran which England carries in her hand to make all her conquests:—

"1. That in the eye of the law there shall be no distinction or disqualification whatever, founded upon colour, origin, language, or creed, but that the protection of the law, in letter and in substance, shall be extended to all alike.

"2. That no aggression upon the natives residing beyond the limits of the colony shall be sanctioned under any plea whatever by any private person, or any body of men, unless acting under the immediate authority and orders of the government.

"3. That slavery in every shape, or under any modification, shall be as absolutely unlawful as in the other part of her Majesty's dominions."

PRESBYTERIANISM IN IRELAND.—ANOTHER SPLIT.

SECESSION OF DR. COOKE.—At the meeting of this body, whose sittings closed yesterday, some important propositions were carried, in opposition to Dr. Cooke; and in fact, it was very apparent that the feeling of the body was decidedly against his policy. During the latter part of the proceedings, it was generally noticed that he absented himself. Yesterday, not long before the final adjournment, the moderator announced that he had received a communication of some importance, which he wished to submit to the members privately. A short adjournment took place, and the members retired, when the Moderator read to them a letter from Dr. Cooke, declaring his secession from the jurisdiction of the Assembly; but retaining his connexion with the Synod of Ulster, a body which exists for purposes of a civil nature. He has, on more than one occasion, we believe, walked off in a huff, and been coaxed back; and we presume the same thing will occur now.—*Belfast Whig, 13th July.*

THE SPOTTISWOODE SOCIETY.—A Society under this name has been instituted at Edinburgh. Its object is the publication of scarce works connected with the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland. Amongst the valuable Books announced for publication we notice, Archbishop Spottiswoode's History of the Church of Scotland, with Life and Notes,—Bishop Keith's History of the affairs of Church and State in Scotland,—the Spottiswoode Letters from the Balfour MSS. in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh,—the complete works of the celebrated Bishop Sage, with Life and Notes,—a collection of rare Tracts illustrative of the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland,—Urquhart's Life of the Marquis of Montrose, with the second part hitherto unpublished, from a MS. in the Advocate's Library,—and other works of great interest to all Scotchmen, and in particular to the student of the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland.

DR. PUSEY AND HIS JUDGES.—The *Liverpool Times*—a radical dissenting paper—thus speaks of this extraordinary case:

The secret conclave which has suspended Dr. Pusey, on a charge of preaching doctrines opposed to those of the English Church, has acted in such a manner as to excite considerable sympathy in his favour, even amongst those who are most opposed to his opinions. To condemn a man without listening to his defence is contrary to the practice of any tribunal ever heard of, except the Holy Inquisition, and is especially opposed to the humane and considerate principles of the English law. Dr. Pusey may or may not have been guilty of setting forth heterodox doctrines, but even if he has, that affords no justification of the course adopted against him. Indeed, the greater his heresy, the easier it would have been to convict him of it, and therefore the less excuse there was for condemning him unheard. By the course adopted, the sentence is deprived of all effect. His own friends are already discrediting it as the condemnation of a man punished by his enemies in his absence; his opponents are unable to show the grounds on which he has been suspended, and the public in general look on the whole proceeding as opposed to every principle of justice and common sense.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steamer Hibernia; which reached Boston on Thursday Evening last, at 10 o'clock:—

The London papers are to the evening of the 3d of August, and the Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive.

We give all the particulars of importance, which in the absence of our English Files, we have been able to glean from the summaries of news, contained in the American Papers.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, AUGUST 3.

In the early districts of the south, some extent of reaping will take place next week, but in the midland counties, and those northward of us, nothing of any consequence will be cut for a fortnight or three weeks hence. As usual, we hear some complaints of the Wheat ear having suffered from cold weather and retarded ripening, but these are by no means general, and would probably disappear in a great degree on the establishment of a course of favourable weather. In Ireland the promise of a Wheat crop is good, not generally so the spring crops and potatoes.—The Canadian Corn Bill does not give the mercantile community the satisfaction that was at first expected; it appears little calculated to induce the transmission of United States produce through the Canadas except at times when our prices shall be sufficiently high to repay the extra expences of transit, and when such duties prevail as shall serve to exclude shipments direct from the American ports.

