poetry.

VILLAGE SCENES AND REMINISCENCES. HENBURY CHURCHYARD.

Lone nooks there are for pining care, And secret shades for weeping sorrow, And pleasant slopes for wan despair; Blest haunts where grief true joys may boorrow. And pensive thought perchance will lean Beside some river calmly flowing; Where moss and ivy thick are growing.

The forest's universal hymn, Thanksgiving in one bosom raiseth; And in cathedral cloisters dim: In silent joy another praiseth. em solitude's recess The fittest place for holy feeling,-Another would his God address Where congregations vast are kneeling.

Go, listen to the thunder's roar,
Or view the weakest insect flying;
God's might and majesty adore,
His care life's meanest wants supplying. Then stretch thy thought and nightly You host of worlds in ceasless motion; And higher yet ascend, O man;

Still climb in faith's sublime devotion! Or hither come, and patient sit
In this cool shade,—or slowly wander;
Here is a sanctuary, fit
For man o'er solemn things to ponder.
Once sought this loved retreat with me

One whom stern death alone could sunder; Awhile we talked beneath you tree; -But now she sleeps the green turf under! Ah! there's indeed the ivied wall,

With tablets few, brief notice courting; The same as when we dared to scrawl Our names with others,-idly sporting. The roses clambering up you tower, With honeysuckle sweet entwining,-Ah me! 'twas so that sunny hour When love was o'er my pathway shining.

And she is gone !- but wherefore turn To private grief, for one short minute? Oh! thus to hang o'er Sorrow's urn Hath still some consolation in it! But as I think what numbers lie In pale decay's cold vestment shrouded, Vain 'twere indeed that mortal eye

Should still with friendship's tear be clouded. Hath ever mourner to this scene In sorrow's frantic moment hastened? Not long he lingered here, I ween, But grief became subdued and chastened. Dear churchyard, yes! thy holy calm

Toucheth at once the pulses' fever, Poureth into each wound a balm, And resignation teacheth ever-And here should meditation learn To soar above earth's petty troubles; Not with undue regard to yearn O'er joys departed,—broken bubbles!

Here let the dead in silent speech Address each heavy-hearted mortal, "Would'st thou the throne of mercy reach, "The grave fear not 'tis but Heaven's portal! "Leave earth! above its trials rise; "Or bear them with all meek submission

"E'en now, where Death around thee lies,

"Kneel, and pour forth thy soul's petition. "Twas never meant that thou thro' life "Should'st roam, a speculative dreamer,
"With every wayward will at strife;
"But kneel, and own thy great Redeemer:" Yes! good it is to linger here, Shunning a world of noise and folly,

With meek-eyed evening drawing near, Fit time for thoughts devout and holy. Still for my friends and monitors, Let these the righteous dead be given; And when in ignorance frailty errs, My hope still reses in pandoning in

Sa Bristol Journal. Stapleton Road, June, 1845.

BISHOP WATSON AND GIBBON THE HISTORIAN. (By the Rev. J. S. Memes, LL.D.)

During the winter 1775-6, appeared the first volume of Gibbon's Roman History. The 15th and 16th chapters of that elaborate production (as every reader knows) contain a covert attack on the Christian faith. The rapid progress of a religion, whose purity and gentleness, self-denying principles, and sin-dehouncing requirements, drew upon its professors the hatred and persecution of a proud world lying in wickedness, had always been held an evidence of its divine origin, God protecting that which was His own. Gibbon was the first in this country who ventured, in a systematic argument, to assail this truth. He does so insidiously. Pretending to admit the supremacy of a heavenly power accompanying the first preaching of the Gospel, he so manages his statements, that the unwary reader finds himself insensibly conducted to the conclusion, that the necessary operation of five secondary causes, assumed by the historian, are sufficient to account for the speedy propagation, and final reception, of Christianity, as the established worship of the Roman Empire.

While joining heartily in the general admiration of the eloquence, learning, and industry, displayed in other portions of the work, the friends of religion and morality were preparing faithfully to do their duty, in detecting the sophistry, and exposing the tendency of these two chapters. But the method which most of the objectors had resolved to pursue, as appeared from their subsequent productions, turned chiefly upon discussions which required elaborate investigation .-Meanwhile, time was passing, and an injurious impression had begun to fix itself upon the minds of many, that the historian's reasonings could not be impugned. At this crisis, Dr. Watson's attention was directed to Mr. Gibbon's chapters by the late Sir Robert Graham, as unanswered, and in the latter's opinion unanswer-

On this hint the reverend champion buckled on his armour, and in one month, during the summer vacation of 1776, produced the "Apology for Christianity," the first and the best refutation which has yet appeared of the most artful attack to which Christianity in these days has been exposed. "My answer," modestly remarks its author, "had a great run, and is still sought after, though it was only a month's work in a long vacation. But if I had been longer about it, though I might have stuffed it with more learning, and made it more bulky, I am not certain that I should have made it better." The work was published in autumn, but before it actually appeared, a copy, by the author's directions, was sent to Mr. Gibbon. The latter acknowledged this mark of courtesy in the following note: "Mr. Gibbon takes the earliest opportunity of presenting his compliments and thanks to Dr. Watson, and of expressing his sense of the liberal treatment which he has received from so candid an adversary.-Mr. Gibbon entirely coincides in opinion with Dr. important point of history are now submitted to the verse with, great pleasure. Public, they both may employ their time in a manner much more useful, as well as agreeable, than they can nist without making an enemy. Mr. Gibbon shewed fore determined to resist the temptation of justifying, severity towards every other, and the marked courtesy in a professed reply, any passages of his History which of his notices of the work before us, were so conspi-

acquaintance. "Bentinck Street, Nov. 2, 1776." proving the work in the very points at issue: -"t | who do not think with me upon this, of all others, the spirit of peace, unity, and concord." a parent's partiality for an offspring which has justy declaration of my belief; but my temper is naturally excited the admiration of all who have seen it; and open, and it ought assuredly to be without disguise to wish him to conceal any explanation which might tent antagonist, but a friend. I am, &c.

The mutual courtesy which these two eminent mel thus manifested towards each other personally, appear to have been so far misunderstood by "some dought polemics," as Dr. Watson calls them, that they ever versary, himself a most dexterous master of the same weapons, and trained, too, in a school of ferce, whose science wanted only a good cause to render its pupils invincible; but, wanting this, with all their skill they are vulnerable.

Lausanne! and Ferney! ye have been the abodes Of names, which unto you bequeathed a name: Mortals who sought and found, by dangerous roads,

A path to perpetuity of fame.

They were gigantic minds, and their steep aim
Was, Titan-like, on daring doubts to pile
Thoughts which should call down thuncer and the flame Of Heaven-again assail'd-if Heaven the while, On man, and man's research, could deign do more than smile. Of Gibbon, individually, the coequal with Voltaire

The other deep and slow, exhausting thought, And hiving wisdom with each studious year,
In meditation dwelt, with learning wrought,
And shaped his weapon with an edge severe,
Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sucer,— The lord of irony -

To such an assailant on the citadel of faith, Watson stood forward, just such an opponent as the good would have wished, and the bad must have feared .-He, too, had drained the springs of thought-had, with untiring industry, gathered in almost every field the treasures of a various learning, and could "shape his weapons" of defence with an edge as trenchant as his adversaries. But while thus similar in preparation he was different in temperament; for though "deep," he is "clear," and so far from "slow," that he rushes like an avalanche upon the unawed intruder on the sublimities of revelation, overwhelming him amid the brightness of those truths to which he is stubbornly blind. From the admission in the opening of the first letter, "Yes, sir, we are agreed, that the zeal of the apprehend.

the reader, Dr. Watson adopted what has been termed vaturally and properly occupied, for the most part, the popular statement of the argument. But in speak- with the state and progress of his mission; but not ing thus of the "Apology for Christianity," we must unfrequently he makes allusion to those political profound learning. It is the production of a vigorous bency. tions on points of great research and intricacy, with- sions of the people by the most inflammatory publiout perplexing the reader with the remoter steps, or cations, and of the constant inculcation of the duty of the place on which to build Oxford church. more abstract demonstrations, by which these contract of public affairs here is sions had been attained. It is a generous display of 1770, he says, "The face of public affairs here is leach have had still better success; scarcely a single equal to that of all the British West India islands put wealth, without any congratulatory accompaniment of melancholy. Altar against altar in the church, and the self-denials, cares, labours, and anxieties, under- such open, bold attacks made upon the state as, I bethe same controversy have generally adopted an oppolike since the reign of King Charles L." site method, but not, we think, with a similar success, These were the signs of the coming storm. of erudition, and, it must be acknowledged, have suc- September 19th, 1776, Mr. Graves writes thus:ceeded in establishing the charges brought against Mr. Gibbon, of misquoting or misrepresenting his authori- my two churches have been shut up; still I go on to ties, by loose commentaries, false glosses, and insidious baptize their children, visit their sick, bury their dead, notes. Still the force of these erudite performances, and frequent their respective houses with the same as Dr. Chelsum's, Mr. Burgh's, Mr. Davis's, and other freedom as usual; and add, with gratitude, that their "Examinations," is weakened, from deficiency of that benefactions to me since the above period have been masterly combination of details into condensed con- great, and far beyond what I ever experienced from clusions, for which Dr. Watson's work is so remarkable. them before, founded upon their commiserating sense learning of their opponent, foreign to the question .- ly cut off." The inquiry is not - Are the sentiments Gibbon's own? cond hand? but-Are they correct and to the purpose? house and glebe, because he refused to open his work of Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, is honou- dence. It appears that he was still personally in rably distinguished for research and firm yet polished much estimation with his parishioners, who continued form of learned objection.

