called Tintwistle, but though 170 years have since passed away, there are only 10,000 Congregationalists out of 395,300 souls. There are some vacancies of pastors in the congregational places of worship, and three or four places, being unable to support their ministers, are connected with other "causes." Dissent is far from prosperous in Che-

Shire.—Church and State Gazette.

Extraordinary performance of Divine Worship. Sunday morning divine service was performed at the Institution of the Refuge for the Adult Destitute Deaf and Dumb, in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn. The congregation was composed chiefly of deaf and dumb persons, and this is the first attempt at instructing, in scriptural doctrines, by public worship, that class of the suffering community, labouring under the deprivation of the senses of hearing and speaking ever made. The service was conducted in the following manner, and presented a most interesting scene:—Mr. Rosser, a deaf and dumb gentleman performed, if it may be so termed, selections from the morning service, which was done by making signs with his fingers, and the rapidity with which he did it was wonderful. The Lord's Prayer was delivered entirely by several conditions. tirely by pantomimical gestures, and was a beautiful specimen of expressive silence. After the morning service, Mr. J. G. Simpson delivered a short, but eloquent discourse, from the 35th chapter of Isaiah, and it was conveyed to his audience through the medium of signs, as he slowly proceeded, by Miss Janet Crouch, a remarkably intelligent little girl, only eight years of age, who although neither deaf nor dumb, is as conversant with the signs, as the oldest of the adult deaf and dumb members of the institution. The rapidity of the child's members of the institution. The rapidity of the child's motions, by which she conveyed the discourse delivered by Mr. Simpson, was astonishing. At the conclusion of the discourse, the deaf and dumb were asked by the same medium of signs whether they perfectly understood what had been delivered, to which they assented. The singular spectacle of the Holy Scriptures being expounded by signs, was altogether of a most impressive nature.—
The service will be continued, for the present, at the institution in Bartlett's-buildings every Sunday morning. institution in Bartlett's-buildings every Sunday morning. It is in contemplation to have a regular place of worship in connection with this society, for the deaf and dumb portion of the community, of whom it is estimated there are in London alone several thousands, who will thus be enabled to participate in the benefits of the publishing of the Gospel, from which they have up to this time been debarred.—London Times.

American Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DR. WAINWRIGHT .- (From a Correspondent of The Church.)-Last Sunday we were at New York, and being desirous of hearing the celebrated Bishop Onderdonk, we went to the Church where he officiates, called St. John's, about two miles from our lodgings, but were much disappointed to find that he was out of town, engaged in cleripointed to find that he was out of town, engaged in clerical business in another part of the diocese. Feeling persuaded, however, that the worthy Bishop would not permit the use of his pulpit during his absence to any one less orthodox than himself, we remained, expecting to hear a sound and excellent discourse; nor were we disappointed, for the Clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Assistant Minister, an Englishman of venerable appearance, preached a sermon, which, for purity of doctrine, and a bold unswerving denunciation of prevailing sins, I had little expected to have heard in the United States. The subject did not involve any of the higher points or The subject did not involve any of the higher points or mysteries of our Faith, but nevertheless it was one calculated to effect much good, and which manifested, at least, that its deliverer was fully sensible of the importance and responsibility of his standing. The text was from Proverbs: "He who hasteth to be rich shall not be innocent," and he selected it, he said, because he was impressed that this very vice of "hasting to be rich" was a prevailing one in America, and more especially in New York, the commercial emporium of the land. He shewed them the degrading influence of the worship of Mammon, and the commercial emporium of the land. He shewed them the degrading influence of the worship of Mammon, and the multitude of evils resulting from a "love of money," which is declared in Holy Writ to be "the root of all evil." He also shewed them the true use of riches, and the proper standing of a Christian in the acquisition and the employment of wealth,—declaring the same with as much searching and uncompromising boldness, and withal with as much tenderness and love, as you would desire to find in a Christian minister. He also went a little aside from the amore immediate subject before him, to speak of the agrarian law,—the chimerical idea which in this, as in ancient days, has prevailed, of the possibility, feasibility, and prorian law,—the chimerical idea which in this, as in ancient days, has prevailed, of the possibility, feasibility, and propriety of an equal distribution of property among all classes of the people. After exposing in a masterly manner the utter absurdity of such a scheme, he said, that admitting, for the sake of argument, that this generation succeeded in instituting such a state of things, another generation would not pass away before the inequality ould be as great, if not greater, than it is at present why? he asked—because the Almighty opposes it. He has, for all-wise ends, instituted the several grades of rich and poor, and every attempt to alter or disturb those grades, will only result in bringing misery on the pro-

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37 meether are ever in support of num, or 6l. per ach and preach ouls! Dissentire, at a place

once the estaonsment of the Chromcle; I. e., within the last six years.—Banner of the Cross.

