HOW IT CAME ABOUT. (From the Evergreen.) PART I. THE REVIVAL.

"How did it happen, brother John, that you established the Episcopal meeting here? I am sure I little thought, when I left home, seven years ago, that I should come back to find such a change. And still less did I think, above all things, that you, brother we reluctantly continued to attend. Things went on John Leland, would have left the church of your fa- in this manner for several days. The congregation thers, and have joined those Episcopals, or Catholics, were in a state of uneasiness and mental agitation .-(for it is much the same thing, I suppose,) such as we The minds of many had been drawn away, for the began to hear of, before I left home, over in Green- time, from their accustomed habits of thought and lock died, that you would have settled some one here, of the preachers proposed an expedient, which was, to who would have kept the Church united and prosper- be sure, attended with strange and marked results .ous, -some man of evangelical views, and a friend of The plan was a secret between the preachers and the revivals. Priest Wheelock did appear to be a good, leader of the choir, until it took effect. The Reverend pious man; but it seemed to me that he was a little too old-fashioned in his notions, and that he did not 'Terrors of the last judgment.' At a certain point keep up with the progress of the age. Do tell me all in the sermon, previously indicated to the leader of about this."

The above long, and somewhat garrulous string of inquiries, was addressed by a respectable maiden lady to her eldest brother. She had left her native place, in new England, some years before, and had resided, been brought up in the religious faith of the (so-called) "orthodox' portion of their posterity; -that is to say, she was a decided and zealous Congregationalist .-She was not wanting in a reasonable measure of intelligence and New England shrewdness. But some ecclesiastical matters she evidently did not very well understand. The brother, interrogated as above, had formerly been a "deacon," in the congregational acceptation of that term; but he had found a "more excellent way," and at the period when this conversasation occurred, he was the Senior Warden of an Epislowed to speak for himself.

"I will reply to some of your last remarks first," 'Church of my fathers.'

us. It was about two years before we were able to time, we were deceived, and began to think we had agree upon his successor. The heads of many of the been mistaken in our opinion of our minister and his people seemed to have been turned, by a new-fangled measures. sort of preaching, which they had occasionally heard ministers, who were always pestering him to exchange mission into the Church. ter Mr. Wheelock's death, would not hear of settling and the leader of the singers, and being disgusted anybody in his place but Mr. Smallage, He, of all the neighbouring ministers, had most frequently ex-Smallage was called and settled, very much in opposition to the wishes of some of us; but his friends, by perseverance and management, at last succeeded in obtaining a majority of votes in his favour."

"And I now remember," said Miss Leland, interrupting her brother, "that you wrote to me at the time, giving an account of his installation, and of the sermon which Parson Merryweather, of Tisdale, trial, by the Methodist Society, and soon after this preached on the occasion, from so strange a text." "Why, what was that, Hannah?"

than one. Father Merryweather was not without his nation, above one half were far from giving satisfactory apprehensions, probably, as to the result of Mr. Smallage's installation over us. We soon found that instrumentality of the protracted meeting, they reprehe had a new system of theology, and that he was for introducing measures hitherto unknown to us. To some his novelties of faith and practice were not un- life; that they had entertained this desire for some expected or unwelcome; but the more serious and intelligent of the congregation liked neither.

"He soon began to preach upon the necessity of having a 'revival,' as he termed it; and by importunity and flattery, in public and private, he at length gained sufficient countenance to try his grand scheme. For one, I opposed the project to the last; for I could not be persuaded that such mere human machinery as he proposed to use, was as likely to produce a permanently beneficial effect, or meet the approbation of the Almighty, as His own appointed means of grace.-But remonstrance was in vain. Hints were thrown out from the pulpit, about those who hindered the work of the Lord. Prayer-meetings were held with it had been considered the duty and office of the minister to conduct prayers on all occasions, if present. Deacon Gresley and myself had sometimes, to be sure, this duty. But now, the young, the ignorant, and the conceited, were called upon to 'take up their cross.' With many, it seemed to be anything but that. It