Quotations.—Canadian wheat flour 31s a 32s per bbl; United States do 32s a 31s 6d; do sour 29s a 30s; Canada red wheat 8s a 8s 4d; do white a 8s 4d a 8s 9d; United States red 8s 3d a 8s 8d.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 4.—*Corn*—In consequence of heavy rains which have fallen this morning, our market has acquired more firmness, and the transactions in wheat to-day, though on a limited scale, have generally been at rather higher rates. Flour likewise on a very moderate demand, has brought somewhat better terms.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Trade continues in the same quiescent state which has marked it for some time past.

The stock of cotton on hand is enormous, and exceeds by upward of 300,000 bales the quantity which was held last year. The present stock is little if any short of a *million* of bales!—nearly a year's consumption.—*Willmer's European Times, August* 4.

The news of the loss of the Columbia, and the safety of all her passengers, reached Liverpool July 20, by the brig Themis from the Bay of Fundy. The Margaret with the passengers, arrived on the following day, when the particulars of the loss were first received.

The Hibernia made on her last trip, the most extraordinary passage on record. She ran from Halifax to Liverpool in nine days less one hour.

IRELAND.

The affairs of Ireland, including the repeal movement, seem to excite less and less interest. O'Connell continued to address large meetings of repealers, but the country was very quiet.

PARLIAMENTARY.

On the 29th of July the Lord chancellor in the House of Lords laid on the table bill to legalize marriages solemnized by dissenting ministers in Ireland, between members of the Established Church. [The bill introduced on the 20th, as above passed on the 21st.]

In the House of Commons, the affairs of Ireland had again been discussed. On the 28th Lord John Russell made the usual opposition review of the Government measures.

We quote the substance of Sir Robert Peel's reply, on the subject of Ireland:—

With respect to Ireland, Sir, I must also say that the course her Majesty's Government have taken with regard to that country has been the subject of discussion to a great extent and that very recently; and we are told that in the course of next week the state of Ireland is again to be brought under the consideration of this House. Why, sir, the ministers of the Crown have already explained to the House the course they have pursued and intend to pursue. They have explained that it is their determination to leave no effort untried for the maintenance of the legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland. (cheers.)

They have also stated that they would not be impelled by remonstrances, or by threats, or by apprehensions, or by alarms, beyond their sense of duty, to resort to unusual measures of force; that they would, as far as possible, trust to the efficacy of the ordinary powers of the law, and would take every precaution against disturbing the public peace; that they would make every preparation for the maintenance of tranquility; but that they would reserve to themselves the unbiassed judgment as to the time and circumstances in which it might become necessary to appeal to force and arms (hear, hear.) I believe that the course that they have pursued in that country has met with general approbation (hear, hear.) Sir, I regret to hear the noble lord censure the government for the course they have pursued for the purpose of marking their disapprobation of the efforts that have been made to destroy the legislative union, by the exercise of the prerogatives vested in the government.

We have not asked for fresh powers; we have acted with forbearance in the application of those that we possess. We have shown our confidence in the powers of the law; we have not sought to irritate by a premature and hasty application of force; but we have felt it our duty, at the same time, to advise the Crown to exercise its prerogative for the purpose of marking its disapprobation of the conduct of those who have joined the attempts which have been made to promote the repeal of the union (cheers.) We have had reference to those large assemblies that have been held; we cannot blind our eyes to the danger to the public peace which they excite. We look at the language held at them, and have felt it our duty to advise the Crown to withhold its confidence from those who take an active part in the promotion of those meetings, and we did recommend her majesty to remove from the commission of the peace those who held such language, or had taken an active part in those proceedings (hear, hear.) And what course would the noble lord advise the government to take?

He says, "The repeal of the Union would endanger the integrity of the empire; that it must lead to the dismemberment of the two countries, and that the maintenance of that union is essential to the integrity of the Crown" (hear, hear.) When the noble lord was a minister, he advised the Crown to declare that "the severance of the union would be fatal to the integrity of the empire, and to the existence of this country as a powerful state" (hear, hear.) We concurred in that view, but the noble lord quarrels with the exercise of the same prerogative of the Crown; now we give a practical proof that we hold the same opinion, by advising the Crown to remove from the commission of the peace those who exercise that commission in giving countenance to those proceedings (hear.) I shall not upon this occasion anticipate the debate which is to take place in the course of next week, upon the motion which I conclude it is the intention of the hon. gentleman opposite to proceed with. (Mr. Ward signified assent.) I must say, that we have governed and are prepared to govern Ireland in a spirit of justice and impartiality, [cheers.]