Ordination.—On Monday, the 30th May, Bishop Griswold ordained Alexander Crummell to the office of deacon. The candidate was presented by Rev. A. H. Vinton, Rector of St. Paul's. The health of the bishop was such as to preclude his preaching a sermon, and headdressed the candidate on the requirements for this office. was such as to preclude his preaching a sermon, and he addressed the candidate on the requirements for this office. Mr. Crummell is a man of colour,—and it presented a beautiful feature in the comprehensiveness of the Episcopal Church, that it knows no distinction in men, but that all are one in Christ Jesus. To see a representative of the wronged and depressed African, receiving from the hands of our vectorable his preaching a sermon, and he addressed the candidate on the requirements for this office. In the Bishop of LONDON denied that the noble and learned lord was justified in laying down from what he had said a rule for all cases. The rites of Christian burial had not been defined, but only a mark of posthumous honour. The Earl of GALLOWAY begged to say, at the risk of being considered unchristian, bigoted, and uncharitable, that he problems are proposed as a proposed and depressed African, receiving from the being considered unchristian, bigoted, and uncharitable, that he being considered unchristian, bigoted, and uncharitable and the being considered unchristian. all are one in Christ Jesus. To see a representative of the wronged and depressed African, receiving from the hands of our venerable bishop, the highest commission hands of our venerable bishop, the highest commission that man can possess—that of going forth to declare the glad tidings of the gospel of peace and reconciliation, was a scene that can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. We are happy to add, that Mr. Crummell is a man, as far as humanity can judge, who is calculated to do good; and may the blessing of God rest upon him, and may he be raised up to be a blessing to his benighted and oppressed country men.—Boston Witness and Advocate.

From our English Files.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL—ERECTION OF MONUMENTS IN THE CATHEDRAL OF QUEBEC. (From the London Evening Mail, 1st June.)

House of Lords, May 31. Lord HOWDEN said, seeing the right rev. prelate to whom was intrusted the spiritual welfare of the colonies on the bench opposite, he would take the liberty of asking him a question. He had no wish to detain their lordships, but he felt certain they would be surprised when he made a short statement of facts before them—facts which they would think more like some romance of the middle ages, than belonging to the present enlightened age. A gallant officer lately died in Quebec, while he was there on service with his regiment. He (Lord Howden) he was there on service with his regiment. He (Lord Howden) had long been favoured with his friendship, and was not surprised that after his decease in a distant, he might almost say a foreign land, the officers of his regiment should wish to testify their respect to his memory by the erection of a tablet in the church where his remains were laid. They caused one to be church where his remains were laid. They caused one to be prepared, and on it was engraved—the inscription was a simple testimonial of his worth—it stated the circumstances of his death, and set forth the respect of his brother officers, which he had carried to the grave with him. They wished the tablet to be put up in the church, and applied, as they believed merely pro forma, to the colonial bishop for permission, and to their utmost surprise and indignation they were refused. What were the reasons actuating the bishop he (Lord Howden) did not know; he thought it would be difficult to find any justifiable reason for thus offering such an insult to the dead. The gallant deceased was born of parents belonging to the church of England, he was brought up according to the rites of that church, he till the last continued to attend divine service along with his brother officers and the men of his regiment, and he with his brother officers and the men of his regiment, and he

The noble lord had also fallen into a mistake in describing him The noble lord had also fallen into a mistake in describing him (the Bishop of London) as having any authority over the colonial prelates; it was true that he exercised authority in spiritual matters in the colonies, but it was only in those colonies which had not the advantage of possessing a bishop. Any communication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication of his longer experience in the duties of the office. The Bishop of Quebec and all other colonial bishops were answerable to the Primate of all England, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The circumstances alluded to by the bishop of Canterbury. The circumstances alluded to by the noble lord had been communicated to him, and in answer to the first question he had to say, that the statement of the noble lord was in attachment. the first question he had to say, that the statement of the noble lord was in strict accordance with the facts; but he must wholly deny the inferences drawn by the noble lord, for nothing could be further from the mind of the rev. prelate, whom he was happy to call his friend, than to offer any insult to the dead or his friends. was nappy to call his friend, than to offer any insuit to the dead or his friends. In August, 1840, some time before the death of the gallant officer alluded to, the Bishop of Quebec thought it desirable to make some regulations respecting the erection of monumental tablets within the walls of the church. The bishop had full some tables, no one had any common leading to the church of the chu bishop had full power to do so; no one had any common law right to put up such tablets without the leave of the incumbent in the first right to put up such tablets without the leave of the incumbent in the first instance, or of the bishop. In that month he wrote to his clergy that he had given his best consideration to the complaints made respecting the erection of tablets in the church, and had determined, first, that no monumental tablet should be put up unless the inscription had previously received the approval of the clergyman; and secondly, that the privilege approval of the clergyman; and secondly, that the privilege should be confined to the case of persons who had been habitual communicants in the church. The death of the officer alluded communicants in the church. The death of the officer alluded to occurred after these regulations were laid down; his friends were the first who made application after they were framed; a were the first who made application after they were framed; the bishop, looking at all the circumstances of the case, did not the bishop, looking at all the circumstances of the case, did not think it was requisite or expedient that he should make it an the bishop, looking at all the circumstances of the case, did not think it was requisite or expedient that he should make it an exception to the rules so lately laid down. He had no wish to state more respecting the case than was necessary for the justification of his friend. He would only call upon their lordships not to judge the case by the practice which obtained in this country. But even here there had been cases of refusal; one or two instances in which the Dean and Chapter of Westminster had refused their assent to the crection of tablets would impediately agreed the mediant of the crection of tablets.