was declared that the Divine Spirit had commenced the work. To me it seemed that a spirit of vanity, ostentation and acrimony, was at work. But soon the 'protracted meeting' began in earnest. Two or three famous 'revival preachers' were invited to attend and famous 'revival preachers' were invited to attend and secretary of the Great Western Rail Road from Hamilton, so the Engineers. The great points to be arrived at are, first, the certainty of establishing the terminas of the Great Western. famous 'revival preachers' were invited to attend and the certainty of establishing the terminus of the Great Western Rail-road at the proposed site of the Bridge, and, secondly, against the territories of sin and darkness, as the pro- within what time the Rail-road would be completed. ject was styled, went on vigorously. Instead, how- survey from Hamilton to the Niagara River having been just ever, of seeking in their sermons to convince and persuade, by sober arguments drawn from reason and Scripture, they addressed to the audience little else than a series of the most exciting and passionate ap- three years. In order to accelerate the erection of the Bridge peals. Instead of endeavouring to reach the hearts it was urged upon the consideration of the gentlemen connected

the last few months; and that no addition had been made to the number of communicants for more than two years. But during the most of that time we had been destitute of a minister, or had been but irregularly supplied. There were candidates enough, (for Congregational ministers multiply faster than vacancies or new parishes for them to fill,) but our people could not agree in their choice. In this unsettled number of young persons had been added to the comnot a great many persons, belonging strictly to the at monthly payments, and one per cent. at the time of subscribparish, who had not already made a profession of ing for the stock.—Niagara Chronicle. religion. His principal expectations of success were in reference to a class of population which had been nesday hangs a few lines, which for spleen are perhaps unparal-

"But to resume the history of the 'revival.' The stangeness of the matter and manner of our new minstangeness of the matter and matter a ister had hitherto defeated the object of his preaching, and now when the same and still stranger things were

We shall therefore confine ourselves to the mere assertion
(which we make on the highest authority) that the statement enacted, on a larger scale, they still failed, for a time, of the Examiner, that the Right Rev. Bishop Strachan owns in producing the desired result. And when abuse "balf the steamboats on Lake Ontario," is an unmitigated and invective were poured out in torrents, still they falsehood, without the shadow of truth, -nay more! His Lord-

especially, as they grew up, seemed generally to exhibit piety, as the proper result of his careful instructions. But now neither young or old were much impressed. In vain were the terrors of eternal wrath and misery held up before the impenitent, as their inevitable doom, if they did not immediately 'come forward' to certain 'seats,' and 'submit to the Lord.'

"Many of us were displeased and disgusted; but we felt that something needed to be done for the advancement of religion among us. Under this feeling I was in hopes, when good old Priest Whee- views of religious truth. In this state of things, one gentleman just alluded to, preached a sermon on the of the choir, he gave the singers a preconcerted signal when they suddenly rose up, and broke forth with singing the 'Judgment Hymn.' The effect was indeed remarkable. Alarm was depicted on almost every countenance. Scarcely was the singing ended, in the mean time, in the family of another brother, in when the preachers put forth the most urgent entrea-Ohio. A true descendant of the Puritans, she had ties to have all who felt the least solicitude for the salvation of their souls to come forward and take the 'anxious seats,' declaring, at the same time, that the Spirit of the Lord had entered the house, and was waiting to bless and save them. About one hundred persons complied with the request, including several professors of religion, and a number of persons not belonging to the congregation, and who had not attended the protracted meeting before that day. They were all required to kneel; they were prayed for; and the preachers, entirely changing their tone, addressed to them soothing language. They were assured that copal parish, which had been organized about three God would undoubtedly give them evidence of pardon, the charge," and but for their exertions, the fire would have years before in his native town. He was nothing loth and acceptance at His hands, then and there, if they to enlighten his sister in regard to the points upon earnestly desired and sought it; that if they could which she desired information. But he shall be al- but feel that evidence, they were safe. After continuing in this strain awhile, they were asked if they did not feel this evidence; if their minds were not said he, "before I tell you how it happened that an relieved, -and the like. Some at once replied in the Episcopal Church was organized in this town; and affirmative. They were accordingly declared to be then you will better understand my motives in 'leav- converted! From the force of sympathy, a satisfacing the Church of my fathers,' as you express it; tory answer soon became quite general; and the rethough it appears to me that I have returned to the sult was, that eighty-seven persons were announced as new converts. The congregation were assured that "You will recollect," continued he, "that our old the Divine Spirit had produced these effects, and all minister, Mr. Wheelock, died about the time you left were called upon to thank God for his mercy. For a

