such scholars at the rate of twenty-five pounds each, per annum, including board, fuel, washing, tuition and books used in school, such scholars being subject to the regulation applicable to all others, namely, a trial of three months as to capacity and dis-position both to learn and to teach."

The Committee of Education reported the following resoluion, which was adopted by the Council, unanimously:--Resolved,-That the Council having taken into consideration the circular from the Board of Education, relating to the establishment of a Normal School, and calling upon the Dis-

stabilishment of a Normal School, and calling upon the District Councils for their sid and co-operation, express their satisfaction at the prospect of the speedy establishment of an Institution intended for the instruction and moral training of efficient teachers for the youth of the Province, and from which under a proper system of management, the happiest results may flow to our whole population. That in the attainment of objects so momentum intimately counciled with the welfare jects so momentous, so intimately connected with the welfar and happiness of this district, the support of the council will be cheef. eneerfully accorded, for the objects set forth in the circular, and when the proper period shall arrive, they will not fail to make such make such an appropriation, for the support of one or more pupils, as may be consistent with a prudential regard to the funds under their control, for Educational purposes; and that a copy of this resolution, be furnished by the Warden, to the Board of Education.

LUNATIC ASYLUM. - In conformity with previous arrangements, the Corner Stone of the Lunatic Asylum was laid last Saturday afternoon with the usual ceremonies. The different Public bodies, as agreed upon, joined in procession at the Government House, and proceeded thence through King-street to the site of the intended structure. We observed a goodly display of banners and flags on the occasion; but the paucity of members in the several national scripts goods little for the intended structure. members in the several national societies spoke little for their public spirit respectively. To the credit of the Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies, they turned out strong, and but for them the procession would have made a rather small appearance. The City of Toronto Lodge of Oddfellows, also mustered ance. The City of Toronto Lodge of Oddfellows, also mustered in tolerable numbers, and threw completely in the shade the Rose, Shamrock, and Thistle.

The address delivered on the occasion by the Hon. the Chief Justice, we had not the pleasure of hearing, and few could hear it save those who were in immediate proximity to his honour. The assembly of spectators was rather large, attracted thither by the delightful music of the 81st Regt.—Herald, Aug. 24.

The Chief Justice's admirable Address delivered on the occasion, is a choice composition; remarkable for the Author's usual purity and elegance of style, and abounding with true Christian feeling. We would fain introduce into our columns the at. the whole of the excellent production; but must content ourselves, on account of our limited space, with the following extracts. [ED. CHURCH.]

"In the year 1830, the number of insane persons (I could call them only in one sense patients) collected in this city, became so great, that their mere support became an inconvenient burthen upon the district funds, and the Quarter-Sessions, and the Grand Jury of the Home District had, in that year, the merit of calling the attention of the Legislature, by a petition, to the necessity of making some public provision for their main-tenance. An act was passed, in consequence, which sanction-ed the expenditure that had already been made without legal authority, and gave powers to the Magistrates of the district to raise, from time to time, by assessment, upon the presentment of Grand Juries, such sums as might be necessary for meeting the charge in future. This was the beginning of a system which first brought the insane regularly under public care. The act was limited to two years, as if the experiment was one of doubted. of doubtful expediency; but the measure was approved of upon trial, and, three years afterwards the system was extended to the other districts of Upper Canada, by a temporary act, which was several times renewed, and only as I suppose, not made permanent because the Legislature contemplated a measure much more comprehensive and effectual, to be adopted so soon as

"The erection of a new gaol in this city left the old gaol at the disposal of the proper authorities, and it was applied exclusively to the purpose of accommodating the insane, who being collected there, were placed under the care of a medical gentleman. Dr. Reese, who had made invented the care of a medical gentleman. man, Dr. Reese, who had made insanity his study, and who discharged the duty he had undertaken with ability and zeal.
He has been succeeded by Dr. Telfer, who still has charge of the Temporary Asylum, and no doubt does all that its condition will permit for the welfare of those entrusted to his

" At length, in 1839, in the last session but one of the Legislature of Upper Canada, the greater effort was made, of laying by statute the foundation of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum, by statute the foundation of a Provincial Lunatic Asylum, for the reception of insane and lunatic persons.' The design was on a scale so liberal that it could not be accomplished in haste, but the foundation is broad and deep—it rests on the public law of the land. Under the provisions of this law, the support of the proposed Institution will be certain and ample, not depending even on such public resources as may fluctuate, still less upon the uncertain efforts of private benevolence.

"The act imposes upon every inhabitant house-holder of Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sighth of a penny in the Upper Canada an assessment of one-sight of the Colonist.

Philipper Canada and Upper Canada and Upper Canada and Upper Canada an assessment of one-sight of the Colonist.

Philipper Canada and Upper Canada a

pound upon the value of his ratable property, in addition to the ordinary taxes, and appropriates the proceeds of this new rate

also judicious provisions for its management.

