Canadian Intelligence.

EDUCATION.

REGULATIONS OF THE DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—1841.

Extract *from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the* Council of King's College, *at their Meeting held on the 17th February*, 1841.

"PRESENT:

"The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University.
"The Rev. Dr. M'Caul, LL.D., Principal of U. C. College.
"The Hon. R. S. Jameson, Vice-Chancellor.
"The Hon. Robert Sullivan.
"The Hon. John Macaulay.
"The Hon. John S. Macaulay.

"Pursuant to the Ninth Section of an Act of the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, passed in the second year of the reign of Her Majesty, entitled, 'An Act to provide for the advancement of Education in this Province,' It is ordered by the Honourable Council of King's College, That the following Rules, Regulations, and By-laws, be made and adopted for the conduct and good government of the Schools established under the said Act; and all persons, whom the same may concern, are hereby required to govern themselves accordingly.

A true extract,
"*Approved*, (*Signed*) H. BOYS,
"GEO. ARTHUR." *Registrar.*

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Each pupil to be examined by the Head Master, and placed according to his qualifications.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS, SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION, AND BOOKS.

As far as practicable, according to the subjoined model.

Preparatory Form.

I. Subjects.—Latin Accidence; Grammar; Reading and Spelling; Writing and Arithmetic; learning by heart verses of the English Testament.

II. Books.—Bible; Eton Latin Accidence; Howard's Introductory Latin Exercises; Lennie's English Grammar; Souter's Reader; Carpenter's Spelling Book; Butler's Tables; Walker's First Four Rules of Arithmetic.

First Form.

I. Subjects.—Latin Syntax; writing Latin and English Exercises; construing and parsing easy Latin sentences; History; Grammar, Reading and Spelling; Writing and Arithmetic; learning by heart verses of the English Testament.

II. *Books.—Eton Latin Grammar; Valpy's Latin Delectus; Hogarth's Outlines of English History.

Second Form.

I. Subjects.—"Propria quæ maribus," and "As in præsenti;" construing and Parsing easy Latin sentences; writing Latin and English Exercises; History and Geography; Reading and Spelling; Writing and Arithmetic; learning English Testament by heart.

II. *Books.—Ellis's Latin Exercises; Stewart's Geography; King's College Modern Atlas; Thompson's Arithmetic.

Third Form.

I. Subjects.—Prosody; construing and parsing Latin; Greek Accidence; writing Greek, Latin and English Exercises; History and Geography; drawing Maps; Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; learning English Testament by heart.

II. *Books.—Cornelius Nepos and Phædrus; Latin Dictionary; Blomfield's Contraction of Matthiæ's Greek Grammar; Howard's Introductory Greek Exercises; Goldsmith's History of England; Enfield's Speaker.

Fourth Form.

I. Subjects.—Construing and parsing Latin prose and verse, with application of the Rules; construing and parsing easy Greek sentences; Greek and Latin Grammar; writing Greek and Latin Exercises; History and Geography; Use of the Globes; Reading, Writing and Arithmetic; Algebra; Geometry; learning English Testament by heart, and also Latin verses.

II. *Books.—Ovid's Metamorphoses; Cæsar; Valpy's Greek Delectus; Hincks' Ancient Geography; King's College Ancient Atlas; Keith's Use of the Globes; Goldsmith's History of Rome; Bridge's Algebra; Williams's Symbolical Euclid; Lempriere's Classical Dictionary.

Fifth Form.

I. Subjects.—Construing and parsing Greek and Latin prose and verse; writing Greek and Latin Exercises; Greek and Latin Grammar; Elements of Latin versification; History, Geography and Antiquities; Algebra and Geometry; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Mensuration; English composition; Reading and Elocution; learning English Testament by heart; also Latin verses.

II. *Books.—Sallust; Selections from Ovid in Eton Electa; Analecta Minora, (commenced in this and finished in the 6th Form); Valpy's Greek Exercises; Greek Testament; Greek Lexicon; Goldsmith's History of Greece; Abridgment of Roman Antiquities; Steps to Sense Verses; Gradus ad Parnassum; Morrison's Book-keeping; Bonnycastle's Mensuration.

Sixth Form.

I. Subjects.—Construing and parsing Greek and Latin prose and verse; Latin versification; Greek and Latin Exercises; Latin and English Composition; Greek and Latin Grammar; History, Geography and Antiquities; Algebra, Geometry; Book-keeping; Reading and Elocution; learning English Testament by heart; also Greek and Latin verses.