"The next day was appointed for examining the before Mr. Wheelock's death, from some neighbouring converts, preparatory to propounding them for 'ad-All who desired to enter pulpits, either from the charitable desire of enlighten- into a 'covenant relation' with the Lord, were invited ing us, or because they were glad to get rid of the to attend. The hour came; but much to our surprise, task of providing fresh food for their flocks every week. and the obvious chagrin of the preachers, especially However, I think their flocks were always the gainers our own, scarcely a third part of the converts of the by these exchanges. But they did us much more preceding day presented themselves. Upon inquiry, harm than good, (though God has, I believe, over- it appeared that a considerable number, learning the ruled it for ultimate good,) for some of our people, af- trick which had been played between the preachers with such management, came to the conclusion that their minds had been unduly excited, and that they changed with Mr. Wheelock, and also seemed to take had been deceived into the belief that the transition an undue interest in our affairs. Well, at length, Mr. from tempestuous to calm feelings, which they experienced the preceding day, was conversion to God .-Some of these persons, I regret to say, and among them the leader of the choir, afterwards became avowed infidels. Another portion of the converts of similar supposed conversion a few months before, at a Camp-meeting. They had already been 'received on occurrence united with them. I do not now recollect any of them, who have given any evidence of improve-

"Ab, yes! Well, so it proved, in more senses "As for those who presented themselves for examianswers. Instead of ascribing their conversion to the sented that they had merely been led, in common with many others, to signify their desire to lead a Christian time; and they disavowed being able to designate any particular time as the period of their conversion .-This was highly displeasing to the preachers, who were thus robbed of their glory. A controversy ensued upon doctrinal points. The ministers themselves disagreed, and disagreement spread through the whole

"To draw the account of this unpleasant affair to a conclusion : - the result was, that but about ten or twelve persons signified their desire of admission to the Church. On the other hand, so great was the reaction, and so wide-spread the dissatisfaction with the late proceedings, that the Mr. Smallage was dismissed, and an irreconcilable difference sprung up in frequency, and in different places. In former times, the congregation, which ended in the utter prostration and dissolution of the 'Church and Society.' "

in the illness or absence of Mr. Wheelock, performed Deferred Extracts of Colonial Intelligence.

GREAT SUSPENSION BRIDGE NEAR THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

May 20th, 1847. Yesterday an interesting meeting of the Commission for disof the impenitent, through the motives presented in the Gospel of God's mercy, their great aim was to alarm and terrify. Instead of exhorting and encouraging the professors of religion they fell to abusing them.

"It is true that many of our members were remiss; that piety had apparently declined, especially during great advantages to be derived from the continuous line of compared to the Bridge would prove highly productive even without the Rail-road. There was no room for doubt, as the great advantages to be derived from the continuous line of communication from Michigan and the Western States to New York and Boston, depended on the erection of the Bridge.