The success attending the very first appearance of six years. his defence of that Christianity, which he loved in principle, and whose charities he exemplified in his treatment even of its opponents, must have afforded great satisfaction to our author. He had answered a gainsayer, without making an enemy, and men of all parties united in approving his performance. Of these from Dr. Jebb, as at once just yet discriminating:-I am delighted with your Apology beyond measure; various parts suggested to me new lights, which have guided my mind with respect to some difficulties, which I never expected to have seen so completely removed. It will no doubt increase your already high reputation; but it will do more; it will, I trust, rehove the prejudices of many well disposed Deists, and be the happy means of converting them to the truth. The liberal sentiments which every where prevail in it do you the highest credit. The elegance, simplicity, Watson, that as their different sentiments on a very and accuracy of the style, give myself, and all I con-

We have said that Dr. Watson refuted an antagoamphitheatre of controversy. Mr. Gibbon is there- his reply to those who had assailed his History. The an ardent desire for the restoration of peace :-

privilege of inserting in a future edition, some occa- SIR,—It will give me the greatest pleasure to have provinces. sional remarks and explanations of his meaning. If an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with any calls of pleasure or business should call Dr. Wat- Mr. Gibbon: I beg he would accept my sincere thanks that have arisen with our parent country, and the proceedings as were now going on, or, at least, that it startling povelties. son to town, Mr. Gibbon would think himself fortufor the too favourable manner in which he has spoken mode of oposition to the supposed late unconstitumight serve as a monument of their stedfast loyalty lit purports to be a geological work, and, like all oppressed. nate in being permitted to solicit the honour of his of a performance, which derives its chief merit from to the supposed late disconstitutional acts of the British legislature, grow every day in the worst of times. I complied with the proposal such works, it is open, I think, to one grand objection to the supposed late disconstitutional acts of the British legislature, grow every day in the worst of times.

would be very extraordinary if Mr Gibbon did not fel most important subject. I beg your pardon for this Dr. Watson would be the last person in the world b a man whom I wish no longer to look upon as an

Edward Gibbon, Esq. Seventeen years afterwards, this letter was pub- the well-being of the Church. lished in the miscellaneous works of Gibbon, which affected to doubt the sincerity of the apologist, from appeared in 1796. It is a proof of the acuteness of explanation and the motive. The passage, however, concord." bats is by no means singular. The disbelief of Christo render the best men the most unhappy; for they tel December 29th, 1775. would feel most keenly, that without the assurances exhibited in the Gospel promises of reconciliation and renewed nature, a future life would be more an object son's proposition-if we reject the revelation of Chris-

> IN AMERICA. (From the British Magazine.) [Continued from "The Church" of July 4.]

RHODE ISLAND. Christians was inflexible," to the closing line in the shire, and brother of the missionary of New London, duty of peaceableness and quiet subjection to the king about fifty; at the latter, twelve.

In the execution of this task, in the work now before His letters, like those of the other clergy, are

more abstract demonstrations, by which these conclu- loyalty and obedience by the missionaries. In April,

as regards at least the great body of Christians. subsequent letters bring us acquainted with the effects They have generally addressed themselves to points of the revolution upon the church and the clergy.

"Since independency has been proclaimed here, observation, respecting the plagiarisms and shallow family—a wife and seven children—were now entire-

In 1782, he informed the Society that he had been but-Are they true? not-Are his quotations at se- expelled by a vote of the vestry from the parsonage-Among these learned answers to the Historian, the church in conformity with the principles of indepenrefutation. The reader who has attentively perused to shew him much kindness, but he refused, in his both Watson and Hailes, will be abundantly provided public ministrations, to comply with the requirements against the cavillings of infidelity, whether they come of the republicans, and was therefore obliged to leave

The Rev. Marmaduke Browne, missionary at New-

of that colony were baptized.

it might perhaps be easy to clear from censure and cuous, that Dr. Watson felt himself called upon to can well be expected in this time of general concern of the sufferings of the loyalists in Connecticut, and a remarks in your widely circulating journal; misapprehension. But he still reserves to himself the acknowledge the politeness in the following note:— for their civil and religious privileges through the list of the names of those who were known to be such

To this letter Dr. Watson replied in course of pot, I have no hope of a future existence, except that which the well-being of the church in this province. May of our sufferings, I enclosed a list of the names of proven; secondly, things neither proved nor probable; with the following well-expressed compliment, which from the mild principles of the religion I profess, if I vances as may quiet the minds of his majesty's sub- also gave it as my opinion that several thousand men

Stamford, 5th April, 1775.

with peculiar difficulty—faithfully to discharge the something either thought, said or done, either by him from such premises. Geo. III. that he alluded to the passage marked in duties of our office, and yet carefully to avoid taking or by others, which they might construe into a crime, In the catalogue of things pronounced to be certain, the verbal suavity of the Apology, "and were angress of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and the suavity of the Apology of the Apo with him for not having bespattered Gibbon with a such a way, but without offence, as naturally induced portion of that theological dirt, which the preceding age had so liberally thrown at antagonists." Invector and so liberally thrown at antagonists. There are mountains in the moon equal to the subtraction of that theological dirt, which the preceding submit to be put to an oath before a justice of the following:

Dr. Watson to offer this explanation:

Output In these pointed disputes, as I that my required of him and insisted upon it that he should but which are neither proved nor probable, I include submit to be put to an oath before a justice of the following:

Dr. Watson to offer this explanation:

Output In these pointed disputes, as I that my required of him and insisted upon it that he should but which are neither proved nor probable, I include submit to be put to an oath before a justice of the put age had so liberally thrown at antagonists." Invective never aided the cause of truth, more particularly tive never aided the cause of truth, more particularly to him. This he declined and refused to do for who cherished an expectation of a future state, though the cause of truth the contrary. We can only pray Almight put to him. This he declined and refused to do for who cherished an expectation of a future state, though the cause of truth they insisted he should do it, and at in diameter (p. 39.), with a pit 22,000 feet deep." refigious fruth. In this, therefore, Dr. Watson does they rejected Christianity as an imposture; and I they rejected Christianity as an impost an impost a rejected Christianity as an impost and I they rejected Christianity as an impost an impost a rejected Christianity as an impost an impost an impost a rejected Christianity as a rejected Christianity as an impost a rejected Christianity as a rejec not indulge: he writes like a gentleman addressing his equal; but with a fervency of argumentation, and other earnestness of interrogatory, occasionally with a keenearnestness of interrogatory, occasionally with a keenness of elegant sarcasm, which leave little room for complaint on the score of forbearance towards an advance of the religion than they had hitherto done." His soever else may hinder us from gody union and soever else may hinder us from gody un soever else may hinder us from gouly unou and in consequence of their question which, and inconsequence of their question him, disclosed the contents of my letter.

LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES at present from the power of those violent and infatuated people who persecute me in particular, and dis- yield me some comfort and sensible relief." turb the peace of the whole British empire. As soon as the sparks of civil dissension appeared, which have since been blown up into a devouring flame, I did (as I hought it my duty) inculcate upon my parishoners, The Rev. John Graves, vicar of Clapham, York- both from the pulpit and in private conversation, the

mind rapidly but clearly unfolding its habitual convicHe tells us of the means taken to excite the pasand seems to have meditated revenge merely because squadrons of France and Spain. The colonial empire we did not gratify some private views he had about of France in 1792, though not equal, was a fair rival

Person to be found of their several congregations but together at this time; in the East, her flag or that of