"This method of supporting the institution is at once just and effectual. It lays a small and proportionate burthen upon all, for a purpose in respect to which all owe a common duty, and ought to feel a common interest. The Legislature has wisely considered that they need not hesitate to act in such a cause. There can be nothing odious in a tax of which the Asse. There can be nothing odious in a tax of which the proceeds are to be thus expended; for God knows the poor is now without a master, and we observe that some of our co ufferers who are to partake of the fund can be objects of jeathat their murmurs may safely be allowed to pass unheeded. It is by general measures of this description that great results can be best obtained; they leave no unfair pressure to rest upon the generous and the willing, who are not always the most able; they impose a share of the burthen upon all—a trifling share indeed it must be, and almost imperceptible.

We are happy to state that the appointment of Inspector of which made the complete of the success of this excellent establishment there can be but one opinion, and in the absence of an endowed school on a proper footing, we think that the High School, hitherto got up and supported by private exertions alone, is justly entitled to this grant.—Montreal Courier.

We are happy to state that the appointment of Inspector of which made the complete of the success of this excellent establishment there can be but one opinion, and in the absence of an endowed school on a proper footing, we think that the High School, hitherto got up and supported by private exertions alone, is justly entitled to this grant.—Montreal Courier.

We are happy to state that the appointment of Inspector of which under this law will be placed on any who can truly plead

operty is small." "Fifty years ago, those who might have witnessed the erection of a wast building like this, for the reception of the insane, might naturally have had in their imagination when they looked forward to its completion, successive ranges of gloomy and comfortless cells, resounding the transfer of the completion of the com comfortless cells, resounding with the cries of miserable manlacs, chained down upon their beds of straw, and shuddering at the voice of their harsh keeper, who held only that dominion over them, which he had acquired by force or terror. Now, the imagination can dwell with something more than complacency, upon the scenes which may be expected to be witnessed within the walls and grounds of a Lunatic Asylum. The cheerful walk, the luxurious bath, the soothing music, the innocent games, the numberless reliefs from the tedious weariness of life, which active benevolence can invent—all, it is true, enjoyed ortless cells, resounding with the cries of miserable maniacs,

we be too thankful to those devoted enthusiasts in the

"Let us consider who are the insane? Not those only whom idle follies have bewildered, or vice besotted, or imprudence exposed to misfortune, or guilt overwhelmed with remorse.

Anong the inmates of mad-houses have been at all times found and the properties of our kind seems. found some of the most amiable spirits of our kind; some whose very virtues it would seem, being carried to excess, have dsturbed the balance of their mind.

"Here we see one who, for some inscrutable purpose of Providence, doubtless wise and just, as we shall know hereafter, has in his blood or in his brain (for who can solve the mystery) the seeds of hereditant open constructed.

The length is not over two miles, and the expense of making would be but trifling, as the British side affords every facility for its construction.—Montreal Courier. seeds of hereditary insanity. There another, who has lost his reason by chaining down his mind to the abstract problems of mathematical science, or perplexing himself amidst the combinations of mechanical powers, or with the boundless infinity of astronomical and all powers, or with the boundless infinity of astronomical and all places of the workmen were adjusting the cornice and wall plate of astronomical and all places of the workmen were adjusting the cornice and wall plate of the workmen were adju

"Who can have a claim to sympathy, if these have not? It to such is to such ardent minds that we owe in a great measure the elevation of our race. Forgetting that "they had their ireasure in earthen vessels," they allowed themselves to be nobly reckless in the number of the part of the pa the pursuit of science; not heeding the great truth, that none of Nature's laws can be disregarded with impunity. To inferor men, it would seem as if there were scarce a limit to the researches of some minds; yet none have felt more plainly, and Apressed more strongly than the Bacons and Newtons of mankind, that there are boundaries which the human intellect must ver strive in vain to pass. Stopping with submissive reverence short of these limits, they may continue to be the benefactors of their species; but rashly endeavouring to reach beyond them ature breaks down under the hopeless effort. And we may assured that if it were given to us, in such cases, to look into he mysteries of the mental structure (if I may be pardoned he misuse of the expression) it would be appalling to perceive w frightfully thin is the partition which separates the noblest ights of genius and the grandest speculations of science from the wild dreams of the visionary and the ravings of the maniac. Then again, how many of the best and purest minds sink ander the oppression of religious melancholy? It is the unappy error of their nature to dwell with gloomy dread only on the avenging attributes of a Creator, whose works around them every where teeming with benevolence and beauty. Grief, sends its victims; grief for wounded affections or ruined unes, generally the most overwhelming in the kindest na-And even with regard to those (perhaps the greatest anher) whose intemperate excesses or perverted passions have to the rain of their intellect; how seldom can we tell that e knew the force of their temptations, or could make due Owance for the pressure of adverse circumstances, or the ab-ace of early discipline, we should not feel them to be much re deserving of compassion than reproach.

When Nature being oppress'd, commands the mind 'To suffer with the body'—

Whatever may be the cause of their calamity, it is a de-

'What comfort to this great decay may come.' Shall be supplied.'

the Directors of this Asylum will be enabled by the humane care of the Government, to proclaim to all alike that-

"Nothing can be conceived more desolate than their condition, with all the alleviation that man can devise for it. In the expressive language of scripture, 'Their sun is gone down while it is yet day.' It is not enough to say that 'the fault may have been their own;' that the corruptible 'body hath pressed down the soul, and the earthly tabernacle weighed down their mind that mused upon many things.' It is their greatest misfortune if they have missed that only consolation under affliction, and the only security against the ills of life, which we shall be happy, indeed, if we can preserve to the end,—a constant of the same and the only security against the ills of life, which we shall be happy, indeed, if we can preserve to the end,—a constant of the same and the only security against the ills of life, which we shall be happy, indeed, if we can preserve to the end,—a constant of the same and the order of the same and the order of the subject are not to be taken away this way without inquiry. Poor Leonard's scull was fractured by blows from bludgeons, he never spoke after he was taken up.