II. *Books.—Cicero, (Select Orations); Virgil, (Æneid); Homer, (Iliad); Valpy's Elegantiæ Latinæ; Abridgment of Grecian Antiquities; Abridgment of Universal History.

Partial Form.

(*Subdivided as circumstances may require.*)

Composed of those boys who do not receive instruction in Classics.

I. Subjects.—Spelling; Reading; Elocution; English Grammar, Exercises and Composition; Writing, Arithmetic; Book-keeping; Mensuration; Algebra, Geometry; History; Geography; drawing Maps; Use of the Globes; Elements of Natural Philosophy; learning English Testament by heart.

II. Books.—In addition to the books used on the above subjects in the other Forms, Walker's Dictionary, Murray's Exercises, History of English Language and Literature, and Blair's Grammar of Natural Philosophy.

PRAYERS.

BEFORE ENTERING UPON THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

Let us pray.

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth, as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever.—*Amen.*

O Lord, our Heavenly Father, Almighty and everlasting God, who hast safely brought us to the beginning of this day, defend us in the same by Thy Mighty power; and grant, that this day we fall into no sin, neither run into any kind of danger, but that all our doings may be ordered by Thy Governance, to do always that is righteous in Thy sight, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—*Amen.*

O Almighty God, the Giver of every good and perfect gift, the Fountain of all wisdom, enlighten, we beseech Thee, our understandings, by Thy Holy Spirit; and grant, that whilst with all diligence and sincerity we apply ourselves to the attainment of human knowledge, we fail not, constantly to strive after that wisdom which maketh wise unto salvation; that so, through Thy mercy, we may daily be advanced both in learning and godliness, to the honour and praise of Thy name, through Christ our Lord.—*Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore.—*Amen.*

AT THE CLOSE OF THE BUSINESS OF THE DAY.

Let us pray.

Our Father, which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy Kingdom come, Thy will be in earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread; and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil; for Thine is the Kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever.—*Amen.*

Most Merciful God, we yield Thee our humble and hearty thanks for Thy Fatherly care and preservation of us this day, and for the progress which Thou hast enabled us to make in useful learning; we pray Thee to imprint upon our minds whatever good instructions we have received, and to bless them to the advancement of our temporal and eternal welfare; and pardon, we implore Thee, all thou hast seen amiss in our thoughts, words, and actions. May Thy good Providence still guide, and keep us, during the approaching interval of rest and relaxation, so that we may be thereby prepared to enter on the duties of the morrow, with renewed vigour, both of body and mind; and preserve us, we beseech Thee, now and ever, both outwardly in our bodies, and inwardly in our souls, for the sake of Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord.—*Amen.*

*Lighten our darkness, we beseech Thee, O Lord, and by Thy great mercy, defend us from all perils and dangers of this night, for the love of Thine only Son, our Saviour, Jesus Christ.—*Amen.*

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Love of God, and the Fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore.—*Amen.*

DAILY DUTIES.

1. The roll to be called at one-quarter before Nine o'clock, A.M., and immediately after Prayers.
2. A Register of absence to be kept by the Head Master.
3. The hours of attendance to be five, except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, which days to be half holidays.
4. A programme to be drawn out by the Head Master, and placed in the school room, shewing the subject of instruction and the time for each form, for each day.
5. The first lesson, on Monday morning, to be recitation from the Testament; and the last, on Friday, to be in the Holy Scriptures.
6. The business of the day to be closed with prayer.

VACATIONS.

A week at Christmas; three days at Easter, (Good Friday, Saturday and Monday); a week at Whitsuntide; and a month in Mid-Summer.

OCCASIONAL HOLIDAYS.

At the discretion of the Head Master; but the whole number in the year not to exceed twelve.

QUARTERLY DUES.

At the discretion of the Trustees, but not to exceed—

Preparatory Form,	£1 10 0
Partial and other Forms,	2 5 0

REPORTS.

Quarterly Reports to be sent to the parent or guardian of each pupil, filled up according to the form, supplied by the Registrar of King's College.

Quarterly Reports (signed by the Head Master) to be transmitted to the Council of King's College, according to the printed form, supplied by the Registrar of King's College.

REGISTER.