The following passages, extracted from the letters to prosecute, to disarm, and effectually to subdue the waters of the ocean extend. of the Rev. E. Dibblee, in reference to the same en- tories here. At this critical and very alarming crisis, Possibly do by exhibiting a single combat in the this about three years afterwards, when he published grossing subject, breathe a spirit of moderation, and some of my most respectable parishioners came to me, and desired that I would transmit in writing to his "Stamford, Connecticut, 29th Sept., 1774. excellency Governor Tryon, (who, we were informed, "My parish remains in as peaceable quiet state as was about to repair soon to Great Britain,) an account in Derby, hoping, as they said, that it might contrib- Creation, which I understand to have attracted notice quantity of stimulus taken into the stomach, on the "The consequences of those unhappy disputes ute somewhat towards putting a stop to such violent beyond its merits, principally because it abounds in Sabbath, will incline to drowsiness. The digestive

expressing the pleasure he should have in cultivating is grounded on the truth of Christianity; I wish not to it please God to avert impending judgments and dis-Mr. Gibbon's personal acquaintance, and concluding be deprived of this hope; but I should be an apostate pose government to grant such redress of just grie- known to be loyalists, in Derby and Oxford; and I possible. nevertheless, elegantly implies the possibility of in- could be actuated by the least animosity against those jects in these remote parts, and pour down upon us a in the three western counties of the colony would passages :forthwith join the king's army, in case such army "If we take as the uttermost bounds of the solar should come over to reduce the colony to obedience system the orbit of Uranus, we shall find that it occuand subjection to his majesty's government, and afford pies a portion of space not less than 3,600,000,000 "We view with the deepest anxiety, affliction and protection to their families, their wives, and children. miles in diameter."—(P. 1.) concern, the great dangers we are in by reason of our My letter was despatched on Monday, and (as I have Saturn is not more dense or heavy than cork." unhappy divisions, and the amazing height to which since been informed) conveyed safe. On Tues- (P. 31.) the infortunate dispute between Great Britain and day, in prosecution of the business of the week, a "Mercury is twice the density of the earth."these remote provinces hath arisen; the baneful influ-number of minute men and soldiers seized upon one (p. 31.) ence it hath upon the interests of true religion, and of those few persons to whom I had communicated the knowledge of my letter, and carried him before in this book, may be true, but as they are entirely "Dur duty as ministers of religion is now attended the committee of inspection, who, in order to find out without proof, no conclusions can be properly drawn quent determination of the committee to apprehend miles in direct thickness."-(p. 51.) can appear "odd," for such was the King's remark, No apology, perhaps, need be made for the length and take me immediately, I had the good fortune to There are very many other assertions in this work only on a hasty perusal, while the error which it com- of the following extract. It is instructive in many be forthwith informed by my friends, who, alarmed at equally improbable and equally improbable equally equally equally equally equally equally equally equally equally eq ways, both as shewing the utter disregard of individuthe danger I was in, advised and urged me to fly im- of which appear to be written in jest to try the extent tianity, indeed, does not, nay, cannot, obliterate the al ights and property by the professed champions of mediately, and make my escape; and perceiving that of human gullibility, but I pass them over to consider impress of immortality wrought into the very being of liberty, and the stedfast loyalty of both the clergy there was no other alternative now left me, but either those most important declarations which are neither the soul by its Creator. But without the facts of and lay-members of the Church of England. Such to do so or else to suffer imprisonment, if not death, proved nor possible:-Christianity—facts which it alone can ascertain,—of loyalty, which has its foundation in the divine com- I resolved upon the former, which I have since, (I what value is that natural principle? An eye with- mandment, has been proved in more than one revolu- hope securely) effected. But at this time I received (p. 30.) "previously to the formation of stellar and out light—an ear amid everlasting silence—a glorious tien, and was also most conspicuously displayed at such a severe shock of adversity and affliction as falls, planetary bodies must have been an universal fireinstinct throbbing under the dark impulse of unascer- the time of the insurrection in Canada, in 1837, I believe, to the share of but few unhappy mortals. — mist." tained desire: and, as respects the conscience, at best but an opinion floating between the extremes of bare but an opinion floating between the extremes of bare against their sovereign, not one was found to be a years old, when I hoped to have spent my remaining without fuel?—how could there be mist without moisin "this bad eminence," the same poet has, with probability and absolute denial, as moody passion or member of our Church. Such examples may, per- years in an agreeable manner, in peace and tranquility ture?—and could this fire and moisture exist together admirable discrimination, thus delineated the intellectual pride impels. In ethics, the principle is has, gradually convince successive ministers of the with my family, parishoners, and friends, and vainly without destroying the one the other? a theory unsupported by a single induction, and con- criwn on whom they can most surely place depend- imagined that death only would make any lasting se- But, says our author (p. 40.), "The primary contradicted by sense; a contingency which, as in a posi- eme for maintaining the connexion between the colo- paration, I was forced to flee from home, leaving be- dition of matter, according to the nebulous hypothesis, tion in physics unsupported by experiment, may un- nis and the mother country. The statement is ex- hind a virtuous, good wife, with one young child was that of a mass in which the component molecules settle and retard, but never advance or generate, know- tricted from a letter of the Rev. Richard Mansfield, newly weaned from the breast, four other children were probably kept apart through the efficacy of heat, ledge. In morals, it is a baseless vision, serving only wlom we have before had occasion to cite, and is da- which are small, and not of sufficient age to support and portions of this agglomerated into suns." themselves, and four others which are adults; and all But, I ask again, how could molecules of gaseous "After having resided and constantly performed of them overwhelmed with grief and bathed in tears, matter kept apart or expanding in a universe of fire prochial duties in my mission, full twenty-seven and but very slenderly provided with the means of agglomerate into anything? years without intermission, I have at last been forced support, whilst I myself could entertain but very faint of dread than of desire. Hence the force of Dr. Watto fly from my churches and from my family and home hopes, if any at all, considering the badness of the gradually contracted by cooling." in order to escape outrage and violence, imprisonment times, of our returning back to them in safety But But could anything cool in a universe of heat? tianity, we must renounce also the rational hope of and death, unjustly meditated of late, and designed I hope to be able to maintain some fortitude of mind Our author himself, seeing the impossibility of such against me, and have found a temporary asylum in under adversity, and to improve the virtues of patience cooling unless he gets rid of some of the all-prevading the loyal town of Hempstead, pretty secure, I believe, and resignation to the disposals of the Divine Provi-