We know what has been in some respects the consequence. We know your taunts in some respects to be just, namely, that we have not conciliated the good will of one party, and we have lost the confidence of some of the other. We know we might have gained the confidence of one by governing exclusively through its agency. We have not attempted to govern exclusively through a party, but upon more enlarged and more comprehensive principles; and the consequence has been that which was predicted, and with which we are now taunted—that if we had governed Ireland exclusively upon the principles of party, although we might have farther exasperated one party, we should be possessed more exclusively of the confidence of the other [hear, hear.] Still I shall not despair nor will those who are united with me in the government, that when our intentions are manifested—when it is seen what is the course we have pursued, and that which we are pursuing—we do not despair that there will be a general confidence in the justice and impartiality of our government, and that the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the country and desirous of its peace and tranquility, will be the reward of the conduct which we have pursued, and are determined to pursue.—[Cheers.]

A revolutionary motion by Mr. Ward for an address to the Queen, affirming the Church of Ireland to be among the most prominent grievances of her people, met with the reception that was to be anticipated from a British Legislature. Lord Elliot, the Irish Secretary, replied to Mr. Ward's speech, and the debate was then adjourned to the next night. During the course of the second evening's debate, however, *the House was obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum, and Mr. Ward signified that he should not call up his motion again.*

An equally infidel motion by Joseph Hume, the Capitoline Goose, as he has not inaptly been called, was treated in the same summary manner. On the 25th, in the House of Commons, he proposed a system of secular education, apart from religious instruction. Mr. Ewart seconded the motion, but while he was speaking *the House was counted out, there being less than forty members present.*

We would recommend the fate of Mr. Hume's motion to our present anti-University agitators in Canada.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued during the last week of this month.

THE LAUNCH OF THE GREAT IRON STEAM-SHIP.—On the 19th July, according to previous announcement, the launch of the iron steamer *Great Britain*, took place at Bristol. She was floated from the dock in which she was built, and as she passed slowly and majestically out, Prince Albert, amid the acclamations of vast multitudes, christened her the *Great Britain.* The Prince attended a public dinner before the launch, and immediately after the ceremony, the company dispersed, and at four o'clock, the Prince returned to London.

LOSS OF THE COLUMBIA.—It was said that the Glasgow underwriters were the principal sufferers by the loss of the *Columbia*, their loss being over £40,000.

STEAMERS.—Southampton is finally fixed upon as the starting point of steamers carrying the mails to the West Indies and South America, to the East Indies, Egypt, Malta, and Spain and Portugal, without calling at Falmouth to take in the mails, or on the homeward voyage to deliver them. In future, all the mails with passengers are to be despatched from Southampton, and landed there on their return.

WALES.

The disturbances of the peasantry in Wales continued, and seem to have become more extensive and alarming. The Government had despatched Mr. Hall, as a commissioner to the disturbed counties, to investigate the cause of the complaints, and report what measures were necessary to remove any real evils.

SCOTLAND.

The violence of hostile feeling created by the dissension in the Church of Scotland, is shown by the following paragraph, from the *Inverness Courier*:

LOCHBROOM CHURCH.—UNCHRISTIAN VIOLATION BY THE NON-INTRUSIONISTS.—On Sunday last the Rev. Mackenzie, Lochcarron, proceeded to Lochbroom to declare the church vacant, in terms of the order from the General Assembly and Presbytery. The bell-rope was cut, and the principal door, which had been left open for the last twelvemonth, was found nailed up. An entrance, however, was effected, and on the Rev. gentleman ascending the pulpit, he found there the carcase of a dog in a state of putrefaction! The horror and disgust inspired by such a desecration we need not attempt to describe.