We want to know whether an inquest is to be held on the body, but we should think there ought to be; the lives of Her Majority. Poor Leonard's scull was fractured by blows from bludgeons, he never spoke after he was taken up.

We want to know what the area course the night before. We do not know whether an inquest is to be held on the body, but we should think there ought to be; the lives of Her Majority. Poor Leonard's scull was fractured by blows from bludgeons, he never spoke after he was taken up.

We want to know what the angle to be it is subject, or whether an inquest is to be held on the body, but we should think there ought to be; the lives of Her Majority and the order of the body and the coronor has received on the race course the night know whether the coronor has received on the was the body.

Mr. Gamble expressed his approval of the principles embo-lied in the address now before them, but as he did not feel that

Mr. WORKMAN-Was gratified at listening to the sentiments given expression to by Messrs. Thomson and Gamble, and hoped the agriculturalists would now give the Board credit for good intentions, in relieving them from certain burdens.— Mr. W. then addressed himself to an article that appeared in the British Colonist, on Friday last, on "the navigation laws," disclaiming for the Board any action to promote the repeal of the corn laws; and referred the editor of this journal to the minute book of the Board for a refutation of the charge. "We (said Mr. W.) had nothing to do with the repeal of the corn laws—we never expressed an opinion upon them."

Mr. Gamble thought it desirable to obtain a public expres

sion of opinion. It might be fancied that the abolition of the laws would be easily obtained; yet we might reckon without our host, knowing as we do that the marine is the pet of the British Government. He urged that in this matter, British feeling must be foregone; that it was a question of self-preservation. "What," said Mr. Gamble, "has protection done for us? Let us lay the axe at the root of the tree, and do some-

thing to place ourselves in a better position!"
Mr. WORKMAN argued that the success of the Americans resulted from their intelligence and activity, not from any protective acts of Congress. He had no fears for the commercial navy, if the industry of those engaged were freed. He could not see why one could not cope with the Americans in the car-

rying, as well as in other trades.

Some discussion then ensued as to the loan guaranteed by the British government, for public Works; Mr. Gamble hinting that repudiation might be necessary; and Mr. Workman scouting the idea, while there was a shilling left to pay.

Mr. MULHOLLAND showed that if these laws were not early

repealed, before three years were expired, the trade would have found a channel through the States, from whence it would be The question of the public meeting was then taken up again,

and eventually a resolution come to, to wait the coming meeting of the committee of the Provincial Agricultural Association

President—Rev, Dr. McCaul. Vice-Presidents—His Worship the Mayor, Professor Crofts, hary taxes, and appropriates the proceeds of this new rate be erection and maintenance of a Lunatic Asylum, making Rev. Dr. Beavan, G. Nash, Esquire, Dr. Connor.

Professor O'Brien, F. Widder, Esquire, Mr. Principal Barron, interest and usury.

Michigan—7 per cent; forfeit of usury and judicious provision.

lousy to none. Besides, the necessity of such an asylum is, and anylum is, and if there can be any who would begradge the little tribute to their suffering fellow-creatures which this excellent law will extract from them, they must be so few in number that their murmurs may safely be allowed to pass unbecded.

We are happy to state that the appointment of Inspector of Police upon the Cornwall Canal has been offered to and accepted by Col. Hill, for five years the Commanding Officer of the Fourth Battalion of Incorporated Militia. Col. Hill served in the 69th Regiment at Waterloo, and is highly respected not only throughout Upper Canada, but by the officers who had the good fortune of serving under him in that section of the

As long as Lake Superior was only navigated by which active benevolence can invent—all, it is true, enjoyed under a delusion, but still enjoyed; these are the practices we read of in such institutions in the present day, and is it not a but since the development of the vast mineral resources of that country by the Copper Mining Companies, it becomes of the highest importance, both to ourselves as well as to our neighbours, that the communication with this region should be perfected; and if all the reports we hear are true, it appears to us Cause of humanity, to whom the world is indebted for it?—
Who dare say that he has no personal interest in the consolation, that such an evil has been found, not in many cases, but Canal in question.

Canal in question.

All the provisions for the rapidly increasing population of the mineral districts, now numbering upwards of 10,000 souls, have to be transported from below, and of course transshipped at the Sault as well as the copper ore (of which several schooner loads have been already sent to Boston) thereby subjecting the owners to double the expense that otherwise would have been incurred had a Canal been constructed.

the building, when the whole came down-scaffolding and all -the wall-plate and a quantity of bricks falling on the unfortunate men. Assistance was soon on the spot, and the men were speedily removed. Two of them, Dixon and Lindsay, were carried to the Hospital; while the other three, Platt, Tavaner and Rollson, who were apparently not so badly hurt, were, by the assistance of his Worship the Mayor and others, taken to

We made enquiries at the Hospital on Monday morning, and were glad to find that the two were doing well; no bones broken, but severely bruised both in the body and limbs. The others including Platt, who had his arm broken, have been se-

verely bruised. All, however, are recovering.