COLONIAL ACQUISITIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

Such was the termination of the maritime war be-

are we suffered to be in apprehension as to the issue. sign his living for the purpose of labouring in a com-When the argument is direct, it is demolishing, break- paratively wild and dreary country. Two years after the same. That my endeavours and influence have to universal dominion on their respective elements, ing down at once the premises and conclusions of the his arrival, the parishioners wrote to thank the Socie- had some effect appears from hence, that out of one and in the establishment of the colonial empire of ories of all the geologists, whether in the publications sceptic. Or, as is frequently the case, if the princi- ty for sending so zealous and worthy a clergyman. hundred and thirty families which attended divine Great Britain on a scale of grandeur which embraced of Professor Buckland or Sedgwick, or any of their with a clearness which no sophistry may elude, and was used to interest the former place being the service in our two churches, it is well known that an the whole earth in its arms. No such result could disciples; they uniformly and invariably begin with a service in our two churches, it is well known that an the whole earth in its arms. No such result could disciples; they uniformly and invariably begin with a service in our two churches, it is well known that an the whole earth in its arms. No such result could disciples; they uniformly and invariably begin with a service in our two churches, it is well known that an the whole earth in its arms. No such result could disciples; they uniformly and invariably begin with a service in our two churches, it is only to represent the interest of the palpable absorbing to the palpable absorbing t with a clearness which no sophistry may elude, and was at the former place being with a simplicity which scarcely any mind can fail to government, and that they detest and abhor the contest; still less could it have been hoped for amidst any other rational origin of the world than the followpresent unnatural rebellion, and all those measures the multiplied disasters with which its progress was ing:which have led to it. There are, indeed, five or six attended. The maritime forces of England and professors of the Church of England in Derby, who France were very nearly matched at the opening of catastrophe guided by Almighty power, caused some have plunged themselves deep in the violent measures the war; united to those of Spain, the latter were new combinations and altered the crust of the world, carrying on here; but this is manifestly owing to the superior. Gibraltar was only revictualled during the making dry land of what had been the bottom of the be careful to remember, that its plan is popular only toubles by which the peace of the church was so influence of one man—namely, Captain John Hol- American war by the nautical skill of Lord Howe; sea; but the material remained the same—as it was as it exhibits the result, without the ostentation of and Plymouth beheld, for the first time in English at the beginning, so it is now, and so it will be till disgust against me and his brethren of the church, history, its harbour blockaded by the triumphant time shall cease to be. to that of England. In the West Indies, she possessed "The worthy Mr. Scovil and the venerable Mr. St. Domingo, an island then yielding colonial produce what hath persevered stedfastly in their duty and loy- ber allies waved over the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle the self-denials, cares, labours, and anxieties, undergone in realizing this opulence. His successors in
lieve, the English annals do not furnish us with the the colony of persons who are professors of the church, cas, midway stations apparently set down for the ful practice of sleeping in the sanctuary of God. One Two who are not entitled to the same character. transit of the commerce of the East to the European reason why persons sleep in the church is, that during "I had borne only about an equal share with the shores; while on the Continent of Hindostan, her the week their energies have been overdrawn by a rest of the church clergy of the load of scurrility and influence almost equalled that of England herself, and constant application to labor. The Puritans had a reproach which was plentifully heaped on the heads on the banks of the Tumma a force was organized, custom of closing their labors on Saturday at an early of all the friends to peace, of being called a tory, a under French officers, superior to any which British hour so that the system might be invigorated, and be papist, and an enemy to my country; and there was energy could bring to bear against it. What was it, enabled to attend to the duties on the Sabbath .-some little abatement of this last summer, when the then, which subverted this vast and growing colonial Would it not be well for many to adopt the custom seven thousand soldiers raised by our colony were empire; which gave to the arms of England, amidst at the present day, for it not unfrequently happens, most of them employed under Washington near Bos- continual European disasters, a succession of maritime that a man of business in closing up his affairs for the ton; but we feared greater violence at their return, triumphs, unparalleled in the days of Marlborough or week runs into the "small hours" of the sabbath. and the event has proved that our fears were but two Chatham; and led to the total destruction of the Another reason is that many on entering their well-founded; for as soon as they returned, several co- Asiatic and American possessions of France, at the very pews, take as comfortable a seat as possible, with a Most of them, too, indulge in a severity of personal that the necessary means of supporting my large lonels and other officers of the militia collected from time when Napoleon's forces had acquired universal view of taking their rest, and look about for a pillow different towns a great number of soldiers and min- dominion on the Continent of Europe? Evidently the or something else, to enable them to be more perfectute-men, for the declared purpose of distressing and French Revolution on the one hand, and the constancy ly "at home." But the great reason is they do not subduing the Tories, an opprobrious epithet which of England on the other; those mighty agents which feel an interest in the exercises of the church. It they industriously fix upon all the friends to peace, at once dried up the maritime resources of the one rarely occurs, that any person, however talented, can order and government. They set out and proceeded, country, and quadrupled the naval power of the other; keep an audience enlisted in his discourse, who preachfirst to Newtown, where they obliged the Rev. Mr. which poured forth a host of ardent democrats on the es to one congregation for a number of years. A Beach, the select men, and other principal inhabitants plains of Europe, and set forth the British fleets con- stranger's voice will attract their attention, partly beof the town to remain for some time under a strict quering and to conquer on the waves of the sea; which cause they want to have some chance to criticise his guard at the bar of their new made and self made tri- nursed in England the heroic spirit of Conservative discourse. It is like placing a man who is accustomunal; they urged them, not without threatenings, to freedom, and extricated in France the irresistible ed to the stillness of the country, near one of those sign the association prescribed by the Congress at energy of democratic ambition. Even if the contest great thoroughfares in our cities, where the constant in the shape of popular declamation, or assume the his house, and resign a cure which he had served with he had serve advantage to the congregation for a period of twenty- most of them did refuse it, they took up, in some tish Empire, though overshadowed at the moment by him sleep. The thing is impossible. If all who promeasure satisfied, with a bond and large pecuniary penalty, not to take up arms against the colonies, not now appear to the reflecting eye to have been on the port, in the same island, gives similar testimony to to encourage others to do it, and not to speak disre- ascendant. England, by wresting from her rival all to, there would be no sluggards in the house of God. that which was cited in the letters of Mr. Graves, specifully of the Congress. They then seized upon her colonial settlements, had made herself master of It is an insult to the name of that great Master whom both as to the violent proceedings of the sons of liber- what guns and powder were to be found, and having the fountains of the human race. In vain France re- they profess to serve and honor. ty, and the loyal and orderly conduct of the churchconsumed and destroyed a great deal of private procounted the fields of European fame, and pointed to
What would be thought of that gentleman or lady, men, and he concludes with an observation of much perty they departed, and went to the neighbouring the world filled with her renown, the Continent sub- who, at a fashiouable party, should at the height of expressions of approbation, we select the following from Dr. Jebb, as at once just yet discriminating:—

government would pay more attention to the welfare they repeated what they had done before at civilisation, the abode of departed greatness, which is sensible to the pleasure around them? or the person where they repeated what they had done before at civilisation, the abode of departed greatness, which is the sensible to the pleasure around them? The property of the person to the person the person to the person the person to of the church of England in North America than it has hitherto done, it being the opinion of many, who has had a second or a seco do not pretend to the spirit of prophecy, that a disre- mon county gaol, nine respectable persons, some of on the infant seats of civilisation; her seed was monstration? They would be deemed wanting in gard to this will be, some time or other, attended with them the most wealthy and principal freeholders of spreading over the future abodes of mankind. The consequences fatal and pernicious. They think a rethe town, merely because they refused to sign the beconquest of the world which had been, however supeat a party, is it not ten fold more so in the sanctuary? ligious establishment necessary to preserve the peace forenamed association of the Congress; but they afand quiet of a country, which the church of England terwards thought fit to release them upon their giving effect the settlement of the world which was to be. to God, for their feelings are not enlisted in the work is so far from being in these parts, that it is little bet- a bond similar to the one at Newtown. When these There was to be found the ark which bore the fortunes of their Divine Master. Those who sleep in Church extraordinary things had been newly transacted in the of humanity; there the progenitors of the Greece, and do not show proper respect for themselves, and set a ter than in a state of persecution."

extraordinary things had been newly transacted in the In another letter of the same year he states the In eighbouring towns, the committee of inspection, our the Rome, and the Europe yet to come; there the most unworthy example.

The state of the state lamentable fact that not one-third of the inhabitants of that colony were baptized.

The state of the atmosphere—dead air in the tongue which was to spread the glories of English church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated by the church—caused by not being properly ventilated by t

> GEOLOGICAL INFIDELITY. (To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,-You will oblige me by inserting the following Such occurrences are however, rare.

I have lately perused a work called ustiges of the person accustomed to much exercise, and the same

In the first category may be included the following

All these things and innumerable other assertions

"The nebulous matter of space," says our author

"These suns," he says, "threw off planets, which

form the present sun.-(p. 31.)

But the old difficulty remains. These molecules of light gaseous nebulosities would constantly expand in the heat, and as there was no possible external pressure to unite them, they could never concentrate to form anything.

The above hypothesis, Sir, is the basis of all the last, he does not permit his antagonist once to escape was appointed to succeed Mr. Checkley, at Provi- and to the parent state; and I am well assured that tween England and Napoleon; thus was extinguished arguments contained in this book; and as it is an him. We are throughout made to feel, that the cause dence, in Rhode Island, in 1754. He appears to the clergy in general of the clory of the last remnant of the colonial empire of France.— empty bubble, I will not trespass on your columns to is mighty, and the advocate able. Not for a moment have been impelled by an earnest sense of duty to re-

God made the world much as we find it; one great

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W. COCKBURN, York Deanery, June 9. Dean of York.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

(From the Whitehall Chronicle.) We propose to give a few words upon the disgrace-

The state of the atmosphere-dead air in the ring the week, has a great effect upon persons slightly disposed to morbid drowsiness. Too much pains cannot be taken in keeping churches properly supplied with pure air. We knew a person who actually fell asleep during a discourse on the death of his son.-

Diet, in many instances, has a great influence on a organs have become affected, and the whole system

the elegance and importance of the work it attempts more and more serious and alarming, and bear a very and request they made to me, and in my letter to his -it assumes as facts proved, established, and incon- unless the audience manifest an interest in the speakthreatening aspect upon the interest of religion, and excellency, besides making a particular representation trovertable things, in the first place, probable, but not er's discourse, one half of his powers are gone, and he becomes a senseless drone. It is hard work to preach to of truth, and hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond

Sleeping in Church gives a bad impression of the rethe things of this world more than the ordinances of religion. When money is to be made, men sleep not, their energies are alive to the ruling passion. Money is the God of their soul, and every thing else yields to it. Why do we attend church if it is not for preparation for eternity? There is no sleeping in the presence of God, nor in the place where the "worm dieth not." No sleeping in the presence of God, nor in the place where the "worm dieth not." No sleeping in the presence of God, nor in the place where the "worm dieth not." No sleeping in the presence of God, will find that they have slept away their soul's welfare in the world to come. Let us sleep at the proper place and time and not disgrace ourselves by maproper place and time and not disgrace ourselves by making the sanctuary of the Lord, a lodging room.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1845.