The carcase was carried out by one of the men present, and the service proceeded, some persons, however, disturbing the congregation by throwing stones at the church during the time of divine service. An examination has been made into the circumstances of the case, and a reward of 20*l.* has been offered by Mr. Davidson, of Tulloch, for the perpetrator of the offence. The Rev. J. Macleod, minister of Morven, is to be presented to the church and parish of Lochbroom, now vacant by the demission of the Rev. Dr. Ross.

THE EAST.

The overland mail was received in London on the 1st inst. Dates, from Calcutta, June 7th; from Scinde, June 2d; from Macao, April 16th—no later than we have had direct from China.

The mail brought very little news. There had been no more fighting in Scinde, but the Ameers had large bodies of troops collected.

Dost Mahomed had reached Cabool and resumed the government without opposition.

SPAIN.

Espartero, the Spanish Regent, we regret to learn, is entirely overthrown, and has fled to Portugal for personal safety.

Colonial.

STATUE OF SIR CHARLES METCALFE.—A marble Statue of the late Governor of the West Indies, and the present Governor General of this Province, is about to be erected in Jamaica, in commemoration of Sir Charles Metcalfe's eminent success in the tranquilization and government of those Islands.

UNIVERSITIES OF KING'S COLLEGE AND M'GILL COLLEGE.—A memorial, signed by the Rev. H. Esson of the Kirk of Scotland, and other preachers in Montreal, has been presented to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the government of these beneficent institutions. The object of this memorial seems to be to SUGGEST to the Governor, "that in regard to both institutions, the appointment of Professors, or at least, their choice and nomination, might originate in a Council of the University, in the composition of which the leading religious bodies in the country might be equally and impartially represented;" or in other words, that in regard to King's College in particular, the government of the University should be wrested out of the hands of the Crown, by whom it was founded and endowed, and placed under the control of a motley body of irresponsible sectarian preachers. The impolicy of such a proposal is too palpable to require refutation. We would only ask, Is any University in England or Scotland, or Germany, or in any country in Europe, governed upon the principles which these memorialists have propounded?

As a specimen of the feeling which animates these reformers of the education of the Province, and who in reality since the time of Governor Simcoe have been its greatest enemies, we quote the following extract from a letter signed "Veritas," in the *British Colonist;* conscious, it would seem, of the superior Catholic character of the Charter of King's College over the truly sectarian one of Queen's College at Kingston, the grand object of "Veritas's" wrath appears to be the graceful and appropriate Collegiate costume of the Students of King's College. We shall not stop to notice the anti-British feeling which could pen the remarks which this fanatical scribbler has done on the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the sources from which have sprung all the intellectual greatness of England. We would only ask our loyal fellow-colonists, what would be the fate of King's College, and what the standard of its education, if men possessed of the feelings of "Veritas" were to be placed in authority over it?—

"The striking assimilation of King's College to institutions *which are either on the verge of utter ruin,* [!] or of the most searching and thorough reform, is not confined to the harmless prelections of its theological professor, himself disciplined at Oxford, or to the example and instructions of others trained in a school no less intolerant, because less influential; but seems to pervade every order of this pseudo-council; *from the endowment of a church to the fashion of a surplice.* Not the least characteristic of their remarkable exploits, *has been the erection of a chapel,* at great expense, *within the very walls of the University,* [what an unpardonable eye-sore in a Christian University, that a chapel should be provided for the worship of God!—ED. CH.] in which every student is compelled, unless favoured by a dispensation, to worship daily, after the ritual of the Church of England, which is here performed, I am credibly told, with such unusual ceremony, as to have placed its chaplain under the suspicion of a leaning to the Puseyite heresy. Nor has the indefatigable zeal of the clerical conclave confined itself to *an innovation so violently repugnant to the principles of the charter,* and, I venture to say, unauthorised by any of the bodies pretending to constitute "the College Council;" but so elaborate has been the imitation of the venerable archetype, even in the most petty details, *that the costume of the students and professors has been ordered to be modelled after the most approved fashions of Oxford.* With some people, *such an insane display of bigotry and vanity may only give birth to a smile,* from its ludicrous unfitness to the climate of this country; but I confess I see it in another light, than that of a harmless indulgence of the frivolous taste of its projectors; *and those who have been cognisant of the feelings of hostility to the Dissenters of every denomination, cherished at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, will see in the transplantation of the badges of distinction, a malignant attempt to infuse into this University, all the intolerance and bigotry of the institutions upon which it has been so industriously modelled.*" [!]