A Register to be kept by the Head Master, in which the following particulars shall be entered:—

1. Name of Pupil. 2. Age and Birth-place. 3. Address of Parent or Guardian. 4. When admitted. 5. Day pupil or Boarder. 6. Where placed. 7. Time of leaving. 8. Rank in School on leaving.

CERTIFICATES.

Each boy on leaving the School to receive a certificate from the Head Master, stating the time during which he was a pupil in the School; his rank in School on leaving, and the time during which he was in that Form, with such remarks on his progress as the Master may judge fit to make.

* Where the Book is not specified, that previously used is to be continued.

* This Prayer to be omitted on Wednesdays and Saturdays—[half-holidays.]

King's College Regulations.—(*From a Communication, signed "Scotus," in the Hamilton Gazette.*)—So far from the regulations of King's College having produced the dissatisfaction which Mr. Morris states to exist, I assert that they have been hailed with satisfaction by every enlightened and intelligent person in the Colony, who has had an opportunity of perusing them. But, perhaps, the best proof of their popularity consists in the fact of their having been adopted, I believe without an exception, by the Trustees of every District School throughout the Province, and that even Roman Catholic Trustees have given their hearty assent to them, and joined their brother Trustees in opposing the fanatical clamour which a small and restless faction have attempted, but in vain, to get up against their adoption. Mr. Morris, I observe, suggests that a Commission should be appointed to sit during the recess of Parliament, to report to His Excellency the Governor, on a general system of Education for the Colony. I must be permitted to express my hope that His Excellency will give his consent to no such proposition. The people of Canada are sick of reports on Education,—each succeeding document of this description that has hitherto emanated from our legislators, having only rivalled its predecessor in mischievous absurdity. In conclusion, I must express my conviction that no system of Education will be tolerated by the loyal subjects of Her Majesty in this Province, which is not based, as is well expressed in the new charter of the Wesleyan University of Victoria at Cobourg, "on Christian principles," and over which, as a *sine qua non*, the Crown does not possess a thorough supervision and control. A great deal has been said in regard to the difficulty of introducing the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the Schools proposed to be established by the Legislature, in consequence of the conscientious scruples of Roman Catholics to the use of the English version of the Bible. This difficulty, it appears to me could easily be obviated by the insertion of a clause in the Education Bill, declaring, that in any regulations that may be drawn up for the government of the Common Schools, Roman Catholic children should be exempted from attendance at the class to be prescribed for the reading of the Scriptures. It is, however, monstrous that the Bible should be ejected from the whole schools of a British Colony, simply because there may happen to be in attendance at each school, some half dozen children of Roman Catholic parents. It is gratifying however to know, that if Roman Catholics cannot unite with their Protestant brethren in the reading of the Holy Scriptures, they can yet join with them in the more important matter of common Prayer. It appears to me, therefore, highly desirable, in order fully to ensure the Christian character of the future schools of the Province, that a prescribed form of prayer, similar to the form of prayer set forth by King's College Council for the use of the District Schools, and in the terms of which *all denominations of Christians are agreed*, should be introduced for the daily use of the common schools, both morning and evening.—It may be said that Presbyterians would object to such prescribed forms of prayer. This, however, is not the fact. All enlightened and devout Presbyterians make use, more or less, of forms of prayer in their private devotions, and it is well known that the public reading of common prayer is the authoritative injunction of the First Book of Discipline, compiled by John Knox, and the other early Scottish Reformers.

Gore District School.—We are glad to learn that since the introduction of the regulations prescribed by King's College Council, and now in full operation, the number of boys in attendance has increased from about 40 to nearly 60, and with every prospect of a further increase. This is certainly a satisfactory proof of the popularity of the regulations in question, and is a sufficient refutation of the oracular assertion of Messrs. Gale, Stark and Craigie, contained in their protest, that the regulations of King's College were "not adapted to the wants, conformable to the wishes, or available for the benefit of a large portion of the people of this Province." During the past week, Mr. Gale, we hear, has been carrying round a petition to the Legislature, in support of the *designs* of the Hon. Mr. Morris, as lately propounded by him in the Legislative Council. We think the Rev. Gentleman might have been much more profitably employed, and, we dare say, he now thinks so himself, as this extraordinary document, headed with the name of Mr. James Cahill, has been handed over to Mr. Joseph Rolleston, the constable, to obtain signatures thereto!—*Hamilton Gazette.*