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THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmations, requests that it may be understood that candidates are not admissible to that rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years. His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that candidates for this holy ordinance may be fully instructed in those an obligations and responsibilities which they are pow.in.their.coms oragose tempsoyed and that exerx fully acquainted with all that pertains to the faith and practice of members of the Church of Christ.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATIONS Monday, Sept. 1.-McMillin's 10, A.M. Wednesday,

Friday,

Saturday,

have subsided, and, in many instances, to have died wholly away. This is a result which grave and diswholly away. This is a result which grave and dispassionate reflection, accompanied with sincere inquiry passionate reflection, accompanied with sincere inquiry spiritual things prevailed, that spiritually minded men haps too late, this mournful confession, "I have sinned into the causes for the re-introduction of the portions of the service complained of, could not fail to bring about: honest investigation, aided by religious feel-like and the service complained of the service complained of, could not fail to bring about: honest investigation, aided by religious feel-like and why did he form private to prescript the should be fully satisfied; and why did he form private if from the outpourings of a penitent things prevailed, that spiritually induced men who were devoted to the Saviour's cause were oftentimes against the Lord." And it will be well if, through: humble, patient, submissive and Christian temper,— if from the outpourings of a penitent heart and broker ing, will always prove superior to passion or prejudice:
sound sense and genuine picty must sooner or later
he should be fully satisfied; and why did ne form private meetings but to make provision for those members of the Church who were really desirous of working out their

excellent Letter upon this now hackneyed subject, addressed to his congregation by the Rev. Jas. Bonwell, Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Stepney; a letter so full of sound argument, and yet written in so gentle and

tion from the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer, as shewing that a clergyman is under no feeble obligation to adhere to the rules of order and discipline and discipline of the rules of order and discipline or rules of order and discipline order ord

"Although the keeping or omitting of a Ceremony, in Itself considered is a small thing: yet the wilful and conto the erection of a magnificent building? temptuous transgression of a common order and disci-pline is no small offence before God."

The truths embodied in the following remarks should be thoughtfully and solemnly pondered upon; and deeply and cautiously should they pause and reduced amongst the regulations of the Church, it would be a more properties be worse than frivolous to designate by such a name; as well as a better and happier people. We cannot be worse than frivolous to designate by such a name; as well as a better and happier people. We cannot but wish the best success to our able and enterprising and what the discipline and order of the Church except the church except the present day.

King's College, London. London: Parker, Also a most valuable book of Chants, and contains a number of the Peterhorough Guzette. rendered themselves sharers in the wild and random accusations which are here adverted to. It certainly aside, because its adoption exposes to the groundless mitigates, in a great degree, the pain arising from the charge of party-spirit. The Church is a great body, animadversions which are thus freely hazarded, that excluding the idea of party; and a common sense in they do not emanate, as a general rule, from the in- terpretation of its disciplinary rules as well as of the telligent or the religious, but are for the most part doctrines it propounds would, with very few exceprecklessly advanced by those who have never cared to tions we presume, ensure an unity of sentiment and make the principles of the Church their study,-who uniformity of action both in its ministers and memare ignorant of its tenets as distinguished from Ro- bers. It is only when the pride and perversity of inmanism on the one hand and Dissent on the other, - dividual judgment are permitted to have an unreand who, it is to be feared, have been just as neglect- strained license, and private passion rather than public both personally and officially, which we can possibly ful of the practical duties of Christians. If such per- authority is adopted as the criteriou of action, that render. sons would look more intently to the obligations contained in their baptismal covenant, and study, as a grades grow wanton in their treatment of the great duty, the purport of the allegiance to the Church of truths and solemn mysteries of religion. On this Christ, they would be more guarded in framing and point Mr. Bonwell makes the following very proper disseminating accusations, of the grounds of which remarks:they have not a shade of consciousness,-"under-

"That the present period is remarkable for the excited state of the public mind upon questions of ritual and the-ological controversy, is a fact which must be evident to the most superficial observer of events. Nay, to such an alarming extent does this unhealthy and feverish excitement prevail, that, strange as is the anomaly, whole congregations are separated from their divinely commission-ed pastors and teachers; persons professing the religion of the meek and lowly Saviour are furiously contending with each other, not a few of whom are actively engaged with each other, not rebellion, and faith into faction,' in turning religion into rebellion, and faith into faction,' thus entirely disregarding that criterion and test left us by our blessed Lord himself, when he said,—' By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have

love one to another.'
"Men who wish to act in accordance with their oaths and subscriptions are unjustly accused of being attached to Popery, and of preaching the Church instead of Christ; some who have assumed the office of judges, not taking pains to examine and understand the sentiments which they are proscribing; others, not at all qualified to form a judgment, disposing of the deep things of God, and of the characters of the clergy, with the same ease as they would discuss the shape of a garment to suit the fashio

lent in their object and spirit :-

dations of our faith, and guard with jealous care the bul-warks of our citadel; that we should be well instructed in all that we profess, receiving nothing as truth examination and diligent inquiry; that we should primarily satisfy our own minds, and then 'be ready always to e an answer to every man that asketh us a reason of ope that is in us with meekness and fear.' It would jeopardy, were we to permit ourselves to rely upon the wisdom or fidelity of others, instead of personally inveswhatever we receive on their authority. it is, that the gates of hell shall not prevail against, that Church which is built upon the Rock of Ages, yet it is nevertheless our part to ascertain what its principles and our duties are with respect to it; and to be careful that to adopt that garment,—for the plea of convenience for the peace and prosperity of every Colony, if quesuous mortals for those truths which have for their co firming seal that sure test of ecclesiastical truth,—antiquity, universality, and consent from the Apostolic age vanced for its adoption,—the following interesting reand downwards—and which are fortified by the impreg-nable defence of heavenly wisdom. A blind and latudi"For my own part narian indifference towards error is nothing less than treason to the cause of truth. However mistaken may be the views, and however misdirected the zeal of those who consider the revival of certain usages specified in our formularies as indicating a feeling in favour of Popery, providing such persons are actuated by a love of truth, it | the

individuals, who, in the exercise of a private judgement and a vain imagination, manifest their contempt of everything like ecclesiastical and pastoral authority, it is to be white garment; and he saith unto them, 'Be not affright-white garment; and he saith unto them, 'Be not affright-white garment; and he saith unto them, 'Be not affright-white garment; and he saith unto them, 'Be not affright-white garment; and he saith unto them, 'Be not affright-white garment; and he saith unto them, 'Be not affight-white garment; and he saith unto them, 'Be not afford the saith unto them,' Be not afford the saith unto the sa feared that an attempt to convince them of the error of their ways would be followed by very little, if any success; but the faithful servant of the Lord will nevertheless earnestly pray, 'that they may be led into the way

ligious character, and shews conclusively that they love the things of this world more than the ordinances of re-

"" Upon the Sundays and other holydays, if there be no communion, shall be said all that is appointed at the communion, until the end of the general prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church Militant here in earth, together with one or more of the Collects last before rehearsed, concluding with the blessing."

What can be plainer than this direction, expressed as it is in language entirely destitute of ambiguity—a direction which binds all the three orders of the clergy, both bishops, priests and deacons, to one uniform practice?"

To the correctness of these observations we ourselves cordially assent, and our only wonder is that a Prayer so admirable and comprehensive in itself, and the stated use of which is so unequivocally enjoined, should ever have fallen into neglect. And our greatest wonder is, that, amongst sound Christians and sound Churchmen, there should not be a general feeling of congratulation and rejoicing, rather than of murmuring or dissatisfaction, that it has been rescued from this neglect, and restored to its proper position in the Service. We have no doubt, indeed, that such will be felt, when, from habit, its excellencies will have been better appreciated and its solemn influence more intimutaly and generally impressed upon the hearts and consciences of the worshippers in our communion.

not be used excepting when the holy communion is ad-Sunday, Aug't 31,—McKees, Garafraxa ... 10, A.M.

Leeson's, Erin 4, P.M.

sideration, I feel assured he will be convinced that, on the same ground, the Ten Commandments, and the Epistle and Gospel for the day should be omitted; since it and Gospel for the day should be omitted; since it guilt.

Gudeh Supper is not administered, either no part of the commu-nion service should be read, or it must be read to the end 5, -Galt 11, A.M. of the prayer for the Church Militant.

6,-Flamboro' West 11, A.M. "How this exquisitely beautiful prayer came to be so generally disregarded, would be difficult to conceive, were we not fully aware that the same century in which The controversies on Rubrical Observance, in the Mother Country, may now be considered generally to prevail over the turbulence or animosity of the irreli-gious or fanatical few to whom such excitements have the clergy had made religion the main concern of their In a late English periodical, we have met with an lives; if, instead of neglecting, they had observed to the conciliating a spirit, that we are happy to have the opportunity of furnishing such extracts from it as bear upon the principal questions at issue. Mr. Bonwell commences with the following quotathose hallowed forms which experience proves to be as necessary to the healthy state of religion as is scaffolding

> The allegation that the use of this admirable Prayer evinces the adoption of a party is one, at first sight, too frivolous to be gravely noticed. Whatever is in-

"As to the use of this prayer being a badge of a party standing neither what they say, nor whereof they afbelong to no party whatever. But whilst making such an assertion, I must candidly confess my anxiety to be numbered amongst those who are sincerely desirous of doing their duty. The Church I believe to be not a mere auxiliary to Government, or an engine of state policy, but the Institution of our Lord, possessing privileg which, as man cannot give, he cannot take away. And I think that I should be little less than a base apostate, were I for the sake of filthy lucre, for an easy but base bsistence, to treat the sacred vows which I have made as things of nought-matters of mere convenience and form! But I wish for nothing more than what the Church has enjoined, and what I have most solemnly engaged to carry into execution. The Reformation I believe to be the greatest blessing, except the introduction of Christianity itself, with which this country has ever been favoured; and the Church of Rome I believe to be awfully corrupt and idolatrous.