MCGILL COLLEGE.—We see from the printed prospectus, that this institution is designed to be carried on in the same way as the Collegiate establishments of the mother country. This is as it should be, for with all their defects, we maintain that there are no existing Universities, where men may obtain a better education, *if they like,* than at Oxford or Cambridge.—*Montreal Courier.*

LONDON DISTRICT.—In the Warden's address to the Council, we are glad to see the following sensible observations, in reference to schools, and the Common School Bill. "What the proposed changes may be, are as yet unknown, but this is certain, we can neither have good teachers, nor good schools, until a great change has taken place in the feelings of the community, nor until they can fairly estimate what education is—what it is worth—and the best means of acquiring it. It is an error of opinion, too commonly entertained, that to know how to read, and write, and cypher, is education. It is only the means of acquiring it, because education, as we understand it, is that degree of knowledge, and that principle, which shall enable a man in any sphere of life to act his part as a rational and accountable being. Now, if this be assumed as the standard of education, we need but apply it to our common schools to see how sadly they fall short. It requires but little reflection to see that mere knowledge—mere acquirement may be his, who in his own mind, and in the estimation of his fellow men is a degraded, worthless being. What is meant then is, that, that system of education must be defective, that proposes nothing beyond mere intellectual acquirement. But in alluding to this subject at all, it may be said, that it is out of place; we are however, for certain purposes a board of education, and it may be permitted to us to discuss what education is, and how it may be attained. It is an error too, to suppose that because a man can read and write, that therefore he can be a teacher. It will be granted that he may in a certain way teach reading and writing, but while teaching these he may pervert the judgment, vitiate the taste; and pollute the first springs of action; then, what is gained by his teaching? If we take the trouble to reflect a little, we can see how this operates. At an early period in this country we found a class (and many of them yet remain) simple in their habits, just in their dealings, benevolent in their dispositions, and on the whole good humoured and happy—a new race has sprung up,—they have been taught more, and they do possess superior intelligence, but with all this, they have less principle—and are these two classes at all to be compared in point of true worth, and real happiness?"

THE BANNER.—The first number of this paper, devoted to the interests of the non-intrusion party of the Kirk of Scotland in this Province, has been published in Toronto. The Editor says that a few years ago "We would have entered upon our duties, with feelings widely different from those which now occupy our minds. *Then* we would have had the prospect of having little to do, but to record the triumphs of pure and undefiled Christianity over the decaying powers of Popish Mahomedan and Heathen superstition."

But, alas! it appears that the opinions of the Oxford divines, "have spread through the length and breadth of England, of her Colonies, and of the United States. Like the locusts of old, they have crept up the walls, entered into the houses of the priests, and made their prey of many of the rich and honorable of their respective countries."

The Editor, however, cheers himself with the reflection that, "in the midst of these defections, and while the combat thickens between light and darkness, between formality and genuine religion; between the religion of holy water, painted windows, altars and cassocks, on the one hand, and the simple truth, as it is in Jesus, on the other, the eyes of the world are directed to the Free Church and free people of Scotland."

The following piece of information is we confess, new to us:—

"The precise share which the Episcopo-Papist party had in bringing about this catastrophe, (the Split in the Kirk) it is difficult to say; but it is not unreasonable to believe that the obstinacy with which every legislative remedy was resisted, could only have proceeded from that quarter. The question was decided (though not understood) by Episcopalian legislators and politicians, and the devoted and enlightened attachment of the people of Scotland has been sacrificed on the altar of High Church bigotry and intolerance."

PROVINCIAL DUTY UPON FOREIGN WHEAT.