The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the workmen themselves. At noon the wall was found to be cracked, and they still continued to build upon it, and in additi on the plate on the top of all, contrary to the orders of the Architect, who wished it to remain until the roof went up, which would have been a support to the wall. The scaffold itself was but very slight. We trust this will be a warning to others, not to endanger the lives of workmen for the sake of a few pieces of sound timber, or an hour's time.—Patriot.

We regret that it falls to our lot, to notice a most wanton We regret that it talls to our lot, to notice a most wanton outrage, committed in the streets of Belleville, on Monday evening last. Just about dusk as Mr. Edmund Murney, and Mr. James G. FitzGibbon, were passing down Front-street, they were suddenly set upon by a band of ruffians, and shamefully abused and ill-treated. Mr. Murney was struck in the face by a stone, and a severe wound was inflicted upon his upper lip. Mr. FitzGibbon was knocked down and most brutally after he was down; however he is now, and was the next day able to attend to his business. Upon the investigation before the Magistrates, it came out, that the assault committed, was intended to have been confined to Mr. FitzGibbon, it was merely acceidental, so it is said, that Mr. Murney was struck. Now we believe, that there was no accident in the matter, but that he was struck with a stone, because he was taken for Mr. Fitz-Gibbon. We shall not go into full particulars, of the affair, because the parties are bound to appear at the Asiszes to answer to the charge.—Abridged from the Belleville Intelligence.

MURDER AT THE MONTREAL RACES .- We regret to state that Mr. Leonard, Tavern keeper, in the St. Lawrence Suburbs, died yesterday morning at about nine o'clock, from the injuries

"Nothing can be conceived more desolate than their condi- which he received on the race course the night before. We do

We want to know what the Magistrates of this Country are adjudged as follows:

We want to know what the Magistrates of this Country are the country against the ills of life, which we are the more and the mediation of an antoning Saviour—a humble resignation to the will of our wise and homiful Creator, with a sincere and firm heliof in the goodness and wisdom of all His dispensations. It is this cheek only which can arrest (Faraything can) the arm of the suicide, only which can arrest (Faraything can) the arm of the suicide, only which can arrest (Faraything can), the calculations of the conference of the above bodies was held at the many aprind of the St. Parameter of the Board of Trade, yesterday afternoon, in relation to the memorrial prepared for presentation to ther Majetty, praying that the navigation of the St. Lawrence may be thrown one to the memorrial prepared for presentation to her Majetty, praying that the navigation of the St. Lawrence may be thrown one to the memorrial prepared for presentation to her Majetty, praying that the navigation of the St. Lawrence may be thrown one to the memorrial prepared for presentation to her Majetty, praying that the navigation of the St. Lawrence may be thrown one to the memorrial prepared for presentation to her Majetty, praying that the navigation of the St. Lawrence may be thrown one to the memorrial prepared for presentation to her Majetty, praying that the navigation of the St. Lawrence may be thrown one to the memorrial prepared for presentation to her Majetty, praying that the navigation of the St. Lawrence may be thrown one to the memorrial prepared for presentation to her Majetty, praying that the navigation of the St. Lawrence may be thrown one to the memorrial body, as representing the Agricultural Society and the memorrial body, as representing the Agricultural Society. The President, G. P. Rhour, Eag., being hystoletical proportion in the memorrial body, as representing the Agricultural Society at a Hamilton, on Monday, the question

The President of as he could have wished, but at a meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Society at Hamilton, on Monday, the question was mooted and met general approval, and a committee was appointed to prepare an address.

[161] mortally wounded, the third sprang at him, whom he saluted on the head with a stunning blow from the butt-end of his piece; recovering immediately, he seized the young man by the leg, and both fell to the ground together in a deadly struggle, in which the wolf tore his antagonist severely in different parts of the body; feeling himself growing weak from loss of blood, the brave youth remembered his knife, which with some difficulty he drew from his pocket, and as a last effort made died in the address now before them, but as he did not feel that he was informed as to the views of the agriculturists generally on the question, he would suggest that the Sheriff should be requested to call a public meeting. Mr. G. then addressed himself to the customs duties, describing them as a "museum of curiosities," and denounced the colonial taxation as so heavy that it was no longer to be borne.

Mr. W. Thomson—Mentioned, that notice of the meeting was given in the Cultivator, which had been widely circulated the colonial taxation as the mouth of the past until the sight of his three enemies lying dead beside him, awakened his wandering senses to the reality, and his almost miraculous escape from death; his the found titaling for the total colonial taxation and the mouth of the past until the sight of his three enemies lying dead beside him, awakened his wandering senses to the reality, and his almost miraculous escape from death; his reality, and his almost miraculous escape from death; his knife he found sticking firmly to the handle in the heart of his latest foe; with great difficulty he reached home, and alarmed his friends, who repaired to the spot with lights, and brought home the skins of the dead wolves, as trophies of what we may justly call an exploit. The hero of the fight, as we may rationally term him, has nearly recovered from his wounds, although he will bear to his grave the broad scars of his triumphant and deadly struggle with the three wolves.—Ottawa Ad-

## United States.

The following is a useful table, and should be preserved by LEGAL RATES OF INTEREST IN THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Maine-6 per cent; forfeit of the claim for usury. New Hampshire-6 per cent; forfeit of thrice the amount

Vermont-6 per cent; recovery in action and cost. Massachusetts-6 per cent; forseit of thrice the usury.
Rhode Island-6 per cent; forseit of the usury and interest Connecticut-6 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

New Yorh—7 per cent; usurious contract void.