Another objection, sometimes alleged, is thus treated of; -an objection which could have no resting-place additional minutes occupied in the use of this Prayer on the Lord's Day induced a weariness in the service The observations which follow, are equally excel- of his heavenly Master. He would be disposed to suspect that all was not right within, -that he was "Under these circumstances it is evident that one very counting too accurately the cost of self-sacrifice in the important duty presses itself upon our consideration. It cause of his Redeemer, if a few moments of addition is, that we should, as Christians, carefully look to the founto, rather than of subtraction from, the duration of the services rendered to Him had become the cause of anxiety or complaining in his too wayward heart .-

"One other objection only against the use of the prayer for the Church Militant now remains to be noticed; viz., that it lengthens the service. This will easily be disposed indeed be doing the severest injustice to the Church of to make the morning sermon a little shorter; and to this Christ, and placing its entire fabric in the most fearful course I am not able to conceive how any one can ob-jeopardy, were we to permit ourselves to rely upon the ject; for whilst the Charch enjoins the prayer for the Church Militant to be read, she leaves the length of the True sermon to the discretion of the preacher."

On the subject of the use of the Surplice in preachwe do not substitute the self-devised theories of presump- in its better allowing the carrying out of the Service as it is prescribed, has generally been the reason ad- either in Church or State, were never permitted to be

"For my own part I think, that, providing the Gospel Gospel, as the white garment prescribed by the becomes the clergy to meet their objections with very great kindness and affection, and to lose no opportunity of endeavouring to prove to them that although their motives may be pure, their 'zeal is not according to the Angel, descended from heaven.....his countenance With regard to those awfully deluded and malicious was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow.'-

On the use of the Prayer for the Church Militant, it will be reflected upon with becoming self-examina- instead of a master.

stake in confirmation of our profession of a sound faith, and yet be as far as the very heathen from that faith, without which it is impossible to please God.

"If the truth be on our side, it will be known by that modesty which invariably accompanies true worth; by that spirit of gentleness and sobriety which proves that we are contending for truth and not for victory; by that diffidence which dwells in the heart of those who are conscious of their own infirmity, and of the magnificence of

And very sure we are that the individuals, wheresoever they may be, who have participated in the exciting and unchristian proceedings which have grown out of the discussions referred to in this Letter, will derive from the diligent perusal even of the few extracts we have given, a better proof than ever of the thoughtless and irreverent manner in which they have been dealing with great duties, and setting at nought their most solemn Christian obligations.

For any person to allege, as in this Letter is intimated, that he absents himself from the service of Almighty God in his holy house, because the collection of alms is accompanied by the reading of a few sentences judiciously selected from the Holy Scriptures as appropriate to that duty, -or because the Prayer which follows them in the Communion effice is a factory than he individually has a fancy or a taste for,—or because the surplice, a recognized "One of the gentlemen of the deputation stated his opinion that the prayer for the Church Militant should throughout the whole instead of part of the service; for a person to adopt such a course of conduct for such a cause, must, even in his own convictions, if he

> should not visit these persons with such a providential chastisement as will debar them effectually, and with reason, from the religious privileges which, on se wretched a pretext, they venture to slight. It wil be well if they are not smitten grievously by his hand and repugnant alike to solemnity and true devotion. -chained to the bed of sickness,-excluded, for the rest of life, from the courts of the sanctuary, -and debarred, in their last hours, from the consolations of religion. It will be well if they do not further prospirit, they shall pray earnestly, and have their prave

answered, that "the Lord may put away their sin." Better such a temper of repentance and humility than to go on in pride and presumption,-an offener and scandal to the Church which claims their allegiance and love, -a deep spiritual injury to themselves,-and a dishonour to God and their Redeemer.

We have been favoured by a friend with the perusal We have been favoured by a friend with the perusal of the first number of the Peterborough Gazette, a paper which promises to be a great acquisition to the Press of the Province, and a corresponding benefit to the cause of good order and sound religion, which, we have no doubt, it will always be found to support.

We publish in another place a pleasing extract from We publish in another place a pleasing extract from this very promising journal, on the rapid improvement of the Towns of Cobourg and Peterborough: from personal feeling, not less than from public duty, we heartily concur in the good wishes expressed in this article; and we cannot but add our conviction that if our population generally would eschew political excitement, and aim to live in oneness of civil allegiance

We highly approve of the suggestion thrown out by Scorus in his interesting communication. The plan we conceive to be a very practicable one, at least in most parishes; and when the difficulty of procuring the necessary books is once surmounted, there can be no impediment, that we can foresee, to its adoption. We shall be glad to give to so desirable and legitimate a method of improving our Church Music every aid,

In adverting to the comments offered by our esteemed contemporary of the Cobourg Star upon a late article in this journal, we must remind him that no remarks of ours could, at any time, lead to the impression that Conservatives were recommended to be otherwise than staunch and unwayering in their adherence to the great principles of the Monarchy and the Church. And in reiterating such a recommendation, we could, with perfect consistency, urge them to select, not men who will be supporters of this or that Executive Council, but of an Administration which ber 7th, 1845, and ending on Thursday, August 13th, will be true to the foundation of our time-hallowed Constitution of Church and State. If Members of Parliament, either here or in the Mother Country, tender their support to public officers who are reckless of, or indifferent to, obligations which we hold to be paramount in the elements of loyal allegiance and religious truth, let the true Conservatives of the land take care that, at a future opportunity, they make a better choice. But this is a widely different thing from sitting down in inaction, and because of a present disappointment with the individuals whom our own THURSDAY .- Greek Fathers .- Eusebius Eccles. Hist. exertions perhaps have placed in their present position, to give up the struggle for the Throne and the Altar, and leave both to be subverted and trampled upon by their hereditary opponents.

The filling up of the important office of Inspector General of Public Accounts by a gentleman of acknowledged ability and established integrity, ought to From Tuesday, January 13th, 1846, to Friday, April 3d, be a subject of congratulation with the right-hearted amongst all political parties in this Province. We believe that the Administration have shewn judgment and discrimination in the selection of Mr. Caley; and it is but fair towards them to state, -what we believe is no secret, -that the office was previously tendered to its former occupant, the Hon. W. B. Robinson, who, for many reasons, thought proper to decline the honour.

It cannot but be anticipated from this step, that a change of policy has been determined upon in regard to the University question, and that, as a Ministerial question at least, it will be abandoned. This, if it be the case, is a wise decision; and it would be well tions which affect great principles of the Constitution made the subject of local legislation and therefore of local excitement, but disposed of, as they always should be, by the highest tribunal of the Empire

Questions like these, affecting great principles,interwoven with the very foundation and all the superstructure of our national polity, both civil and religious, -should, if we may use the term, be regarded as fixtures, which no Colonial tribunal, at least, should be considered competent to deal with. If Colonial legislatures are allowed to extract the rivets and disturb the symmetry of our civil and ecclesiastical Constitution, we shall soon find ourselves without any Constitution at all; and what is tolerated in the dependencies of the Crown, it would soon be regarded as invidious to check and restrain at home. If the junior members of a family, for instance, should receive a license to re-construct the order and arrangements of their father's house, it requires no very ments of their father's house, it requires no very Thursday, Aug. 11; Wednesday, Aug. 12; Thursday, Aug. 13, 1846. junior members of a family, for instance, should re-

From the concluding admonitions in this excellent intimate knowledge of human nature to conclude that Letter, we make the following extract; and we trust he would soon find himself out of doors, -a dependent

Communication.

(To the Editor of The Church.) SIR,—The increasing attention which is now happily being paid to the cultivation of Sacred Music, and the clesiastical character, than was the case some years ago, induces me to offer a suggestion, through your columns, for the improvement of the Music of the Church in Canada. I would propose that in every parish where it is practicable a Parochial Church Music Society should it is practicable a Parochial Church Music Society should be established, and that the primary and fundamental rule of such Society should be the performance in the Parish Church on one evening of every week or fortnight, of the full Cathedral Service of the Church of England: the Canticles and Anthems being sung to the Corinthians with the reproofs contained in 1 Cor. suggest, that the Rector of the Parish should be ex-officio the President, with a Director and Secretary Choral, of St. Paul's assertion, (2 Cor. xi. 25)—"Once was I prove? competent for his duties. The Vice-Presidents, Directors, &c. being the leading men of the parish, disposed to take on interest in the objects of the Society.

On the advantages to be derived from the establish-

ment of such Societies as I have now suggested, and Sria and Cilicia? their tendency to purify and elevate the religious taste of the public mind, I cannot more forcibly remark than in the following observations, which I had the pleasure of reading a few days ago in a late English newspaper: "Of the methods that have been devised for the furtherance of Church principles amongst the labouring classes, one practised with remarkable success for several years, in a large parish (Leeds) in the adjoining Diocese, seems to have been very generally overlooked. I allude to the performance of full Cathedral Service by an efficient Choir on every evening throughout the week. I can conceive no plan better adapted to draw over the bulk of the population to the paths of Christian piety, or to confirm them in the principles and nath or the Church of England.

cts, that he was then with St. Paul at Rome?