Education in Lower Canada.—(*From the Hon. Mr. Justice Pyke's Charge delivered to the Grand Jury of the District of Montreal on 27th August.*)—We had indulged a hope that in consequence of the many Courts held in this District for the trial of offenders within the last twelve months for the purpose of clearing the Jail, your labours in the present Term would have been comparatively light; but we have been unhappily disappointed, as on a view of the Calendar of prisoners to be tried, we do not discover the expected diminution in the number of offenders. The causes which may have led to such an increase of crime within our District are worthy of your serious consideration, and are rightly matter of investigation and inquiry for a Grand Jury. It cannot however but be obvious to you, Gentlemen, that the main and great source of crime is the general want of education among the peasantry and in the lower classes of society in Canada, and even if this were afforded, there is too much reason to fear, it might not be a sufficient check to the growth of vice, but might often prove a curse to many, where it is not based upon moral and religious instruction early impressed upon the youthful and yet uncontaminated mind; the first object and duty therefore of parents and teachers must be to attend to this essential part of education, for to begin upon any other foundation may produce crafty and dangerous characters, rather than what education is intended to form, good men and useful members of society. Indeed what real good can be expected from persons engaged and wholly absorbed in selfish views and earthly pursuits, and who have not been instructed in the fear of God, nor taught the great precept of love to their neighbour? such may be considered as far from the road to wisdom and virtue, and even with all the advantages of a worldly, and what is sometimes improperly called a liberal education, may in truth be said to be devoid of understanding. This, gentlemen, is no new discovery, it has been the theme of every correct writer, sacred and profane, upon the subject of education from the earliest ages, and has a higher source and authority than man's weak understanding. * * * *

It is however gratifying to acknowledge that of late years much has been done by the establishment of various institutions for education in Canada, and that there are many and distinguished examples of successful perseverance, both in the upper and in the more humble walks of life, to draw the young of our city from sloth and ignorance into the path of duty and knowledge, and whose generous and noble efforts, if more generally adopted, and more widely extended throughout our district, would enable us to look with confidence to the long desired change in the decrease of crime; for the baser passions being controlled and subdued by an education wisely directed upon moral and religious principles, the young thus fortified, would become useful members of the community, instead of being the bane of, and a nuisance and a dishonour to, society, of which every criminal Session in this District affords so many melancholy instances. From our own past experience, we are however compelled to observe, that in regard to what is now most wanting, Elementary Schools in our country parishes, it would be better that none such should be established than to entrust them to incompetent and unfit teachers, as has been unhappily too often the case; three of them having been convicted before us of atrocious crimes; the choice of preceptors should not be left to the ignorant and uneducated, but should be made after trial and scrupulous examination by competent judges of known integrity, piety and knowledge, for it is of equal importance to the State as to the rising generation, and withal essential to the general peace and happiness of a people, that none but persons of unblemished and good moral character should be intrusted with the education of youth. Nor should a too rigid economy be observed in a matter of such vital importance, in order to secure efficient teachers, for where can the expenditure of money be better justified, or the pecuniary resources of a country more usefully and nobly applied? and especially when the object to be obtained, independent of all the other great advantages to result from well established schools, will so mainly contribute to the saving of the enormous expense now yearly incurred in the prosecution of offenders. All Christians, by whatever denomination they may be distinguished, and however they may now differ upon particular points of religious faith, can entertain but one desire to afford, and but one opinion of the necessity of early education, to be extended alike to the rich and to the poor, and it would therefore be cause of serious regret, should any religious difference arise to impede or frustrate an object from which such deep and lasting benefits may be expected to flow. No, let us rather hope that by the exercise of wisdom and Christian charity, all objections proceeding from a difference of Creeds may be obviated and removed, without abandoning the essential part, or great ground-work of education, *moral and religious instruction*, the want of which would render abortive and destroy any system the sagacity of man may devise.