New Jersey—7 per cent; forfeit of the whole debt.

Maryland—6 per cent; on tobacco contracts 8, usurious Virginia-6 per cent; forfeit double the usury.

North Carolina-6 per cent; contracts for usury void, forfeit double the usury. South Carolina - 7 per cent; forfeit of interests and premium taken, with costs.

m taken, with costs.

Georgina—8 per cent; forfeit thrice the usury.

Alabama—8 per cent; forfeit interest and usury. Mississipi-6 per cent; by contract, on loaned money only, per cent; usury, forfeiture of interest, legal and illegal. Louisiana-5 per cent; Bank interest, 6 to 7; contract 8; beyond contract, void.

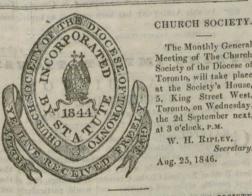
messee-6 per cent; usurious contracts void. Kentucky-6 per cent; usury recoverable with costs. Ohio-5 per cent; usurious contracts void. Indiana-6 per cent; a fine of double the excess Illinois-6 per cent; by contract 12; beyond forfeit thrice

Missouri-6 per cent; by contract 10; beyond forfeit of

Arkansas-6 per cent; by agreement 10; usury recoverae, but contract void.

District Columbia—6 per cent; usurious contract void. Florida—8 per cent; forfeit interest and excess.
Wisconsin—7 per cent; by contract 12; forfeit thrice the

Iowa -- 7 per cent; by agreement 12; forfeit thrice the ex-On debts of judgment in favour of the United States, interest is computed at 6 per cent per annum.



The Monthly Genera Meeting of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will take place at the Society's House, 5, King Street West, Toronto, on Wednesday, W. H. RIPLEY, Aug. 25, 1846.

PUBLIC PAROCHIAL MEETINGS OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY,

IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT. The Brethren are hereby notified that Parochial Meetings for promoting the excellent objects of the Church Society, will be held (D.V.) in the following order and time. Port Dalhousie,... Wednesday, Sept. 9th,... 11 o'clock A. M.

Thorold .... Same day ..... 6 " P. M. Fort Erie Lake Shore, Town- Thursday, Sept. 17th, 11 "A. M. ship of Dunn Dunnville, - when appointed by the Rector thereof.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary, N. D. B. C. S.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

C'TUDIES will be resumed at MRS. COATES'S ESTABLISH-York Street, Toronto, Aug. 26, 1846.

Governess. LADY, capable of teaching Music, with the other branches of an English Education, is desirous of ing a situation in a respectable family, either in town or Toronto, August 27, 1846.

Wanted,

A YOUNG LADY as GOVERNESS, who will undertake the charge of four children, and their tuition in English. French and Music; and who is required to be a member of the Established Church of England. For particulars address (post-paid) to Box No. 8, Post Office, Kingston.

Are never observated, or disregarded. Students prepared, privately, for the Law Societ and for the University of King's College. Cards of terms and other particulars may be he cation to the Head Master.

M. C. CROMBIE, Kingston, August 4, 1846.

School Wanted. A PERSON who has been a Parochial School Master in the North of England, is desirous to obtain a COMMON SCHOOL in this Province. He is well recommended. Apply, if by letter, post-paid, to "The Church" Office, No. 5, King

Toronto, August, 1846. Information Wanted, OF PHILIP FLANAGAN, who emigrated from County Waterford, Ireland, in April, 1845. He resided in Wisconsin for some time, but it is believed was in Quebec this Spring, and came from there to the neighbourhood of Toronto. His wife and children are at present in Toronto, and anxiously desire to meet him

Toronto, August 22, 1846.

Toronto, August 20, 1846.

DIOCESAN PRESS, THE FORM OF PRAYER AND CEREMONIES USED AT THE Consecration of Churches and Church-Yards,

JUST PUBLISHED.

IN THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Price-2d. each; by Post, pre-paid, six for 1s. 3d., 15 for MIDLAND DISTRICT

GRAMMAR SCHOOL. S. LIGHTBURNE, M.A., PRINCIPAL.

A T an Examination of the Pupils attending this Institu-tion, held on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th instant, Premiums were adjudged as follows:— Homer (1st book of the Iliad) - Foster, S.

Euclid—Foster, S., (Foster, S., and Fraser, Jas., æquales).

Geography—Cassady, H., (Cassady, H., and Benson, T., fere æquales); Fraser, W.; Foster, R. J.; Radcliffe, S.; Brennan, W. F.; Wilkison, R.; Young, T.

Writing—Cassady, H.; Wilkison, R.; Wilson, E.