10. How do you shew, from internal testimony, that 'hilemon was of Colosse?

11. In 1 Thess. iii. 1—7, St. Paul mentions having seen left at Athens alone; how is this supported by the Acts?

12. St. Paul was evidently a prisoner at Rome when its 2d Epistle to Timothy was written,—how can it be to confirm them in the principles and nath or the Church of England.

' Nothing can excel the solemn grandeur of the Church Service, when performed in its integrity, and in combination with the fine old music that was originally wedded to it; nothing can be better calculated to charm by its such a cause, must, even in his own convictions, if he be susceptible of any such thing as serious conviction, throw upon him a serious and aggravated weight of guilt.

It will be well if the Almighty, in his displeasure, should not visit these persons with such a providential of the mass, or the dramatic incantations and aggravated weight of the formula of the mass, or the dramatic incantations are the mass of the mass, or the dramatic incantations are the mass of the mass, or the dramatic incantations are the mass of the mass, or the dramatic incantations are the mass of the of the Tenebræ, as the living truth of the Gospel transcends the typical adumbrations of the Sanctuary. The old music of the Church is, on the other hand, as remote from the diastematic hymning of the Conventicle, alternating between declamatory recitation and vocal ecstatics,

I can add nothing to these just and eloquent remarks in recommendation of such Societies as I have suggested, and it only remains for me briefly to notice the books that would be necessary to be procured for their use in this Province.

I would mention-1st, the invaluable work (1 vol. 8 vo.) of the Rev. John Jebb, on the Choral Service of the Church, containing the most minute directions for the proper performance of the Cathedral Service, according the Antiphonal System of a double Choir, not placed in the Organ loft, as is generally the erroneous modern practice in parish churches, but ranged on each side of the altar, in accordance with ancient and scriptural precedent. Mr. Jebb's book will be found as full of instruction to the Divine as to the Ecclesiastical musician

2nd. The Choral Service, as used in the Parish Church of Leeds,—edited by Hill, London, Rivingtons. This as might be supposed, is a most orthodox publication, admirably arranged, and very cheap, being only 2s. sterling, with a reduction to Choirs taking a number of

3rd. Tallis's Daily Service, -edited by Bishop: London;

5th. The Musical Services of the Church of England,

by Westrop. London: Purday. Price 12s. This is a very good small selection, and contains the celebrated Services by Orlando Gibbons, King, in F, &c. 6th. The Psatter, with Chants, by Dr. Wesley, Organist of Leeds; 4to.; price 18s. London: Rivingtons. This is perhaps the best and most beautiful book of English Chants that has ever been published,—Dr. Wesley being himself the greatest Organist and Ecclesiastical Musician

harmonized in the most admirable manner.

8th. The Oxford Edition of the Psalter, set exclusively to the ancient Gregorian Tones. Oxford: Parker. This work is just published, and is said to be of great value.

The whole of the above works could be procured for about £5 sterling, a sum which there could be no difficulty in raising even in the poorest parish in Canada But where the means of the Choir could afford it, I would strenuously recommend that the magnificent collection by Dr. Boyce, of the Cathedral Music of England, in vols. folio, should be procured, a new edition of which is now about to be published by Cocks, of London: price subscribers £5, and to non-subscribers, £8. 15. Leaving these remarks for the consideration of Church-

> I remain, Mr. Editor, Your's respectfully,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION. COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

The following embraces the Course of Studies for the three Terms of the year, commencing on Tuesday, Octo-FIRST TERM.

From Tuesday, October 7th, 1845, to Thursday, December 18th, inclusive. Tuesday. - Greek Testament. - Gospel of St. John, Chap. i. to xi. inclusive.

Evidences of Divine Revelation.—Bishop But-ler's Analogy, Part i. WEDNESDAY. - Greek Testament, -1 Epistle to the Corin-Thirty-Nine Articles .- Article xix. to xxiv.

Liturgy.—Introductory Lectures on Forms of Prayer; Ancient Liturgies; the Calen-

dar, &c. -Grotius de Veritate.-Lib. i. and ii. Ecclesiastical History.- The Sixteenth Cen-

SECOND TERM.

TUESDAY .- Greek Testament .- Gospel of St. John, Chap. xii. to the end. Evidences of Divine Revelation.—Butler's
Analogy, Part ii. WEDNESDAY.—Septuagint.—1 Samuel.

Thirty-Nine Articles.—Articles xxv., xxvi.,

THURSDAY .- Greek Fathers .- Justin Martyr, to end of Apolog. i. Irenæus, Lib. v. Adv. Hær. Apolog. 1. Frenaus, Inc. v. Adv. Act. Cap. 15, 16, and 20.

Old Testament History.—From the death of Moses to the death of Samuel.

FRIDAY.—Latin Fathers.—Tertullian, Lib. Apolog. cap.

45 to the end. Grotius de Veritate.- Lib. iii. Church Government.—Testimonies from the Scriptures.

THIRD TERM. From Tuesday, April 21st, 1846, to Thursday, August 13th, -a week's recess being allowed at Whitsuntide. TUESDAY .- Greek Testament .- Gospel of St. Mark. Old Testament History .- From the death of

Wednesday.—Greek Testament.—2 Epistle to the Corinthians; Epistle to Philemon. Ecclesiastical History .- From the commencement of the Seventeenth Century to the present time.
THURSDAY.—Greek Fathers.—Clemens Alexandrinus,

Pædagogus, Lib. iii. cap. 11 and 12.

Liturgy.— From the commencement of Morning Prayer to the end of the Litany.

Friday.—Grotius de Veritate.—Lib. iv., v. and vi.

Church Government.—Testimonies of the Fa-

thers, and of the first Reformers. &c. Hour of Lecture, commencing with Morning Prayer, half-past 11 o'clock, precisely,

HOCESAN THEOLGICAL INSTITUTION. EXAMINATION PAPERS, 1845.

"HURSDAY, AUGUST 7, FROM 10 A. M. TO 1 P. M. EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

1 State the nature and the importance of the Undesiged Coincidences which form the subject of Paley's argment in his Horæ Paulinæ?

2 What difference do you observe in St. Paul's manner addressing the Romans and Galatians respectively, upn the great question of justification by faith; and what do you infer from it?

. In what way is 1 Cor. iv. 17-19 supported by taements in the Acts? and how is it shown from the

7. What coincidences can you shew between statements in the Epistle to the Galatians (i. 21) and others

inthe Acts, that St. Paul went from Jerusalem through 8. In the allusion to St. Paul's infirmity in Gal. iv. 1-16, and 2 Cor. xii. 1-9, wherein consists the

stength of the coincidence? 9. Aristarchus is joined by St. Paul in the salutation b the Colossians (iv 10),—how can it be shewn from the lets, that he was then with St. Paul at Rome?

13, How is the commendation (2 Tim. iii. 15) that Timothy from a child had known the Holy Scriptures, accounted for in the history? 14. What are the great distinctions between the case of those who originally embraced the Gospel, and of those who become Christians in the present day? and

how does this affect the argument for a miraculous propagation of Christianity at the first?

15. How is this view of the case strengthened by a comparison between the early diffusion of Christianity, and the results of missions amongst the heathen in mo-16. What are the chief points of difference between

the cases of Mahometanism and Christianity, as respects their progress and extension?
17. It has been contended that the evidence of Christianity should be overpowering and irresistible,—what ar the objections to this, on moral and practical grounds?

THE LITURGY.—OCCASIONAL SERVICES. 1. To what antiquity can the form of Absolution in the Visitation of the Sick be traced? and what difference s there in this formulary between the Anglican and the Romish Church?

2. Who are excluded from burial according to the rubric prefixed to the Office for the Burial of the Dead? d how is this rule sanctioned by ancient usage? 3. What is stated to have been the custom in the an-ent Christian Church as to the service for the Burial of the Dead, and what correspondence do we observe be tween that custom and our own?

4. What objection is made to the reference to the resurrection in this office? and how is this to be explained?

5. What is the origin of the word banns? In what 5. What is the origin of the word banns? In what cient document is it to be found? and what evidence ave we of its use in the primitive Church?
6. From what was the use of the ring in the marriage

ontract probably derived? Of what may it be considered an indication? And by which of the Fathers is it tioned as a Christian custom? What is the sense of the term worship as used in the Marriage Service? Why in the benedictory prayer is the example of Isaac and Rebekah particularly intro-

8. From what, besides Jewish analogy, is the Churching of Women probably derived? And why does the Church appoint a special service of thanksgiving for this more than for other deliverances?

9. Upon what is founded the rule of repeating the arses contained in the Commination Service? and why is this suitable to a Christian office?

10. In what sense is the word Amen to be understood

at the conclusion of these curses? and how is such a sense justified from its employment in Scripture?