ster had refused their assent to the erection of tablets would ster had refused their assent to their lordships' minds. That immediately suggest themselves to their lordships' minds. That was a precedent for his friend, and as he believed he had wholly exonerated him from any intention either to insult or injure the feelings of any one he would add no more.

Lord HOWDEN begged to apologize to the right rev. prelate for the mistake he had fallen into in asking him a question which ought to have been put to another. All he would say was, that he did not think the regulations spoken of were at all according to the spirit of the times, or much in harmony with the mild spirit of the church of England.

Lord BROUGHAM had listened with much anxiety to the explanation offered by the right rev. prelate; knowing the

Lord BROUGHAM had listened with much anxiety to the explanation offered by the right rev. prelate; knowing the ability of the right rev. prelate, and considering the weakness of the explanation, he had but one feeling as to the case. The defence he had not the slightest doubt was as powerful as the nature of the case would permit. (Hear, hear.) That defence, notwithstanding the acknowledged ability of the right rev. prelate, appeared to him (Lord Brougham) to be feeble in the extreme (hear, hear), and that owing entirely to the badness of the case. He rejoiced that we had no such regulations in this country—he rejoiced that St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey were under other and better, more judicious and charitable and more liberal superintendence, than the church of Quebec, otherwise we might have been deprived of many of those monuments which formed the graces of our two national cathedrals. He would only add, that he was indeed surprised to hear the precedent on the part of the authorities at Westminster Abbey cited on the occasion.

The Bishop of LONDON had hoped that the tone he had The Bishop of LONDON had hoped that the tone he had adopted would have disarmed any noble lord from attacking him; he thought a simple statement of the facts was sufficient to set the character of his friend the Bishop of Montreal right with the house. There was no want of charity whatever on his part; the regulations had been framed some time before the death of the gallant officer, therefore there could be no personal feeling in the matter. After the attack of the noble and learned lord, he (the Bishop of London) would state that he approved of the conduct of his brother of Montreal, supposing the circumstances to be as stated. He never went into a church but he looked with shame upon the tablets there put up to the memory. stances to be as stated. He never went into a church but he looked with shame upon the tablets there put up to the memory of those who, neither in their lives nor in death, had shown any reliance upon the truths of religion—of persons who were known to have lived without God. Whether the regulations were prudent, humanly speaking, he would not say, but they were strictly in accordance with the rules of the church and the dictates of Christian charity. They were rendered necessary because some time before a tablet had been put up to the memory of a person who had been killed in a duel, into which he had been given in consequence of an intrigue with a woman; the been forced in consequence of an intrigue with a woman; the inscription said he had died as he had lived; the circumstances

nd poor, and every attempt to alter or disturb those rades, will only result in bringing misery on the prorectors.

Congregationalism appears to effect fast declining in New England. It is now without any CONGREGATIONALISM.—Congregationalism appears to be fast declining in New England. It is now without any periodical in Connecticut, for the first time in more than forty years. In noticing the recent demise of the Congregational Observer, (Hartford,) the Church Chronicle, (New Haven,) says, "This is the fifth periodical of theirs that has been discontinued, or united with some other paper, since the establishment of the Chronicle;" i.e. within the in private life; no such thing, but all persons who were com-municants in a particular form of religion might be interred within the cathedral and be honoured with monuments to their memory, be the circumstances of their lives what they might

The Bishop of LONDON denied that the noble and learned

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

(From the London Times.)