Arithmetic—Young, T.; Benson, T.; Bourchier, H. P.;

Macpherson, L., Wilson, E.; Brennan, G.; Briggs, H.

Arithmetical Tables—Cassady, H.; Foster, S., (Cassady, H. and Foster, S., æquales); Bourchier, H. P., (Bourchier, H. P., and Wilkison, R., æquales); Young, A.; Thirkell, W.

The Monitors' Medals were awarded to Masters Edward Harvey and Robert Wilkison. Mr. Lightburne has vacancies for a few Boarders.

Kingston, August 13, 1846. Information Wanted.

BY ISABELLA MEEHAN, sister to JOHN BROWN. Canada West, for three years, and left there in June, in 1845.

Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his sister in the Hospital, Toronto.

EDUCATION. THE MISSES WINN beg to intimate to their Friends and the Public that their SEMINARY WILL RE-OPEN, or the reception of their Pupils, on the First of September next

## Toronto, August, 1846. BOARD AND EDUCATION.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

YORK STREET. MR. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton STREET WEST, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support
which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

MR. Lescombe has removed into a spacious brick house in
Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and
has vacancies for Four Private Boarders.

Satisfactory references can be given.

Toronto, August 20, 1846.

EDUCATION.

RS. PETER KEEFER continues to receive a limited number of young Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for education, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as, in she writers estimation there is a better hope for the character, when the imagination expands during the period of youth, amid the fair-scenes of nature: for these early impressions tend amid the fair scenes of nature; for these early impressions tend to pre-occup; the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the taste. References kindly permitted to the—

Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN, Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMS may be had on application to Mrs. Koofer.

Thorold, August, 1846. EDUCATION. MRS. COCKBURN begs to intimate to her Friends and the Public that her SEMINARY WILL RE-OPEN, for the reception of her Pupils, on the First of September next. Toronto, August, 1846.

LADIES' SEMINARY. THE MISSES SKIRVING would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that their SCHOOL WILL BE E-OPENED, after the Summer Vacation, on Wednesday, the 2d September, and that the same unremitting attention to the interests of their Pupils, which has procured for them so very liberal a patronage during the last seven years, will still be The best Masters for Masic, Drawing, and French, if

required. TERMS MODERATE. Bay Street, August 13, 1846.

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBENT OF TRINITY CHURCH, GALT, will be prepared to receive, on the 1st of October next, Four Pupils as Boarders, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

M. Boomer's course of instruction comprises the Classics and Science required for entrance in the University, with the several branches of an English education, qualifying for any rofession or Mercantile pursuit.

For terms apply to the Rev. M. Boomen, Parsonage, Galt.
Galt, August 12, 1846.

473-tf

QUEEN STREET. EAST GWILLIMBURY.

MR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cam-bridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Pupils, to whose Education his time will be exclusively devoted For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell or

Scobie, Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid.

August 6, 1846.

472-13 TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 23d of August next, then ample accommodation can be given to a greater number of Pupils As Boarders.

The several and important repairs, additions and improve-ments, lately made to the buildings of the Grammar School, render it a commodious residence for the Master, and a Seminary well adapted for the reception of both out-door and in-The locality is in a central and healthy part of the city:

the apartments on the basement and upper story are spacious, airy, and pleasant; and the School Grounds are well enclosed.

As regards the domestic management of Boarders,—that private instruction, that care and attention, morning and evening, and at all times out of School, so absolutely necessary for the day and appropriate the design of the second the due advancement of boys in learning, morality, and religion, are never overlooked, or disregarded.

Students prepared, privately, for the Law Society at Toronto,

Cards of terms and other particulars may be had, on appli-Head Master, T. G. S.

Toronto, 31st July, 1846. EDUCATION.

MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that, after a short vacation, she has resumed the INSTRUCTON OF YOUNG LADIES IN FRENCH, Music, and all the ordinary branches.

Terms, per quarter of twelve weeks: French and English Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, £ s. d. History, Geography &c., Plain and Fancy Needlework
The above branches without French

July 29th, 1846.

EDUCATION. RS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMEK, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston.

George S. Roulton.

GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any person who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

TO CAPITALISTS. A PROPERTY ON THE BAY OF QUINTE. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED,

Four Acres of superior Land, Original cost of buildings, &c., £1200, would be disposed for between £900 and £1000, with Four Acres of Land.

A LEASE would, at the same time, be given for about 300 Acres of the best quality of Land, for Twenty-one years, from March next. About 200 acres cleared.

£400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, might be had at a very reasonable valuation, and time given for payment of one-half the amount of purchase. August 13, 1846.

WANTED,

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be lifted to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a qualified to direct the chauter in the Classical and General Education.

Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER's, Montreal.

470-tf July 14, 1846.

CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E. Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bankeuptey, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names of the undersigned who have entered into co-partnership.

D. E. BOULTON

JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846. VAN NORMAN'S STOVES. JOHN HARRINGTON,

Hardware Merchant, BEGS to inform his correspondents and the Country trade, that he has received from the Normandale Iron Works, an extensive assortment of the celebrated "Van Norman Stoves," which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms. which will be sold at wholesale and retail on noted terms. The Subscriber begs most respectfully to say, that in every in-stance these stoves are giving entire satisfaction.