The Chief Engineer offered the most satisfactory explanations of the practicability and entire safety of the proposed structure. demonstrating its capability of sustaining five bundred tons. The books for distributing the stock will be opened, on the American side of the river on the 1st, and the Canada side on the first Monday, of June, affording an opportunity for the best investment that has occurred, while it is understood that the contracts for the Bridge will be entered into corresponding with state of things, additions could not be expected; those for the completion of the Railway; thereby securing for the stockholders who subscribe for the stock the certainty of the terminus of the Rail-road being at the Bridge. This Bridge can be erected in eighteen or twenty months -- say two years. munion; and at the time when Mr. Smallage 'got up This will render the payment of the instalments easy, and the revival,' (as he himself expressed it,) there were under the Canada charter five per cent, alone is to be called for

BISHOP STRACHAN'S RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENCY

drawn into town by the establishment of certain manu-leled in Canadian journalism.

Characteristic as it is of the Christian Editor, it is needless for us to take up the article as a whole, as, apart from its falsity, the animus of the writer is so palpable as to engender the most

and invective were poured out in torrents, still they did not succeed. Under the preaching of their previous minister, the people had been used to being drawn with the cords of love; and the young people anything to do with the floating palaces of our neighbours.

down for next Wednesday, and see what other falsehood thou lake, and is already favourably known to the public. - Ibid. canst coin, to injure those who will not recognize your episco-

pal dignity.
We could say much in justification of the parties attacked; but we prefer to deny, and that as flatly as denial can be given, the charges made by the Examiner.—Colonist.

terday morning, about half hast eight o'clock, the large store-house of John H. Greer & Co., formerly occupied as a Bonded warehouse, was observed to be on fire. The different fire Comnies, Civil and Military, together with the Hook & Ladder Company, were soon on the spot; but notwithstading every exertion made by them, the fire was not subdued until it had entirely consumed both of Mr. Greer's storehouses, together with most of the adjoining sheds. Luckily for the firm, the South and East wharves remain unburnt; and will enable them to carry on their buisness with little intermission, as the flour, &c., may be transhipped, without being warehoused, from the Lake Schooners into the Barges. Seven or eight thousand barrels of flour, pork, and ashes, will be the amount of produce learning the state of the sevent warehouse the sevent w lost, the greater part of which we learn, is covered by Insu-

It is not known how the fire originated; some conjecturing that it must have been occasioned by a spark from the Steamer Princess Royal, which was at that time lying at the wharf; others, that as the fire was first seen to issue from the inside of the building, it must have commenced there, by something in iting within. It is quite possible that a spark from the Pricess Royal might have entered a window of the warehous which we have heard was open, and thus set fire to the dry ma

terial inside the building.

The fire is the most disastrous that has occurred in Kingston since the great fire of 1840. Fortunate was it that the wind blew, at the time, from the East, instead of from the West, and that a heavy shower of rain fell; for had the wind been from the West, the large Warehouse belonging to Mr. Garratt, now occupied by McPherson & Crane, would undoubtedly have been consumed, and with it all the wooden buildings in its neighbour-

Mr. John Carruthers very generously gave out from his store several dozens of new water pails, for the use of those engaged

working, which were very serviceable.

The greatest praise is due to the different fire Companies. Of the military, we cannot speak in sufficient terms of praise. What a contrast between them and the lazy, horizing fellows who too often attend a fire with their hands in their pockets deed to have seen both officers and men, one would have ima agined that they were the principal sufferers by the fire. And when almost all others had retired, fatigued, they "returned to again obtained the mastery. When all did so well, it may be invidious to particularize, but we cannot help giving publicity to the remarks which met our ears at every corner, touching the highly praise-worthy exertions of Captain Vesey, of the 46th Regiment. Sir Richard Armstrong was on the ground, and Col. Garratt almost continously, from morning until late at

night, both evincing the greatest solicitude: and a portion of the men and officers during the whole of the night, When we retired from the fire at 11 o'clock last night, we left the Victoria Fire Company with Captain Gunn at their bead, a portion of the military with one of their Engines, and the Great western Fire Company, with their Engine, all working hard; and we understand they continued to work all night. Too much praise cannot be awarded to such conduct.