In the House of Peers, on Tuesday, Lord Howden complained with some bitterness of the refusal of the Bishop of Montreal to permit a monument, to the memory of an officer lately deceased in the Canadas, to be erected in a church at Quebec; describing this refusal as "an insult to the dead," and as "a fact more like some romance of the middle ages than belonging to the present enlightened age." It appeared, however, from the Bishop of London's explanation, that the colonial prelate acted in this matter from no personal feeling whatever, but merely declined to sanction a departure from rules which it had been found necessary to establish in the lifetime of the officer in question, without reference to his or any similar case.—
Those regulations had been occasioned by circumstances which (From the London Times.) Those regulations had been occasioned by circumstances which had given reasonable offence to the members of the church; in consequence of which it was determined that for the future no monument should be erected in the church, except to some per-

monument should be erected in the church, except to some person who had been a communicant in his lifetime.

It is surprising, and (to our apprehension) shows no small degree of illiberality on the part of some who call themselves liberals, that such a regulation as this should be assailed, as it liberals, that such a regulation as this should be assailed, as it was on Tuesday, by Lord Howden and Lord Brougham. The former noble lord thought "the regulations spoken of were not at all according to the spirit of the times, or much in harmony with the mild spirit of the Church of England;" and Lord Brougham considered the Bishop of London's defence of his colonial brother to be "feeble in the extreme." What is the meaning of this? Does the spirit of the age orbid that any restriction or superintendence should be exercised over the erection of monuments within the walls of churches? Has every body a common right to disfigure a fine architectural structure, or to affront the feelings of those who frequent churches for religious purposes, by setting up monstrous masses churches for religious purposes, by setting up monstrous masses son who had been a communicant in his lifetime. churches for religious purposes, by setting up monstrous masses of marble, and tasteless or truthless inscriptions whenever and wherever they please? Cannot a church be mild and tolerant, and at the same time exercise some proprietary control over the use of her own edifices, and reserve them (if she pleases) for the use of her own editices, and reserve them (it she pleases) for the commemoration after death of her own peculiar members?—
Viewing the question as one of principle (which was Lord Brougham's view of it), and not passing any judgment upon the course pursued in the particular instance, of which we know nothing, it seems to us quite as unreasonable to complain of the Bishop of Montreal, because he less down rules as to the area. nothing, it seems to us quite as unreasonable to company of the Bishop of Montreal, because he lays down rules as to the erection of monuments in his churches, and does not suffer them to be departed from, as it would be to raise an outery against the Board of Woods and Forests for not suffering private individuals

The Quebec regulations are more exclusive, no doubt, than it would be necessary or desirable to establish every where.

But Lord Brougham knows as well as any man, that in this country, as much as in Quebec, those who have the control rches and chapels often find it necessary to establish regulations against the indiscriminate erection of monuments in them; and that those regulations, when established, are adhered to, even at the risk of giving offence. And we should adhered to, even at the risk of giving offence. And we should have thought that no man of any pretension to taste could have visited either Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral, without heartily regretting that we have not been "deprived" (by some regulation or other) of very "many" indeed "of those monuments" which now form, not "the graces," but the disgraces of "our two national cathedrals." A more odious mass of deformities than that accumulated in Westminster Abbey (with a few exceptions) it would be difficult to conceive; while the monumental architecture of St. Paul's is (as has been well observed by a Polish controversalist) altogether more suited to a heathen than to a Christian temple. It would have been far better if we had been protected from such outrages upon taste better if we had been protected from such outrages upon taste as these, by some efficient restrictive superintendence; to say nothing of those graver objections, urged by the Bishop of London to that species of profanation which sometimes fastens upon church walls to recount the virtues in death of those who re never known to have any virtue in their lives.

Canada.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, Sir C. Bagot, reached Queec on the 25th June, and was received with a procession and ddress. Every thing seems to have passed off well.

LADY BAGOT.—We learn that His Excellency the Gover-

LADY BAGOT.—We learn that His Excellency the Governor General will await the arrival of Lady Bagot at Quebec, —and that Captain Bagot, R. N., will proceed to Halifax to meet her ladyship, who is expected to arrive there by the Royal Mail Steam Packet of the 4th July.—Kingston Chronicle.

MR. H. SHERWOOD.—We understand that the Hon. W. H. Draper and Henry Sherwood, Esq., left Kingston this morning for Quebec, and it is announced, upon what authority we know not, that the latter gentleman is to be sworn in as Solicitor General for Canada West.—Ib.

Solicitor General for Canada West.-Ib.

THE 23D FUSILIERS.—The second Battalion of this gal-THE 23D FUSILIERS.—The second Battanon of this gatter corps, arrived at Quebec on Saturday last in Her Majesty's Ship "Resistance," from England. The 23d will probably arrive here in a few days. The following is a list of the officers just arrived with the second Battalion:—Lieut, Col. A. W. Torrens, commanding; Captains W. Cockell, (Major.) H. Chester, F. Phillott; Lieutenants H. G. Ander-W. Price A. J. Jones, F. E. Evans, T. Rickford, C. son, G. W. Rice, A. J. Jones, F. E. Evans, T. Rickford, C. Calvert, W. Campbell, J. Wynne; Assist. Surgeon J. Currey.