JOHN HARRINGTON Toronto, July 23d, 1846

IRON AND HARDWARE WAREHOUSE, King Street, Toronte. THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Manufactories in Birmingham, Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Canon, &c. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal

JOHN HARRINGTON. Toronto, July 23d, 1846.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c.

NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all inds made and repaired to order. Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.

Toronto, July 15, 1846. TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY, INCORPORATED

IN ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, IN 1846. For the purpose of Assisting the Members of the Society in the Acquisition of Freehold and Leasehold Property, and in the Removal of Incumbrances or Liabilities upon Property, already held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the Amount of their Shares in Advance, upon furnishing good Martages Security.

PROSPECTUS. SHARES £100 each. NTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s. PER SHARE.—ENTRANCE FEE, 5s. PER SHARE, TRANSFER FEE, 2s. 6d. PER SHARE.

Mortgage Security.

DIRECTORS: HON. S. B. HARRISON, President.
T. W. BIRCHALL, ESQUIRE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM BOTSFORD JARVIS, ESQUIRE.
WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, ESQ., M.P.P.
CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE.
LEWIS MOFFATT ESQUIRE.
HON, JAMES E. SMALL.
Treasurer and Secret. Treasurer and Secretary-

An ASSOCIATION of this description may be considered as having two main objects. First, it affords the canicat and ultimately the most profitable means of investing savings, small or otherwise; and, secondly, it gives a ready means of acquiring unincumbered real property, without the capital usually necessary for that purpose.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, established in England, have been infull and successful operation for the last twenty-five years, or thereabouts; the benefits and advantages arising from them having been fully developed and ascertained during that period. The introduction of the system into this country has been sanctioned by the Legislature, and an Act has been passed to authorize the Incorporation of such Associations. A similar institution, in the city of Montreal, has recently commenced its operations under the most favourable auspices.

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nder the most favourable auspices.

The shares of the Society are £100 each, and are paid up by regular monthly instalments of 10s. on each share. These monthly payments are compulsory, and continue to the termination of the Society, which will be in about ten years. The money thus paid in is allowed to accumulate for a few months; and, as soon as the amount is sufficient, a meeting of the members takes place, and the money is offered in loans to the highest bidders, who pay such bonuses therefor as they may consider it bidders, who pay such bonness therefor as they may consider to worth while. Any member desirous either of building or purchasing a house, (whether for his own use or to rent), or of paying for one already purchased, is thus enabled to obtain funds from the Society, to an extent not exceeding the amount of his share or shares subscribed for. As security for such adof his share of stares subscribed for. As security for such advance, he gives the Society a mortgage upon real estate; upon which mortgage he continues to pay the interest merely antil the funds of the Society, from bonuses and other sources, have so increased, that the full amount of the shares subscribed for has been realized,—and the Society consequently terminates.

Then, without having (apparently) repaid the principal, otherwise than by the monthly subscriptions before mentioned, the mortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from

monthly subscription) absolutely exempts him from all such

liability.

Again, to a person becoming a member without any intention either of purchasing, building, or borrowing, a mode of investment is presented which experience has proved to be most profitable and satisfactory; as, from the united accumulations arising from bonuses, interest, &c., the full amount of the shares will be realized long before the same thing would take place by means of the monthly payments.

Among other beneficial results to be anticipated from the establishment of a Bullding Society in Toronto, may be

tablishment of a Building Society in Toronto, may be merated the following:

enumerated the following:

1. The permanent improvement of the city and its vicinity, by increasing the number of buildings of a superior class.

2. Enabling persons of small but regular incomes to apply a portion of their savings towards the acquisition of property and independence, with greater ultimate profit than can possibly accrue from a Savings Bank; and with this additional advantage. tage, that they are at all times in a situation to take advantage of any cheap purchase of landed property that may present itself, by borrowing from the Society on the easiest possible

3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the classes most likely to be benefitted, more or less, by the insti-4. Proprietors of building lots will be enabled to dispose of property which would otherwise remain on their hands for years, without producing any rent or interest when

property which would otherwise remain on their hands for years, without producing any rent or interest whatever.

The shares being transferable, members who, from various circumstances, cannot allow their deposits to remain the requisite length of time, may assign or dispose of their shares at any time; and the purchase may sometimes be made to advantage by the Society itself, for the general benefit of the members.

The facilities in the way of loan are of such a nature, that a person possessed of a small sum, say from £50 to £100 (probably useless to him for most practical purposes) may, by means of an advance from the Society, at once acquire a property of five or six times the amount, or even upwards

The above branches without French ... 1 0 0 12 6 Young Pupils for English and Plain Needlework ... 0 12 6 Drawing ... 1 5 0 University of the state of the test of a century's experience in England, (where abundance of money could always be had at a low rate of interest), their principles having, during that period, been thoroughly and satisfactorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this country where the amount, or even upwards

As institutions of this nature have stood the test of a quarter of a century's experience in England, (where abundance of money could always be had at a low rate of interest), their principles having during that period, been thoroughly and satisfactorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this five or six times the amount, or even upwards lactorily elucidated, it is but reasonable to assume that in this courtry, where the comparative scarcity of money increases its value in direct proportion, the profits and advantages arising from a Society of the same description, properly conducted, will place its success beyond a doubt. In the confident expectation that such will be the case in the present instance, the above prospectus is submitted to the public and to intending subscribers

Toronto, 19th June, 1846. NOTICE. Just Received from England.

LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK, K. B.,

for the first time pusses.

Brock Tupper, Esq.

Price 6s. 3d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

St. George's Church. large square CORNER PEW, near the Altar, capable of comfortably accommodating nine persons. It may be safely asserted, that this Pew is more conveniently and eligibly situated than any other in the Church, and is only offered for sale in consequence of the removal of the proprietor from the West and of the City.

end of the City.

Apply at "The Herald" Office, 361 Younge Street. Toronto, 4th August, 1846.

## NEW ARRANGEMENT.

INDEPENDENT LINE TO KINGSTON DIRECT. THROUGH TO MONTREAL,

WILL leave LEWISTON AND QUEENSTON every WILL leave LEWISTON AND QUEENSTON every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoon, at about Three o'clock, and will leave NIAGARA at Half-past Three, for Kingston direct.

Returning, will leave KINGSTON for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON direct, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday afternoon, at Four o'clock, or on the arrival of the Mail Line of Steamers from Montreal.

The Admiral is a First-class steamer, fitted up with

By this Conveyance, Passengers from Lewiston or Queenton, for Montreal, will reach their destination in Forty Hours!
Royal Mail Office,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.) BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports,

Sovereign, - . - CAPT. W. TWOHY, City of Toronto, . - CAPT. THOS. DICK. Princess Royal. - - CAPT. H. TWOHY. Will, for the ensuing Season, sail as under: DOWNWARDS-FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON.

Sovereign, every Monday and Thur-day, at One o'clock, r.m.
City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, r.m.
Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One
o'clock, r.m.
On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagara.
UPWARDS—FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO.

City of Toronto, every Wednesday and Saturday Evening, at Six o'clock. The Steamer TRANSIT, from Lewiston, and the Steamer

article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents.

The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.—

Money Parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

The above Steamers are fitted up in the first style, having large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms.

Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846.

WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every sday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

THE STEAMER DESPATCH, CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, TILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at interme

Toronto, May 4, 1846.

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, (touching at the (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for Hamilton and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND

mortgage is given up to him, and his property is thus freed from all incumbrance.

To a party already possessing leasehold or freehold property, having incumbrances on it, the Society holds out peculiar advantages; for, instead of being liable to be peremptorily called upon for the repayment of the principal sum borrowed, and being subjected to severe loss and expense if unable to meet the demand, the mere payment of the interest (in addition to the monthly subscription), absolutely exempts him from all such forward their names without delay. The price will be

> King Street, Toronto. September 10th, 1845. Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish Leaded Lights for Church and Cottage Windows, and Hand-Glasses for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

Proofs, ......£1 0 0

The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received

BIRTH. At Hamilton, on the 20th instant, Mrs. C. Lord Helliwell, MARRIED.

At Kingston, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Wm. M. Herchmer, A.M. Mr. Joseph Fowler Hurst, Merchant, of Coboneg, to Frances, youngest daughter of Thomas Briggs, Esq., of Adolphustown.

At St Stephen's Church, Lachine, on Thursday the 6th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Bond, the Rev. Edward George Sut-Minister of St. Matthew's Church, Grenville, to Emily Catharine, eldest daughter of Edwin Pridham, Esq., of the

At Chambly, on Tuesday the 14th instant, by the Rev J. Braithwaite, A.B., Rector, the Rev. J. P. White, Minister of St. Stephen's Church, and acting Military Chaplain, Chambly, to Emmeline, third daughter of the late Samuel Potts, Esq., of

On the 24th instant, at her residence, New Lodge, near

On the 24th instant, at her residence, the Body Res. Covert, reliet of the late Colonel Covert, aged 62.

In this city, on Thursday the 20th instant, Louiza Elizabeth, youngest daughter of T. Gladwin Hurd, Esq., aged one year In this city, on Tuesday morning, 25th instant, Mr. James Bell, keeper of the Wellington Hotel, and Inspector of Licen-

In this city, on Friday, the 21st instant, Mary Fraser, only daughter of Mr. Duncan Macdonnell. sub-Webb, aged 37 years. At Kingston, on the 2nd inst, Mr. Andrew Mayne, in the 76th year of his age. In Kingston, on Monday morning, 17th inst., Mr. Wm.

LETTERS received from Friday, Aug. 13, to Thursday, Aug. 27: Further information may, for the present, be obtained by applying to the President, or to the Acting Secretary, at the office of Messrs. Harrison & Foster, Wellington Buildings, King Street, where the names of intending subscribers will be

Harvey, add. sub. and rem.; A. & W. Crooks.

INTERSPERSED WITH NOTICES OF The Celebrated Indian Chief Tecumseth. And containing various anecdotes relating to the General, now for the first time published; edited by his Nephew, FERDINAND

From Lewiston and Queenston, IN FORTY HOURS!

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL. CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

Toronto, July 23, 1846. DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

her permitting. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six o'clock.
Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock.

ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by

large Upper Cabins and commodious State Rooms.

Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will reach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and inter-mediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning

diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. The Lord Bishop of Toronto.

H. & W. ROWSELL,