Lord Sydenham's influence on the Press and Politics.—The game which has been played with the Canada press is too obvious not to call forth, as it deserves, the severest censure; and the finger of corruption is too palpable in its critiques on all who honestly oppose the official policy, to be longer screened by the threadbare covering which it assumes of independent action. It would be no difficult matter to point out the prints that are slavishly bound to the Governor-General's policy, from Quebec to Toronto,—not more so than to name the men who are falsely said to be responsible to the people, but are so in reality to him alone, and who must do his work of whatever nature, and however prejudicial to the public interest, or pregnant with injustice, or resign the offices and emoluments which in general they depend upon for the means of subsistence. And yet these same prints, and these same people, before the touchstone of corruption was applied, professed to be governed by very dissimilar sentiments, and if swayed by no improper influence, would have loudly condemned the policy which they now are so over-zealous to support. Our readers therefore need not be surprised, however their scorn may be multiplied, if the departure of the Governor-General from Canada should lead to another "wheel-about" among the venal crew, and that all the Sydenham and Responsible Rats who have found it convenient to change into their present shape, will endeavour to cast their skins, (no difficult operation we believe,) and come forth in so much of their previous forms, as the policy of a new administration and their own sycophancy will permit them to entertain. How supple the fellows must be who can thus wriggle into the policy of each succeeding Governor—be a tory or republican to this—a conservative or radical to that—or a responsible, eager for the sunshine of the executive patronage and favour to another. Is there not something radically wrong in a system which not only permits but encourages such political turpitude—which in all the Provinces has tempted men of principles seemingly formed and matured, from their better judgment, to become inconsistent and embrace theories untried and dangerous? And is not this the complexion to which the constant changes which are concomitant of the new responsible system of Government must bring the general mass of the people to at last—involving common as well as political dishonesty—and debasing and degrading until, in the ordinary circumstances of life, principle shall become a by-word, honesty known only by name, and a lie and hypocrisy be substituted for the manly and sturdy truth and plain dealing which formerly distinguished the Provincial character.—*Halifax Times.*

Prosperity of the Johnstown District.—We spent the week before last in the country on a tour of recreation, having visited many of our old friends in the Townships of Elizabethtown, Yonge, Bastard, Crosby, Lansdowne and Escott. We never experienced more kindness or hospitality, and never derived more pleasure from beholding the rapid growth and improvement of the country; indeed the improved condition of the roads—the rapid extension of clearings—the numerous substantial buildings erected, and in progress—the improved order of husbandry—the increased and increasing stock and flocks, that every where abound—the prosperity, comfort and contentment, both within and without, could not fail to attract the notice of the most casual observer. With the single exception of Fall wheat—which is less in quantity but superior in quality to an average crop—all descriptions of grain, farming produce, roots and fruit are most abundant; and the whole face of the country presents to the delighted eye of the husbandman, one continuous scene of the bounties of nature, showered down with no frugal hand by Him who clothes the "lily of the valley" in all its loveliness and beauty; and who feeds the "fowls of the air" by His Omnipotent goodness and bounty!—*Statesman*, 4th *Sept.*

Improvements in London District.—The prospects for Canada are brightening—grain is rising in price; and purchasers are coming from a distance. Nearly all of our merchants are paying cash for wheat; the contractors are paying cash for cattle, and provisions in the market command a ready sale. The crops throughout the District upon an average are good; and consequently this year cash must be imported into the western part of the country, to stimulate industry and lead to future improvement. The building of the Artillery Barracks will also have a favourable effect upon the commerce of the District; and the greater facilities in transport, afforded by the steamers to ply between Port Stanley and Montreal, will add something to the price of grain—one immense saving in the aggregate to the District. Take these things all in all, they are worth three times as much to us as our share of the loan of a million and a half promised by Lord Sydenham, which is setting half of the politicians in the country nearly crazy. That has to be paid back—this is a real bonus, permanent, unchargeable, though folks do not get in such a fret about it.—*London (U. C.) Gazette.*

Currency Bill.—The Currency Bill has now passed the Legislative Council, with some amendments, which it is supposed will meet the approval of the House of Assembly and His Excellency; and the Bill eventually be sanctioned by the Lords of the Treasury. The retailers of this city, and the market people, altered the rates of English silver immediately on receipt of the intelligence of the Bill having been introduced in the House of Assembly, proposing to reduce the value of the shilling to 1s. 2d., and now that it has been amended in another branch of the Legislature, so as to render that value very near 1s. 3d., we suppose that another "revolution" in this currency is near at hand. The following are the rates at which the coins mentioned are to pass:—

British Sovereigns		24s. 4d.
And to be a legal tender to any amount.		
" Crown	6	1
" Half Crown	3	0½
" Shillings	1	2 3-5
" Sixpence	0	7 3-10
All British Silver to be legal tender, at these rates, to the amount of £2 10s.		
The Dollar of Spain, Mexico, &c.	5	1
Half " " "	2	6½
And to be a legal tender to any amount, at the aboves rates.		
Quarter Dollar of Spain, Mexico, &c.	1	3
Eighth " " "	0	7½
Sixteenth " " "	0	3¾
i.e.—the old rates, but to be a legal tender to the amount of £2 10s. only.		