The Colonel's lady is among the passengers.—Ib.

LORD MORPETH.—Lord Morpeth arrived here on Thursday evening by the Steam-boat Brothers, and remained at the Royal Exchange until next morning, when he started for London.— His Lordship, we can understand, was greatly pleased with the appearance of the country along the Thames, and was heard frequently to express his admirstson of the rich wheat fields that lined its banks. Had his Lordship's arrival been known n time, he would have met with a much warmer reception than

in time, he would have met with a much warmer reception than he did.—Chatham Journal, 25th, June.

MR. GILLESPIE.—Mr. Robert Gillespie, whose name is associated with the best interests of the British North American colonies, has had a splendidcandelabrum presented to him by those who best may be said to know and appreciate his character, as a merchant and as a tried patriot, in forwarding the real interests of the colonies.—Duches paper. real interests of the colonies.—Quebec paper.

MR. JUSTICE PYKE.—On Monday last His Honour Mr.

Justice Pyke sat for the last time as one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal. It was Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal. It was generally expected that he would make a farewell address to the Bar, over which he has presided for a quarter of a century, during which long period he has gained golden opinions from his legal brethren of every shade of politics, and he now carries with him to his retirement in his old age the respect and esteem of all who had ever the pleasure of having any communication with him, either officially or otherwise. It was hoped that the Government would have rewarded so long a life spent in the arduous and unremitting discharge of judicial duties, by raising Mr. Pyke to the highest legal office in the District, and allowing him the usual retiring pension in such cases, but such was ing him the usual retiring pension in such cases, but such was not destined to be his fate, however deserving he has been. THE CANADA COMPANY.—The Canada Company seems to Montreal Herald.

THE CANADA COMPANY.—The Canada Company seems to be sparing no pains to attract settlers into their territory: and the following particulars of a recent arrangement will no doubt be very successful in facilitating the improvement of their lands.—At the same time the emigrant will find the condition of settlement so very favourable, as to leave him no excuse if with health he fails to secure a comfortable subsistence after the first winter is over. Nor will the company suffer by their well-timed change on the old system, and the introduction of the system of rents, instead of requiring cash down in part, or church, and gave great offence; complaints were made, and the regulations were framed in consequence.

Lord BROUGHAM would remind the right rev. prelate that he had made no attack upon him—he had not said one word applicable to him. There had been no intention on his part to attack the right rev. prelate; the gist of his observations had been, that the talents of the right rev. prelate being insufficient to make out a case was a demonstration of the badness of his cause. The right rev. prelate, in his opinion, had not bettered his case, but had worsened it. The only instance which had given rise to the rule was that of an officer who had fallen in a duel; and it was an instance of suspected immorality only in private life, and the intention was not to bring within the walls of the cathedrals all persons whose conduct should be disapproved of, or even who had been suspected of immorality in private life; no such thing, but all persons who were communicants in a particular form of religion withs he intention was not to bring within and to exclude from the privilege of having monuments within an inducement to such an arrangement beneficial to the settler."

LIPPL Suites—Mr. Gowan has ancorded in other the required to emittle the male of the cathedrals all persons who were communicants in a particular form of religion withs he intention and the required to entitle the settler part will therefore be at the end of the fifth the first year, 13d. per acre; at the end of the fifth the first year, 13d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the fifth the first year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the fifth end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the fifth end of the first year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the fifth end of the fifth end of the sixth year, 19d.

new trial. Col. Prince has obtained a verdict for Sixpence against the Editor of the Sandwich Herald. Mr. Prince seems o have acted with forbearance in the matter, and the hither to have acted with forbearance in the matter, and the hitherto hostile parties appear to have come to an understanding. The Herald is a good and spirited paper, and we hope that all local and personal differences are now at an end.

THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.—At the urgent request of the Right Rev. Dr. Polding, [Roman Catholic Bishop], Lord J. Russell has promised to grant a conditional freedom to these political victims [i. e. Rebels] in February next.—Australian Chronicle of Dec. 14.

Chronicle of Dec. 14.

The Official Gazette of Saturday announces Mr. Solicitor General Day's appointment to the Bench of the Montreal District. The Provincial Parliament is prorogued to 27th July. It will probably meet in the beginning of September. It must It will probably meet in the beginning of September. It must meet by the 18th of that month. The Commercial Bank of the Midland District give notice of an application to the Legislature to increase the Capital Stock of that institution.—Kingston Herald.