The Kingston Whig says that "there is much trouble in the wigwam touching the import duty on wheat," and is firm in the opinion that no duty can legally be levied until the 5th July next, 1844. There cannot be two readings of the law on the point. It is not comprehended in a cloud of misty words, nor in a doubtful idea, but stands in the statute book a regular built chronological fact. The Provincial act says, that on 5th July *after* it shall have been passed, a duty of three shillings sterling per quarter, is to be levied on the importation of foreign wheat, and it does not say that any duty is to be levied on the importation of foreign flour. When did the act pass? On the 9th August, 1843. When is the 5th July next? In 1844 of course. As to the Imperial Act, the provision therein contained, is, that so long as the duty in the provincial act continues to be levied, wheat from Canada shall be admitted into Britain at one shilling per quarter, and flour at sevenpence halfpenny per barrel.

The only way to get over the difficulty is for the Provincial Legislature to pass a new act amending the 6th Victoria, cap. 31, as soon as it assembles in September. It will be able to catch a portion of the new crop if it is active about the business. But in the mean time, there is no law for collecting the three shillings duty.—*Montreal Courier.*

THE ARMY.—The 23d Fusileers, the 71st and 85th Light Infantry, and the 93rd Highlanders, now stationed in British North America, are to be transferred in October to the West Indies, and will embark from Quebec in the Resistance, troop ship, Java, Boyne, and Princess Royal transports.—*Newbrunswicker.*

SIR RICHARD BONNYCASTLE.—This distinguished officer Commanding Engineer at Newfoundland, left that island on the 10th ultimo, to take the command of the Engineer Department of the entire of the Eastern Province of Canada.—*Halifax Times.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CHARLOTTE TOWN, July 23.—On Tuesday last, the [Roman] Catholic Bishop of Charlotte Town, the Rev. B. D. McDonald, after the celebration of Mass, laid the corner-stone of the intended new [Roman] Catholic Church in this town.—*Herald.*

[Happy would it be for the interests of Christianity, and the safety of her Colonial Empire, if the Christian Government of Great Britain were as fully awake to her duties as the Roman Catholic Church seems to be. We would express a hope, that when such benevolent efforts are making in England for supplying every British Colony and Dependency of the Empire, however limited, with at least one resident Bishop, the wants of the fertile Island of Prince Edward will not be overlooked.—ED. CH.]

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.—Our readers, of course, are aware that the present American tariff approaches nearly to a prohibition of foreign manufactured goods, and consequently the manufacturing interests of that nation are in a most flourishing condition, which is rapidly creating a profitable home market for every description of agricultural produce.

The richest and most populous sections of the United States will turn their attention to manufactures, which, as we before remarked, will provide a permanent and wholesome market for the produce of the soil of that country. This being the case, there need be but little danger apprehended of prices ranging so low, that the American farmer will not be remunerated for the labour and capital invested in agriculture. This will benefit the Canadian farmer, in the same way that an increased American duty on foreign woollen cloths has benefitted the Canadian woollen manufacturer.—*British American Cultivator.*

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint George Daintry, of Cobourg, Gentleman, to be Inspector of Licenses for the District of Newcastle.

GREAT FIRE AT TORONTO.—It is with great regret that we have received the accounts of a most destructive fire at Toronto. It broke out on the morning of Tuesday last, the 22d inst., in the King Alfred tavern, opposite Stone's Hotel, on King Street; the square, where the fire broke out, being composed entirely of wooden buildings, bounded on the South by King Street, West by York Street, and North by Broad Lane. The whole, aided by a fresh South wind, was in a short time in one general blaze. The following are the particulars of the extent of the damage:—The whole range of buildings on King Street, from Mr. Thomas, the Locksmith's shop, (opposite Stone's Hotel) up to Mr. Mirfield's Shakspeare Tavern; and the whole parallel line of buildings on Broad Lane, with all the buildings inside, are burnt to the ground. The Shakspeare Tavern, by the activity of the firemen has been saved, and one or two buildings in the square on York Street,—all else is in ruins.

Among the buildings consumed are those occupied by the King Alfred House; the Carpenter's Arms; Mr. Charles March, painter; Mr. Wyman, chair manufacturer; Mr. Harris, grocer; Mr. Norris, merchant; Thompson & Warham, picture dealers; Mr. Clegget, shoemaker, &c. &c.