The divisions are likely to prove inconvenient, but it is contended that the inconvenience will be but slight at first, and that the desired end of an equalisation of the Currency will be effected by the Bill. The English Shillings and Sixpences will, of course, pass current, in small dealings as they did previous to the recent "panic,"—one shilling and two and three-fifths of a penny being nearer 1s. 3d. than 1s. 2d.; the same with regard to the sixpences. The crown and half-crowns have usually passed for 6s. and 3s., they are now declared to be worth 6s. 1d. and 3s. 0½d. The alterations in the other silver, now current, it will be seen, are not of so much importance.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Col. Prince.—This gentleman has received an address, signed by 273 magistrates and freeholders of the county of Kent, approving of the course he has taken on behalf of the rebels, "among whom," Mr. Prince says, (strange as it may appear,) "are numbered those who were instrumental in protecting him from the hand of the assassin, and his home from the torch of the incendiary." The *Sandwich Herald*, however, intimates that the greater number of signatures were those of French Canadians, headed by a Roman Catholic Priest,—that few of them were *actual signatures*, many of them having been written by proxy, or indicated by a cross,—and that scarcely any of Mr. Prince's constituents, speaking the English language, signed the address. The *Herald* also quotes the language used by Mr. Prince at the public dinner given to him at Toronto in 1839, when he denounced the "*barbarian democrats*" of the frontier, for whose admission to British privileges he has so lately voted.

Col. Prince.—Colonel Prince is reported to have said in a recent debate, that he "*cared not what the Tory Press might say or invent respecting him.*" At one particular period of the gallant Member's career, yet fresh perhaps in his recollection, the voice of the Tory Press was a matter of more consequence to him. Should the aforesaid *Tory Press* ever perish beneath the combined assault of open foes or the desertion of vacillating friends, we have no doubt but that the wound of the keenest smart would be that received from the hand of the former Leader of the Sandwich and Windsor Militia, and that the simple words "*Et tu Brute!*" would not fail to awaken some compunctious recollections in the heart of such an unexpected assailant.—*Patriot.*

Cheap Travelling.—The Steam competition still goes bravely on. Saturday last the Cobourg took passengers from Toronto to Kingston for Two Dollars—and the St. George advertised to take them for 2s. 6d., exclusive of meals.—*Ib.*

A Barn burnt by Lightning.—On the evening of the 1st inst, about 10 o'clock, the Barn of Mr. Wm. Hiles, of the Township of Glanford, was struck by Lightning and burned to the ground. We regret to add that there were 400 bushels of Wheat, 20 tons of Hay, 150 bushels of Oats, 20 bushels of Barley, 2 Waggons, 2 setts of Harness, 2 Buffalo robes, 2 Fanning Mills, and a variety of other property to a very considerable amount, destroyed on the premises. We have not heard that there was any Insurance effected. Mr. Hiles, we lament to say, has lost his all by this sudden stroke of an inscrutable Providence. We were visited on Friday morning by another most terrific thunder storm. The rain descended in mighty torrents for a couple of hours, but to the present we have not heard of any calamitous result. Three men were knocked down off the scaffold of the new Methodist Chapel now erecting in John-street, but speedily recovered from the shock.—One of the planks near to which they were standing, was completely shattered. A young boy, in another part of the town had a similar providential escape. He was knocked down by the electric shock, and for a considerable time remained insensible.—*Hamilton Gazette, 6th Sept.*