BREAD STUFFS.—The assurance of Lord Stanley is con-Bread Stuffs.—The assurance of Lord Stanley is confirmed by our correspondents,—that a Bill will be carried through the Imperial Parliament the next Session, to admit through the Imperial Parliament the next Session, to admit through the Imperial Parliament the next Session, to admit to bread stuffs duty free,—if the Colonial Legislature will our bread stuffs duty of 5s. sterling per quarter on American wheat, exclusive of the duty to be laid on by Mr. Gladstone's can wheat, exclusive of the duty to be laid on by Mr. Gladstone's Bill, now in progress. It remains, therefore, for our members of Parliament to show their regard for the good of the country, by acceding to this proposal, or their contempt for it, by the proposal of the whole we are justified in saying, that more has been done within the last six months, to elevate more has been done within the last six months, to elevate Canada in the estimation of the Mother Country, than during the whole period that it has been an appendage to the Crown the whole period that it has been an appendage to the Crown of Great Britain.—Montreal Herald

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY. Two lads, sons of Charles and James Norway, of Lisbon, were poisoned on the 11th instant, by eating the Water Hemlock, or Muskrat root, which they had mistaken for Sweet Sicily. The poison proved fatal in both cases,—one of the boys died on the same evening, and the other on the following day.—Kingston Herald.

VARIOUS.—Sir A. Macnab and Dr. T. Rolph have been attending and speaking at large emigration meetings in Scotland.
.....In one of the Southern States, a negro was lately burned to death by the whites, for some murders and outrages, of the worst kind, committed by him upon women. Nefarious victim! and still more nefarious and unpardonable avengers!....It is stated that all points of difference between England and the U. States are in a fair way of settlement.

Appointments of Ma. Herees.

d States are in a fair way of settlement.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HINCKS.—The appointment to office of Mr. Hincks is received with great disfavor by persons of various shades of political opinions. The unpopularity of his elevation is not confined to what is called the Tory side of the water, but some Journals of Whig or Whig-Radical politics have protested against it. We would instance the Kingston tics have protested against it. We would instance the Kingston therefore the water, but some Journals of Whig or Whig-Radical politics have protested against it.

Herald, British Whig, and News—three out of the four Kingston papers—others might be named but these suffice as illustrations. For ourselves we believe few in Canada West can trations. For ourselves we believe few in Canada West can look on it with greater disfavor, but sheer despair of being able to suggest what ought to be the course taken by Sir Charles Bagot, prevents us from expressing a tithe of what we feel on was the statement of facts he had made correct, and if so, whether the conduct of the colonial bishop had met with the approval of his spiritual superiors in this country?

The bishop of LONDON said, the noble lord kaving the kindness to communicate the question to him on a former evening, he was prepared to give an answer to it. But first he must protest against making any admission of the responsibility of any bishop, either to the house or to any member of it, for the manner in which he administered the affairs of his diocese.

THE POLICY OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT. (From the Montreal Courier, 27th June.)

[The following article is very excellent and sound in the ain. We differ, however, from our cotemporary about Re-

sponsible Government, and think that it is quite impracticable and undesirable in a colony. Ed. Ch.]

A very general outery is being raised throughout the Province at the appointment of Mr. Hincks to office, and the Conservative Press of the Upper Province presents some very strong appeals against the countenance lent by the Government to men whose political conduct is far from being free from suspicion. The Cobarg Star and the Toronto Patriot, both refmonstrate against the admission of Mr. Hincks into the Executive Council, and express their astonishment at the course cutive Council, and express their astonishment at the course Sir Charles Bagot has been advised to pursue in this matter. The former Journal declares that the appointment of Mr. Hincks is "unjust, impolitic, and insulting," and both of them call on the Conservative party of Upper Canada to make a push to "rescue Sir Charles Bagot from the merciless clique into

whose hands he has fallen."

This is just what we expected, and it would be useless to attempt to conceal that the feelings entertained by the Conservative party in Upper Canada are shared by a large and influenced. servative party in Upper Canada are shared by a large and in-fluential party in this section of the Province. Apart from the question of policy, the appointment is disaproved of, and it is felt that the men who could have advised His Excellency to the steps which we have recently seen taken are scarcely worthy

of the confidence of the people.

We make this admission, we confess, with some regret, but with a conviction that the time has arrived when it is called for. Deeply convinced of the excellence of the system of Responsible Deeply convinced of the excellence of the system of Responsible Government, as all reasonable men will construe that system, and of the possibility of carrying it out in this Colony without danger to the interests of the British Crown, we place no implicit faith in any set of politicians. It is to the measures, not to the men that we look, and we shall never hesitate to express our disapproval of those measures, when they are such as we deem pernicious to the interests of the country. At the present time, we do sincerely believe that the acts to which Sir Charles Bagot has been advised, are not such as are calculated to give satisfaction to the colonists. The miserable policy of to give satisfaction to the colonists. The miserable policy o to give satisfaction to the colonists. The miserable policy of attempting to pack a party through the influence of office, cannot be calculated to improve the character of our politicians, whilst the open advances made to men whose past conduct renders them obnoxious to the consistent of all parties, can be productive only of mischief.