Having seen the great power of the Victoria Engine in sav-

ing the sheds filled with flour on the East and North sides of the wharf, we cannot allow the present occasion to pass without again urging on the City Council the neessity of their procaring another such Engine. They must not say they have no money—they MUST OBTAIN MONEY. It is really disgraceful to the city to see the other Fire Companies wasting their energies in attempting to put out fires with their engines and rotten hose, now in use, and we trust that another stting of the Council will not take place without their guaranteeing to pay the remaining debt on the Victoria Company's Engine, and sending to New York for another similar to it. We cannot nagine that the voice of one of their constituents, raised in intelect above a hog, will be against such measures being taken by them. Whilst on the subject of Fires, we would also press upon the attention of the Council the necessity of adopting measures for securing greater order on such occasions; of compelling those who will not work to stand back, and not interupt those who are willing to do so, and of preventing drunken

llows from interfering with those who are sober. Connected with this fire we may remark, that considering the risks to which Forwarders are liable, from fire and shipwreck, coupled with the fact that insurance can be effected to a mo derate extent only on the amount of property sometimes in their hands, we are not surprised, nor ought the public, that It may be urged in reply, that such buildings as the Kingston Wooden Warehouses, ought not to be used in this business; but the circumstances of the trade and country will not afford Some of the Forwarders, under these circumstances, as yesterday had, it appeared, been the subjects of a well as for their own profit, have joined to the basiness of Forwarders, that of Warehousemen-a step which all in the trade ought to have taken, being their only effectual means of protection .- Argus, 1st June.

From the Chronicle & Gazette, 2nd June. A fire broke out on Monday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, on the wharf of J. H. Greer, Esq., of this city, the "Why, what was that, Hannau?
"Don't you remember? It was 'Death in the ment in life and character; some of them I know to stores on which were literally crammed with flour, to the extent of 20,000 barrels, besides other produce; it is supposed by materially worse. that the fire was occasioned by sparks from one of the Mail steamers which was getting up her steam close by, and in the very eye of the wind, and as the fire took place in the roof and as the shingles were perfectly dry, it is believed that they were ignighted by a spark or sparks from the chimney. The city firemen assembled with the greatest alacrity, and never on any necession was more efficient service rendered. The military also turned out with their respective engines, and, as they always have done, rendered most efficient service. Although a large amount of property must be damaged or destroyed. Yet a vast quantity has been saved by the exertions which have been made or its protection, and which will be little injured. A fire with more frightful aspect we have seldom seen, as will be readily believed by those who know the extent of the premises, and when they are told that the entire building, with the sheds, were all on fire, and are now a blackened heap of ruins. We have unerstood that an insurance of upwards of £6,000 has been effec-

ted in four different offices. The alarm bell was again rung at two o'clock, the fire having proken out afresh; it rained heavily, which prevented any apprehension for the surrounding buildings. The fire was again

The fire hell again rung at 5 o'clock, and again the fire has been subdued by the fire engines; many of the men appear quite We visited the melancholy scene of disaster next morning Large heaps of flour are still burning, and present a mass of fire which it is in vain to attempt to extinguish, and will remain

burning for several days.

The feeling of commiscration towards Mr. Greer by all classes is universally felt through the town. He is justly considered one of our most enterprising citizens, and has done a great deal for the general prosperity of Kingston; disastrous, however, as are the circumstances, and particularly so at this season of the year, when every shed is filled with flour and other produce, there is still something consolatory; the damage, it is believed may not exceed £8,000 to 10,000 at the utmost, and as the insurance is above £6,000, we have little doubt that by the well known energetic and enterprising character of Mr. Greer, a few weeks will see his splendid stores rebuilt and covered, we have no doubt by either iron or tin. Nor do we believe there s one individual in the city who would not do all in his power to give him a helping hand. We never remember to have seen at any fire a more hearty assistance given by the respectable portion of the community than was evinced yesterday.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION .- We have seen a statement in th Examiner of yesterday, relative to the collision which unfortunately took place yesterday morning between the steamers Admiral and William the Fourth. We have since seen an eye witness to the occurrence, who gives a very different version of