FIRE AT SACKETTS HARBOUR.—The *Kingston Chronicle* of Wednesday, just received, states that on Monday last the principal portion of Sacketts Harbour was also destroyed by fire.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of this Association are reminded that the next Meeting will take place (D.V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th and 7th September next.

SALTERN GIVINS, *Secretary.*

Mohawk Parsonage, 12th August, 1843.

Works by the Rev. Jas. Beaven, D.D.,
Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto.

	Non-Subs. s.	d.	Subs. s.	d.
A help to Catechising, for the use of Clergymen, Schools, and Private Families	2	6	2	0
Questions and Scripture References in "A Help to Catechising"	1	3	1	1
A Manual for visiting the sick, for the use of Young Clergymen	2	6	2	2
The Doctrine of Holy Scripture and of the Primitive Church on the subject of religious celibacy, with a vindication of the early Church from the mistakes of the author of "Ancient Christianity"	10	8	9	4
An exposure of the unfairness of the "General Reply to all objections" of the author of "Ancient Christianity"	2	0	1	8
An Account of the Life and Writings of St. Irenæus	13	4	11	8
On Intercourse between the Church of England and the Churches in the East	5	0	4	3

For Sale at the *Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto,* 144 King Street, Toronto.

BOOKS
JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

	s.	d.
Letters to a Dissenting Minister, by Rev. M. A. Gathercole, 18mo	6	9
Saravia on the Three Orders of the Priesthood, 18mo	4	6
Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man, Oxford edition, 18mo	5	6
Examination Papers for Ordination, for the use of Theological Students, interleaved with writing paper	6	0
A Letter to the Laity of the Church of England on the recent Misrepresentations of Church Principles, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover	7	6
Plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Structure of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly, 12mo. paper cover	0	9
An Account of the Life and Writings of S. Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons, and Martyr, by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, 8vo	16	0
A Help to Catechising, for the use of Clergymen, Schools and Private Families, by the Rev. Dr. Beaven, 18mo	3	6
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Dissenters' Baptisms and Church Burials, Strictures upon the Decision of the late Sir John Nicholl, by the Rev. Walter Blunt		
An Apology for the Church of Scotland, or an Explanation of its Constitution and Character, by the Rev. J. Cumming, Minister of the Scottish Church, 8vo. paper cover	1	6
The Apostolical Succession, a Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Lord Bishop of Chichester, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, and printed at the command of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, second edition, 8vo. paper cover	2	3
Three Sermons on the Church, by the Lord Bishop of London, 8vo. paper cover	3	0

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

Toronto, August 24, 1843.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. GILKISON

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, her intention of opening a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in one of those commodious brick buildings recently erected on McGill Square, Lot Street East, on the 4th of September next.

Terms, and other particulars, can be made known on application to Mrs. Gilkison, at her present residence in Richmond Street, or at Messrs. Rowsell's, Book-sellers, King Street.

Mrs. Gilkison will continue, as heretofore, to give private tuition on the Piano Forte, Guitar, and in Singing.

N. B.—The most unexceptionable references given.

Toronto, 4th May, 1843. 319-3m

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. SHOTTER, daughter of the late REV. JOHN LOCOCK, Vicar of Sittingbourne, in Kent, England, having taken a House at the Village of DRUMMONDVILLE, Niagara Falls, is desirous of receiving a few Young Ladies, as Pupils, to educate with her own daughters,—giving to parents an opportunity of sending their children to a place so celebrated for its salubrity, upon the following moderate

TERMS:

Young Ladies under twelve years of age, with Board and Lodging, will receive a complete English Education, including all its various branches, for (Currency) £25 0 0 per annum.
Above twelve years of age, ... 28 0 0 do.
Music, French, and Drawing, extra, but equally moderate.
Washing, Bed, Linen and Towels to be provided by the Pupils; and if wished, arrangements can be made for their remaining during the vacations.

MRS. SHOTTER is kindly permitted to refer to Ex-Consul Buchanan; Col. Delatre; the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector of Chippewa, at Drummondville; Dr. Mewburn, Stamford; the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rector of Thorold; John Stayner, Esq., P. M., Queenston; William Gamble, Esq., Milton, near Toronto; and the Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston.

July 18, 1843. 319-3i

PRIVATE TUITION.