Up to the moment of Lord Sydenham's death, the impetus imported to every department of the Government, by the consistence of the constant o

Up to the moment of Lord Sydenham's death, the impetus imparted to every department of the Government, by the energetic councils of that Nobleman, rendered the duties of the recognised advisers of the Governor a comparatively easy task. No one will now pretend to deny that in all that his untiring genius effected for this Colony, Lord Sydenham mainly depended upon himself. Believing, and having reason to believe, from the majorities his measures commanded in the House of Assembly, that he possessed the confidence of the people, the late Governor, to use his own words, would yield the responsibility to "no man." Having set the system to work, and recognised the principle which gave to the colonists a direct check on all to "no man." Having set the system to work, and recognised the principle which gave to the colonists a direct check on all legislative measures, the deceased Nobleman, till within a few short hours of his death, gave his undivided attention to the labours of his Council, and to the extensive schemes which his

labours of his Council, and to the extensive schemes which his genius had devised for the ultimate good of the country.

If there were ever any doubt of this fact, almost every act taken by the heads of the Executive since his Lordship's decease goes far to confirm it. Instead of following the path that lay plainly before them, the advisers of the late and present lay plainly before them, the advisers of the late and present Governor have exhibited a want of tact, of business-like acquirement and political consistency which is quite inexplicable in men of their knowledge and reputations. The measures left to be perfected in their hands seemed, from the apathy they exhibited bited, to be on the point of becoming merely dead letters, whilst in the distribution of offices their conduct has called forth almost universal censure. Still they persisted; till the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot gave hopes that a more prudent and manly

of Sir Charles Bagot gave hopes to be a course would be adopted.

Of the policy that has been pursued since the arrival of the new Governor we will say nothing. If the appointment to office of a man like Mr. Turcotte—if the countenance lent to individuals of the stamp of Mr. Barthe—if the re-appointment to their official duties of individuals who openly insulted the Government at a time of peril by throwing up their commissions as magistrates and militia officers—and if, though last not least, the admission of Mr. Hincks into the Executive Council if these are to be taken as samples of what we are to expect least, the admission of Mr. Hincks into the Executive Council—if these are to be taken as samples of what we are to expect from the future labours of the present Ministry, then, we say, the sooner these men are got rid of the better for the Colony.

But how are we to arrive at the fact that the policy, of which we have given a faint description above, is not really acceptable to the majority of the community? Supposing that Mr. Hincks is re-elected by his constituents, and that the Ministry, of which he forms so prominent a prepaler, continued to the constituents.

of which he forms so prominent a member, continues to com-mand majorities in the House and in the Council—what are mand majorities in the House and in the Council—what are we to do then? Keeping in view the doctrines of "Responsible Government," there can be no doubt, that whilst the measures suggested are such as do not interfere with the privileges of the Crown, there is no other course but submission; and, however we may suspect the intentions of the men, we should not feel ourselves justified in offering a factious opposition to their measures, so long as we see no reason to apprehend danger from the course they may choose to pursue.

We state this emphatically, because we see no possible means of carrying on any Government—responsible or irresponsible—

We state this emphatically, because we see no possible means of carrying on any Government—responsible or irresponsible—except this rule be observed, of judging of the measures and not of the men. If therefore it should turn out that Mr. Hincks does prove himself to be more of a Conservative than a Destructive—if we have all along mistaken Messrs. Barthe, Turcotte & Co. for featings men, when in truth they are the great life of the conservative. & Co. for factious men, when in tru de Co. for factious men, when in truth they are the very elite of loyalty—in this case, we repeat, we shall be as ready to confess our error, as we are now to publish our suspicions; and certainly a government composed of men whose acts really show an earnest and conscientious desire to do justice on every side, will never meet with opposition from us.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of July, at the residence of the Rev. George C. Street, Newmarket.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary. Thornhill, 15th June, 1842.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 11th day of July next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of July inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 27th June, 1842. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Reference is permitted to be made to
Thos. D. Harris, Esq.,
Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co.
Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.
Messrs.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842. BAPTISMAL FONTS. JUST received, a few FONTS, for sale:

Model of St. Mary's Oxford,
Gothic Font (smaller size)

H. & W. ROWSELL,
Torrente

MR. ELLIS, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London),
BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER,
KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. July 1, 1842.

ENGRAVING.

JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Coffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street, opposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

WANTED, RESPECTABLE BOY as APPRENTICE to the Printing

Apply at this Office.