Murder of a Lunatic.—We have seldom heard of a more melancholy tragedy than that which was enacted on Monday evening, at the yard of the Lunatic Asylum of this city, in which two of the unfortunate patients, being generally of a harmless and inoffensive character, were left for a time unattended. One of them, named Fisher, was amusing himself chopping wood with an axe which happened to be lying in the yard, while the other, whose name we have heard was Thomas Kelly, sat upon a bench resting himself in an attitude of melancholy peculiar to him, with his head bent upon his chest. The first-named, in a momentary fit of madness, stepped up to his fellow-patient, and struck him with the axe upon the back part of the neck, repeating the blow until the head was completely severed from the body, the whole scene being witnessed by several of the convicts from between the prison bars. When the keeper reached the spot, which he did almost instantly with assistance, after the alarm was given, the body was lying without animation, and the head at the distance of about a yard, while the unfortunate maniac stood by, an unconcerned spectator, apparently unaware that anything unusual had occurred. An inquest was held yesterday morning, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned. The unfortunate deceased was about thirty or thirty-five years of age, and was of a very quiet disposition, though a hopeless maniac, as is his destroyer.—An investigation into the facts will doubtless, however, take place, which, we hope, will lead to the immediate clearing of the Lunatic yard of all moveable matters which now encumber it, as well as of the firewood stored around it, it being impossible otherwise to guard against the sudden outbursts to which all afflicted with the dreadful malady are subject.—*Montreal Com. Messenger.*

Death of a Lunatic.—Died at Amherstburgh, on Sunday the 15th August the unfortunate lunatic S. M. Douglas, for some time a frequenter of this town. Regarding the time or place of birth of the deceased we have no information; but we have learned from himself that he was educated at Christ's Church College, London, and afterwards became book-keeper in the establishment of a calico printer, who, he assured us, owned one of the most extensive affairs of the kind in England. He had been married and had a family, and his wife and one or two of his children are, according to *his* account, still living in affluence. We have heard it stated that he was, for a long time one of the principle partners in a large carrying business in the city of London. He had evidently received a good education; his language was never ungrammatical, and though he sometimes aspirated the *h* inelegantly, his pronunciation in other respects was correct. In his better moments, he could converse as rationally, and make as sensible and original remarks on men and things as any person in the neighbourhood; on such occasions his appearence was even *dignified*; his fine deep voice, his lofty and pallid brow, denoting pride and sensibility of character, and the lustre of his calm *blue* eyes, (the only colour to which, it is said madness is accessible) all tended to impress his listener with the conviction that it must have been a fearful stroke which prostrated the intellect of the man before him.—He had no particular place of abode, but was a wanderer upon the face of the earth, often sleeping in the open air even on the coldest nights—the tomb of the murdered Dr. Hume was then his favorite bed. He had a sufficent share of family-pride which sometimes displayed itself in a ludicrous manner; we remember him one day showing us two old brass buttons evidently once belonging to a sporting coat, one of them had for a device a pheasant, and the other a greyhound, these he assured us were *crests* of two different branches of the Douglas family. If any of our correspondents will give us some clue to the mystery, we shall feel ourselves greatly obliged to them. We understand the inhabitants of Amherstburg had him decently and respectably interred.—*Sandwich Herald.*

Cockfighting on Sunday.—Yesterday morning the passages leading to the Police Court were unusually crowded by a class of the human race denominated, in the United States, "Loafers," and of whom we are sorry to find that there are so many in Quebec, and that the original cause of their assemblage should exist here. On enquiry we found that these "loafers" were the friends of sixteen others who were then before T. A. Young, Esquire, undergoing an examination on a charge made under the following circumstances:—For some time past the proceedings carried on in the premises occupied by Jacques Bezeau, in St. Roc's Suburbs, have been disagreeable to the quietly disposed neighbours, a number of whom, on the 18th August made complaint to Mr. Young of the disorderly scenes daily occurring there, especially on Sundays, when the cruel sport of cock-fighting was generally carried on. A warrant was accordingly issued, and, on Sunday last, at three o'clock P.M., a party of the Police proceeded to Bezeau's, where sixteen men and boys were congregated; two cocks were all ready for fighting, when the Police annihilated all hopes of sport for that day at least, by arresting the whole of the "sporting" by a party, and conveying them to prison. The following are the names of the persons so arrested:—Jacques Bezeau, François Athanase Delisle, François X. Chevallier, Joseph Vallerand, Pierre Moisean, Celestin Binette, Romiard Beland, François X. Giguère, Jean Bte. Goudreau, Joseph Chevallier, Pierre Gouge, Louis Vermette, Gaspard Goudreau, Pierre Lebasque, Hubert Bédard, and Edouard Lemelin:—They were brought up yesterday morning, and, after evidence had been gone into, were bound over in sureties to appear at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to answer any charge that may be brought against them. Several of these vagabonds are boys of 10 to 12 years of age, and one of these juvenile candidates for the gallows robbed his father on the morning of Sunday, to obtain funds to sport at the fight.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Advertisements.