he facts, which we understand to be seemingly these; The Admiral in passing the Queen's wharf, outward bound, went on fearlessly, keeping her own side of the channel until she met the William the Fourth, who, in place of keeping her own side of the channel, ran across the Admiral's bow. The Admiral then stopped, and unless she had at once put her helm a-starboard would have been stem on the William the Fourth and sunk her. As it was, they met shoulder to shoulder; and had it not been for the strength of the Admiral the latter would have been shattered even more than the William .- Herald.

EMIGRATION .- The City of Toronto brought up a large number of emigrant passengers on Sunday. The purser's books shewed entries for 400 adults; 250 indigent, forwarded at the expense of the Government, and 150, in good circumstances, who defrayed their own expenses. The former are from the south and west of Ireland; the latter partly from the west of England and the north of Ireland. The whole number Cobourg. Port Hope, and Whitby, but the bulk of them came on to Toronto. The City had 25 cabin passengers, and about 30 tons of freight. The amount of travelling on the lake appears to be greater this season, so far, than at the corresponding

The accounts from Montreal are, that there are large numbers of Emigrants on their way up. The steamer John Muon brought up from Quebec, on Friday morning, a number of English emigrants, to all appearance, the most respectable that have as yet come forward. Their destination is Upper Canada. The emigrants, on their arrival in Toronto, are sent out to different parts of the country, east, north and west of Toronto, and to Hamilton,—the majority to the last mentioned place.— The emigrants who arrived on Sunday appeared to be in good

STEAMER .- The steamer Chief Justice Robinson has been put in commission for the season, between Toronto, Niagara, Queenston and Lewiston. She makes her first trip to-morrow. The arrangement is, that she shall leave the ports on the Niagara frontier each morning, and return from Toronto each afternoon, on the arrival of the mail steamer from Kingston, and the morning boat from Hamilton. There will thus be a com- their favours plete and convenient connection between the steamers plying on the different routes on Lake Ontario; and the public will on the different routes on Lake Ontario; and the public will be further benefited, by having two daily steamers between Toronto and the ports on the Niagara River—morning and afternoon, both ways. The Chief Justice Policy ternoon, both ways. The Chief Justice Robinson is command-

No v good, kind, charitable, spotless Examiner, set thyself ed by Captain James Dick, who has had long experience on the Mississquoi.—The nomination of a member to serve in this sent parliament for the county of Mississquoi, took place on Tuesday last at Dunham Flats. Dr. Chamberlin, returning

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE FIRE IN KINGSTON.--Yes
Col. Gugy was proposed by Mr. Morgan, and seconded by Particulars of the Late Fire in Kingston.--Yes
Mr. Horsee Chandler, and the Hon. Attorney General East was proposed by Mr. Baker seconded by Mr. Wallbridge.

There was a great deal of speechifying on the part of the candidates and their friends, and at the close of the proceedings the returning officer named the places and appointed the day

The Herald of yesterday, which contains a long report of the speeches, states that the show of bands was in Mr. Badgley's avour, and we have heard that it is probable he will be returned, though not by so large a majority as the late Attorney General Col. Gugy's friends are equally sanguine.

We must notice that everything went off very quietly, and

that there was an absence of anything like personality or that coarse language which sometimes marks election contests.

The Hon. Mr. Badgley, we believe, came into town the day after the nomination, and has since returned to Mississquoi— Montreal Courier.