NEW BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND: Horne's Introduction to the Scriptures, 5 vols. 8vo Horne's Introduction to the Scripsures, 5 vols. Svo
Elsley's Annotations on the Gospels and Acts, 2 vols
Valpy's Greek Testament, 3 vols
Churton's Early English Church
Hooker's Works, 2 vols. Svo
— edited by Kehle, 3 vols. Svo
Grotius de Veritate, with English Notes
Southey's Book of The Church
Keble's Christian Year
Life and Times of Archbishop Sharpe
Burton's History of the Christian Church
Tillotson's Works, 10 vols. Svo
Nolan's Catholic Character of Christianity
Tyrrel on the Ritual
Village Lectures on the Lilany, by Rev. W. Palin
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, complete in 1 vol
Evidence of Profane History to the Truth of Revelation
Student's Manual of Modern History
— Ancient History
— Natural Philosophy
Spanish Armada, by Rev. T. Lathbury
Woman's Mission Voman's Mission ord's Popular Physiology loads and Railroads leadings in Science Biography And a great variety of Prayer Books, Bibles, and Church Services, in different styles of Binding. H. & W. ROWSELL, Torento.

BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND. ORDERS for Books, &c. to be procured from England, should be given without delay, so as to insure their arrival in Canada this H. & W. ROWSELL,

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH, who can be very favourably recommended, wants a situation, as CLERK in a Dry Goods Store, or in an Office.—
Apply to Mr. Henry Rowsell.
Toronto, 17th June, 1842.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Chief Justice of Western Canada. drawn by Mr. Hoppner
Mener, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King
Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a
highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the
Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine.

Reference to Capt. Lee, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscribers, at reduced prices, superior PORT AND SHERRY WINES, in Bottles and in the Wood, direct from the London Docks, and two years in this country. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

THORNE & PARSONS.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: IL A IK IB O N T A IR II O, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleuch; Niagara, Elmsley;

City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston:

At 7 o'clock, Evening—Monday, and 8 Thursday,
PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday,

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto:

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon.—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

—and arrive at Kingston early next morning.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE-1842.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. COLCLEUGH.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg; and will leave Kingston, on her return, on Thursday evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

Cabin passage 5 dollars.
Deck do 2 do.
Toronto, March 23, 1842. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVE. D.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends, particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to

WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE,
and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers general satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, &c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

CHARLES MARCH, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER,

GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER,

(Late of the Firm of Hart & Maker),

(Late of the Firm of Hart & Maker),

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the Old Stand, No. 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he will, at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch.

C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him.

Toronto, May 26, 1842.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HARE & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Remoyed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. ablic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash.

© Rooms hung by Contract.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842.

47-3m

20 PK - 20 PK

At Kingston, on the 25th June, Mrs. Macaulay, wife of the Hon. ohn Macaulay, of a son.
In England, on the 1st June, the lady of John Barwick, Esq., of a MARRIED.

MARRIED.

In Hatley, Canada East, on the 15th June, by the Rev. C. Jackson, Mr. Simeon S. Wells, of Compton, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Levi Smith, Esq. of Waterville.

At Niagara, in St. Mark's Church, on the 26th June, by the Rev. At Niagara, in St. Mark's Church, or the 26th June, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector. Mr. C. H. Webster, Druggist, of Hamilton, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. B. Roddy, of Niagara.

DIED.

DIED.

In this city, June 25th, aged 26, Maria, the beloved wife of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, B. A., Rector of St. John's, in the Township of York, and youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Skyring of the Royal Artillery. The remains of the deceased were interred in the burial-ground of St John's, the Lord Bishop officiating at the funeral. The attendance of several gentlemen from this city, and many of the parishioners of St. John's, as well as country neighbours, manifested the kindly feeling entertained for the departed lady, and her bereaved husband.

manifested the kindly Icelling entertained for the departed lady, and her bereaved husband.

**Letters received during the week ending Friday, July 1st:—

Rev. W. Arnold; Rev. E. Denroche, add, subs.; A. Davidson, Esq. add, subs. and rem.; D. Burn, Esq.; Rev. F. L. Osler, rem.; H. C. Barwick, Esq. add, sub.; J. G. Rogers, Esq.; Dr. Ferris R. H. Gordon, Esq.; Mr. J. Vance, rem. in full vol. 5; Mr. A. Sanderson, do.; Mr. W. Lough, do.; G. Manners, Esq. [too late for this week]; Rev. E. Morris; G. S. J. Hill, Esq. rem.

To Correspondents.— "A Youth of the Church," and several other friends, shall be attended to next week. We feel particularly thankful for the Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

**Communications sent anonymously, and without the postage on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.