Cogswell's Sermons.

SERMONS, chiefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S. By William Cogswell, M.A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s. 6d. 4

REMARKS ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF ROAD-MAKING,

AS applicable to Canada: By Thomas Roy, Civil Engineer. Just Published, and for sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 1s. 3d. 4

NEW MUSIC.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of *VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC*, by the most celebrated composers, and, during the season, will be in receipt of fresh supplies of the latest and most approved publications from London.

Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, procured from England to order.

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

Toronto, August, 1841. 7

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

THREE FINE ENGRAVINGS.—1. The Opening of the Sixth Seal. 2. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. 3. The Passage of the Red Sea.

All the above are in very handsome frames, and may be seen at BICKERSTAFF & SON'S, *Chewett's Buildings.*

Toronto, August 14, 1841. 6-tf

Exhibitions at U. C. College.

A GENTLEMAN resident in Toronto is prepared to give Private Lessons to competitors for the Exhibitions recently established in U. C. College. The advertiser was educated at that Institution, and is familiar with the course of education pursued there. Satisfactory references can be given.

Direct R. S., *Church* Office.

Toronto, July 30th, 1841. 4-6i

HEBREW AND GERMAN.

Mr. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG,

WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.—Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mead's Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with punctual attention.

Toronto, July 10, 1841. 1

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE receiving and now offer for SALE, the undermentioned Articles, which they beg leave to recommend to the notice of Merchants and Families—

100 Hhds. bright Muscovado Sugar
40 do. and 40 barrels crushed do.
40 do. double and single refined London Sugars
300 Chests Young Hyson, Twankay, and Souchong Teas
An extensive supply of Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, &c.
45 Pipes Port, Madeira, and Sherry Wines, of very superior qualities
400 Quarter Casks Marseilles Red and White Wines
Champagne, Claret, Hock, &c.
25 Pipes, and 30 Hhds. Cogniac Brandy, [Otard, Dupuy, and Martell's Brands]
15 Pipes Spanish do.
20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin
2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old]
20 Hhds. East India do.

ALSO,

Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Edinburgh Ale, &c. *&c.* with a general assortment of every article in their line, suitable for Merchants and private Families.

Terms Liberal.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. *No. 197 King Street.*

Toronto, July 20, 1841 4-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, containing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest qualities:

60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted,
20 do. French Capers,
30 do. Mushroom Catchup,
100 do. Mustard, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bottles,
10 do. Assorted Sauces,
4 do. French Olives,
4 do. Anchovy Paste,
24 cases Preserved Salmon,
12 do. Cayenne Pepper,
10 barrels finest Anchovies.

ALEX. OGILVIE *&* Co., 197, King Street.

Toronto, 29th July, 1841. 4-tf

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best **West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.**

Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 5-ly.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, 128, KING STREET.

REDUCED PRICES!!

G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of **West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.**

ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting.

They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

☞ Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style.

Toronto, July 14, 1841. 2-tf.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

ALEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Military and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of **Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. &c.** imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-ly

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, Princes Street, Bank, London.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent.

144, King Street, Toronto. 48-tf

THE PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. 3

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. 17-tf

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street,

THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of

STATIONERY, &c.

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers' cheap Re-prints of Standard Works.

HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841. 47-tf

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, *King-Street.*

Toronto, 10th October, 1840. 15-tf

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable for the climate.

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840. 11-tf

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-t

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841. 39

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, under the hand and seal of the Clerk of the Peace for the Home District, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, being the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Home District, and then and there expose to sale such portion of the respective lots of land in the townships of Albion, Adjala, Brock, Essa, Etobicoke, Flos, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Mono, Mulmur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which have been advertised by the Treasurer of the Home District, as being in arrear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and sixpence per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots.

W. B. JARVIS, *Sheriff.* 3-13

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

The Church

IS published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto, every *Saturday.*

TERMS:—*Fifteen Shillings*, Currency; or *Thirteen Shillings and Six-pence*, Sterling, per annum.

AGENTS—The Clergy in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq'r, 31, Cheapside, London.