A PERSON just arrived from England, who is qualified to teach the higher branches of the Mathematics, and Civil Engineering, would engage to wait upon any individual who is in want of a teacher in the said branches.

Application may be made to Mr. Thos. Champion, at the Depository of the Church Society, 144 King Street, Toronto.

August 22, 1843. 319-3i

QUEBEC CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,
No. 13, ESPLANADE.

THE above Establishment is situated in one of the most airy and delightful situations in Quebec, and affords every convenience for the health and comfort of young gentlemen as Boarders.

The Conductor, who has had nearly seventeen years' experience as Teacher and Master in some of the first Boarding Schools in England, and who has been thoroughly initiated in the management and care of youth, trusts that from his long experience and general qualifications, he shall be found to merit the confidence and support of parents and guardians throughout the Province.

In addition to high testimonials of character and ability, references can be given to individuals of long standing and first respectability.

The domestic department is superintended by the wife of the conductor, and a respectable female is engaged to take care of the wardrobe of each young gentleman.

The religious and moral culture of the mind will be sedulously attended to; habits of reflection and industry inculcated; and the whole education in every way rendered practical, and subservient to the peculiar wants of the pupils, whether destined for a profession or mercantile pursuits; and no pains spared to render each scholar, when leaving school, a virtuous and an efficient member of Society.

Terms, without extras,—£30 per annum.

S. PHILLIPS.

Quebec, August 19, 1843. 319-4i

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE MISSES WINN, in returning thanks for the kind Patronage they have received; beg to intimate, that School will re-commence on Monday, 28th August.

Newgate Street,
August 10th, 1843. 318-3

EDUCATION.

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

Duke Street.
August 14th, 1843. 318-2

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

THE FIRST MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS in the FACULTY OF ARTS, will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1843, at 11 o'clock, A.M., and the Inaugural Lectures will be delivered on the following day. These proceedings will be open to the Public.

The Vice-President will receive Candidates for Matriculation at his lodgings, in College, on every Tuesday and Thursday during the month of August.

Occasional Students will be admitted to attend particular Lectures, under certain regulations.

F. J. LUNDY, D. C. L., *Vice-Principal, M'Gill College.*

June 24, 1843. 317-4

SCHOOL WANTED.

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

Toronto, 6th June, 1843. 309

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
HOME DISTRICT.

THE CLASSES attending this Institution will resume their Studies, after the midsummer recess, on *Monday,* the 4th of *September* next.

Preparation is made to receive, on the reopening of the School, an additional number of in-door Pupils.

A spacious and commodious Dwelling House, contiguous to the School grounds, has lately been leased for that purpose.

Whatever may tend to ensure the comfort, regulate the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the Pupils intrusted to the care of this Institution, shall, on all occasions, meet with prompt and due attention.

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

This Institution hails it as an occasion of joy, that the University of King's College, at Toronto, is now open, and in successful operation; and the auspicious event cannot fail to be, not only a stimulus to the exertions of Preparatory institutions, but a motive for praise-worthy emulation.

On thus entering the lists in so honorable a competition, the continued favour of friends, and an extension of public patronage, are respectfully solicited.

Terms of Tuition, Board, &c.

For Pupils under 10 years of age, £30 per annum.
For Pupils above ten, ... £36 do.

The Tuition includes all the branches of an English Education, the Latin and Greek Classes, the Mathematics, the French language, &c.

The necessary Books and Writing materials will be the only extra charges.

Private Tuition, with Board, &c., £50 per annum.

The attention of Students at Law, or others engaged during the day, is invited to this article. Payments, quarterly. A Card of Terms and other particulars, may be had on application to the Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE, *Principal, Home District Grammar School.*

Toronto, 8th August, 1843. 318-4

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

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☞ Office in the rear of H. & W. Rowsell's Book-store, 163, King Street.

Toronto, July, 1843. 318-4

MAPS.

A COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large Maps, forming the best and most complete Atlas yet published. They are contained in a Portfolio made purposely for them.—Price £11. 15s. 6d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

August 15, 1843. 318

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE.

THE *Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament,* being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Greek and English Texts.

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H. & W ROWSELL, *Toronto.*

August 15, 1843.

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