Fire. -On Thursday evening last, about half-past five o'lock, a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. J. B. En-lish, and situated between King Street and the Court House Square. The building in which the fire originated was connected with a wagon-maker's shop occupied by Capt. Levis, a Bakery and Barn belonging to Mr. Lee, and some other buildings all of wood, which were consumed in a very short time.—Mr. English's loss must have been considerable, as we understand be made with the constant of the c stand he was only partially insured, and Capt., Levis was not insured at all. The fire companies were early on the spot and ndered what assistance they could, but as usual there was not a sufficient supply of water, so that their exertions were of little avail. The Hook and Ladder Company performed their duties in a way which enables us to indulge in a hope that they will yet be serviceable to the city. In fact we never saw them work so well, or to such advantage. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.—Hamilton Spect., 5th inst.

Provisions.-The dearness of provisions is now very severely felt by all classes. Vegetables are scarce, flour rising, potatoes scarcely eatable, and animal food, perhaps with the exception of eggs and butter, are something like double the price ever known before. The supply of fish is not yet abundant, and its price, excepting of the very coarsest kinds, is such as to make t an article of luxury. There has been a small supply of shad from below Quebec, not at all remarkable either for quality or freshness. The black bass is now in fine condition, and in fair

SANATORY PRECAUTIONS .- We are glad to see that a motion to be made in the Town Council which, we trust, will receive the support of all parties, for the construction of a Board of Health in this city, with power to adopt sanatory regulations. The number of stagnant pools, their contents ever putrifying under an almost vertical sun, especially at the south end of the town, is most dangerous. The whole of the swamp which lies between Bonaventure Street and the Lachine road is a reservoir of pestilence, and in every direction there are puddles contributing to the stock of malaria with great intensity. It would be exceedingly easy to drain the surface of this tract, and, in fact the owners ought to be compelled to do so .- Ibid.

ACCIDENT .- It is our painful duty to record the death of our fellow townsman, J. M. Deuschel, by one of those distressing accidents which afford a melancholy proof of the strong necessity for care in the use of fire arms. Mr. Deuschel had one up the Ottawa for the purpose of transacting some business, and while at the Bonchere Point on his return, went out to shoot at a mark with a pistol, in company with Mr. David Brown of that place. It appears Mr. Brown had snapped the pistol, which hung fire, and that upon his turning round to ask for another cap, it went off, lodging the contents in Deuschel's neck The unfortunate man retained perfect consciousness antil his expiry, which took place about two hours after. highly respectable young man, cut off in the prime of life, leaves an aged and sorrowing mother and a number of friends to deplore his loss. The unhappy, though innocent, instru-ment of this unfortunate accident has since been in a most dis tressed state of mind .- Butown Gazette.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Sixlinesand under .2s. "d. firstinsertion, and 7 d. each subsequent insertion. Tenlines and under .3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent invertion. The asual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable! "ne. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Proof Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Brits Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it wifound a profitable medium for all advertisements which are de to be widely and generally diffused.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." No. 5, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

THOWAS WHEELER. WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. No. 6, King Street East, Toronto,

R ESPECTFULLY solicits a share of public patronage. epaired with accuracy and despatch, and warranted. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Door Plates, &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly repaired, Hair inserted in Lockets, &c. China and Glass

\*\* Reference for integrity and ability kindly permitted to THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 476-52

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c. SUPERIOR VESTINGS,

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most ashionable manner and on moderate terms. Cassocks, Clergymen's and Queen's Counsels' Gowns Barristers' Robes, &c. made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, Dec. 4, 1846.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, No 6, Waterloo Buildings, NEXT DOOR TO MACDONALD'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

R OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a wellselected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins,

Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c. VESTINGS IN GREAT VARIETY, Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.- Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, University work, &c., made on the shortest notice in superior style; also, Fine Linen Surplices.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE. YONGE STREET, TORONTO, AS just received from the English, French, and American

Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS: AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEFT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS. All of which he is prepared to sell,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able Assistant has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845.

R. CUTHBERT, BOOKBINDER, ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURER, &c.,

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants geneknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand, 65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street,

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New York, Sept. 1, 1846. PORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON.

Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d. THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies imme-y. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready

A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been ed, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at the Publisher's. HENRY ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. March 17, 1847

Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres. Vellington ... Amaranth ....

Western ... Broke. ... Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken b 6 ... 200

Do. do. ... E. half 11 ... 10 ... 100 ... E. half 11 ... 19 ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27 Niagara ..... Cayuga ...... 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South do. .... Cornwall ..... E. half 14 . fidland .... Fredericksburgh Part N. half 20 . 13 .. 3 .. (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 11, " " 17 3 & 4, " " 35 18, 22, 24 & 34

ictoria ..... Hungerford.... W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 W. half 19 13, W. half 14 E. half E. half 1 town.... North Crosby. E. half South half 1 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14

Do. do. ....
Victoria .... Sidney .....
Prince Edward Sophiasburgh ... 1 10, 12 Part 62 Stamford ..... 

City of the Falls 

5 on Clifton Street 
2 & 5, N. E. side 
St. Mary Street t bounded by Di-N. half 19 For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter, free

FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the prin England and Canada, are offered District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres.

Bathurst ..... 7 11 & 12 7, 11 W. half 11 W. half 23 11, W. side of Com'r. Road.

Western ...... Sombra ...... Woolwich ...... Block No. 3, on the Gran River, containing 3000 acres, now being laid out in 200 acre lots For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL, Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Eight Hundred Thousand ACRES OF LAND IN THE

HURON TRACT.

NOTICE TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS in the HURON TRACT for disposal, way of LEASE for TEN YEARS,—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not much more than the Interest upon the upset price of the Land,—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus

save all further payments of Rents.

The Huron District is known to be one of the most healthy and fertile Tracts of Land in Canada—it has more than doubled its population within four years. The Huron Tract, in the year 1842, contained 7101 souls; in June, last year, the Huron District numbered 14,983 souls, according to the Official

The above Lands are in Blocks, therefore affording facility for the undivided settlement of Families, of Old Settlers and their Friends. Maps, Printed particulars, and every requisite information

upon the Huron and the Canada Company's other Lands in the Province, will be furnished, FREE OF CHARGE, by application (if by letter post-paid) to the Canada Compan's Office at Toronto, and Goderich and Stratford, in the Huron District CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS. District of Simcoe.

Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. " 15, 7th " 416-t W. half 10, 4th " " Mono, W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 " W. half 13 and 14, 7th Con. . . . . . . . do. 200 W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 " Western District.

E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 Victoria District.

W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con...... Madoc, 200 Midland District.

S. half 7, and N. half 11, 10th Con ..... Richmond 200 " terms to suit the purchaser. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR. 62, CHURCH STREET.

Mr. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

TORONTO. ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP Toronto, Nov., 1846. DONALD BETHUNE, Jr.

BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. 432-tf Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &C. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PURLIC.

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMP

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CARD. THE business heretofore carried on at Cobourg by D. E.

Boulton, Esq., Barrister, Solicitor in Chancery, Bansuruptcy, &c., will for the future be conducted in the names he undersigned who have entered into co-partnership D. E. BOULTON. JAMES COCKBURN. Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

GEORGE W. MORGAN. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER 93, YONGE STREET,



THE ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS, WILL leave Toronto for Kingston, touching at Cobourg (weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, P.

precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, at 121 noon, precisely.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER AMERICA WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports (weather permitting), every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning at Will leave Rochester Landing for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and intermediate Ports, (weather permitting), every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning, at Eight

Luggage and Parcels at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as Freight. The Proprietor will not, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability, hold himself responsible for any properly lost in said Steamer, owing to accidental fire or collision with any other vessel. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 22, 1847.

THE STRANGE ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Hamilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather permitting) Toronto, March 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) Toronto, March 22, 1847.



Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings factories, &c. DIRECTORS.

John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, Charles Thompson, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

post-paid. July 5, 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requestored to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, NCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG—ROBERT HENRY, Esc. November, 1844.

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