11. To what antiquity can this formulary be traced?

duced into the English Church?

THURSDAY, 3 TO 51, P.M. LATIN FATHERS.

1. Translate the following from LACTANTIUS:-"Et quoniam se semel à cœli contemplatione averterunt, sensumque illum cœlestem corpori mancipaverunt; libi-dinibus fræna permittunt; tanquam secum ablaturi voluptatem, quam momentis omnibus capere festinant; cum animus ministerio corporis, non corpus ministerio animi

uti debeat. lidem maximum bonum judicant opes; quas si bonis artibus assequi non possunt, malis assequentur; fraudant; rapiunt; spoliant; insidiantur; abjurant; nihil denique moderati, aut pensi habent, dummodo auro coruscent; argento, gemmis, vestibus fulgeant; avidissimo ventri opes ingerant; stipati familiarium gregibus, per dimotum populum semper incedant. Sic addicti, et servientes voluptatibus, vim, vigorem que mentis extinguunt; et cum vivere se maxime putent, ad mortem concitatis-sime properant."—Lib. vi. c. 1.

(1.) To what persons had he reference in making these observations? Whom does he design to contrast with them? And what particular circumstances of the times gave force to the contrast? (2.) To what Scriptural passages do these remarks

bear an affinity? And what is the inference to be drawn from the resemblance between 2. Translate the following from CYPRIAN:

" O beatam ecclesiam nostram, quam sic honor divinæ dignationis illuminat; quam temporibus nostris gloriosus martyrum sanguis illustrat? Erat ante in operibus fratrum candida, nunc facta est in martyrum cruore purpu-Floribus ejus nec lilia nec rosæ desunt. Certent nunc singuli ad utriusque honoris amplissimam dignitatem. Ut accipiant coronas vel de opere candidas, vel de passione purpureas. In cœlestibus castris et pax et acies habent flores suos, quibus miles Christi che planter. es suos, quibus miles Christi ob gloriam coronetur."- Epist. x.

> (1.) What was the situation of Cyprian at the time of writing his Epistles?
> (2.) This Epistle is addressed to the "Martyrs and Confessors,"—what was the distinction between them?

(3.) What peculiar privilege did the Confessors possess in reference to lapsed or apostate brethren? And what subsequent abuse in the Church bore an affinity to this? (4.) What is to be inferred from the usual title to

Cyprian's epistles-"Cyprianus Presbyteris

3. Translate, and state the natural inference from the following passage:-

"Cujus ordinationis et religionis formam Levitæ prius in lege tenuerunt, ut cum terram dividerent, et pos siones partirentur undecim tribus, quæ templo et altari, et ministeriis divinis vacabat, nihil de illa divisionis portione perciperet: sed aliis terram colentibus, illa tantum Deum coleret, et ad victum atque alimentum ab undecim tribubus de fructibus qui nascebantur, decimas reciperet.—Quod totum fiebat de auctoritate et dispositione divina, ut qui operationibus divinis insistebant, in nulla re avoentur; nec cogitare, aut agere secularia cogerentur. Ecclesia Domini, ordinatione clerica promoventur nullo ab administratione divina avocentur; nec molestiis et negotiis secularibus alligentur, sed in honore sportuet negotiis secularious aingentur, sed in nonore sportu-lantium fratrum, tanquam decimas ex fructibus accipien-tes, ab altari et sacrificiis non recedant, sed die ac nocte cœlestibus rebus et spiritalibus serviant."—Epist. i. 4. Translate the following from TERTULLIAN:

"Si poma, si fruges nescio quod auræ latens vitium in flore precipitat, in germine exanimat, in pubertate convulnerat, ac si cæca ratione tentatus aer pestilentes haustus suos offundit: eadem igitur obscuritate contagionis adspiratio dæmonum et angelorum mentis quosque cor-ruptelas agit furoribus et amentiis fædis, aut sævis libilinibus cum erroribus variis; quorum iste potissimus, quo deos istos captis et circumscriptis hominum mentibus amendat, ut et sibi pabula propria nidoris et sanguinis procuret simulacris et imaginibus oblata, et, quæ illis accuratior pascua est, hominem à cogitatu veræ divinitatis accuratior pascua est, hominem à cogitatu veræ divinitatis avertant præstigiis falsæ divinationis."—Lib. Apol. c. 22.

(1.) What theory in regard to spiritual intelligen-(2.) On what grounds, in reference to such spirits, does he affirm that gratitude is due from

the Pagans to the Christians? 5. Translate, and state the proper inferences from the following passage :--

"Hesterni sumus et vestra omnia implevimus, urbes, insulas, castella, municipia, conciliabula, castra ipsa, tribas, decurias, palatium, senatum, forum; sola vobis the Queen.

mur, si non apud istam disciplinam magis occidi liceret, quam occidere? Potuimus et inermes, nec rebelles, s tantummodo discordes, solius divortii invidia adversus vos dimicasse. Si enim tanta vis hominum in aliquem orbis remoti sinum abrupissemus a vobis, suffudisset utique dominationem vestram tot qualiumcunque amissio civium, imo etiam et ipsa destitutione punisset."—Lib.

> FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 10, A.M., TO 11, P.M. GREEK TESTAMENT.

1. What discrepancy do we observe between the statement in Matt. i. 8, "Joram begat Ozias," &c., and the genealogical records in 2 Chron. iii. and 2 Kings viii.; and how may this be explained?

2. Translate and explain the following:- Μη νομισητε 2. Translate and expans the following.

αντης. (Matt. x. 34, 35).

3. How is ώσει περιστεραν to be explained in Matt. iii.

16; and what doctrine of the Gospel is attested by the circumstance here related?
4. In Matt. iv. 18, we have the expression "Sea of

Galilee,"—why was it so called? By whom is it also called the "Sea of Tiberias," and why? And what does What remarkable confirmation have we in the Acts | this change of appellation, as thus employed, serve to

5. State the origin and meaning of αγγαρευειν in Matt.

6. Derive βαττολογησητε in Matt. vi. 7; and shew, from examples, the accuracy of the expression, "as the heather de". 7. St. Matthew (viii. 28,) mentions Gergesenes, and St

Mark (v. 1.) Gadarenes,—how do you reconcile the two? And how do you shew that the destruction of the swine on this occasion was not inconsistent with the benevolent character of our Lord's miracies?

8. Why did the woman, as stated in Matt, ix. 20, come behind Jesus? What was the κρασπεδον? And why was she anxious to touch that in particular? What is the correct import of 9. (Matt. ix. 36.) πλαγχνίζομαι? Explain εσκυλμενοι and εφόμμενοι 10. Translate into Latin the following: - Και απολυσας θαλασσης. (Matt. xiv. 23-26.)

(1.) What mountain is here referred to?

(2.) Why were the waters of this lake so much affected by a contrary wind?

(3.) Explain the different watches of the Jews. (4.) What reference have we in Job to walking on

the sea? 11. In Matt. xxi. 7, it is said και επεκαθισεν επανω aυτῶν,—by what figure of speech is the plural here put for the singular? And how is this mode of expression illustrated by similar examples in Scripture?

12. Derive κρεμανται in Matt. xxii. 40, and to what, in the employment of this word, is allusion made? 13. Translate into English, Διοδευσαντες.

υμιν. (Acts xvii. 1, 2, 3,) (1.) What was the ancient name of Thessalonica, and why was it changed?
(2.) Explain διανοιγων and παρατιθεμενος.

ιρχιερευς. (Acts xxiii. 2-5.)

(1.) State the particulars of the history of the

Ananias here mentioned?
(2.) By what custom is the expression "whited wall" illustrated? (3.) What circumstances serve to explain St. Paul's words, "I wist not that he was the high-priest?

16. Explain εθος and ζητημα in Acts xxvi. 3; and νηφος in v. 10.
17. State the difference between κυβερνητης and ναν-

κληρος in Acts xxvii. 11. 18. Translate into English, Καθως παρεκαλεσα εν πιστει. (1 Tim. 1, 3, 4.)

 (1.) What doctrines are probably referred to in ἐτεροδιδασκαλειν?
 (2.) To what does St. Paul allude in μυθοις and γενεαλογιαις?

19. Explain δεησεις, προσευχας, εντευξεις, ευχαριστιας in 1 Tim. ii. 1; and state the inference to be drawn from the four sorts of devotions here recommended.

the ellipsis to be supplied?

23. What is the meaning of aδυνατον in Heb. vi. 4, and furnish a short paraphrase of this and the two for

lowing verses.

24. Explain εις το μη εκ φαινομενων τα βλεπομενα γεγονεναι, in Heb. xi. 3.

25. Derive and explain ψηλαφωμενος in Heb. xii. 18.

26. In what tense is ηγουμενων (Heb. xiii. 7,) to be taken; and what inference are we justified in drawing (To be completed in our next.)

NOVA SCOTIA. DIED, at Chester, Nova Scotia, on the 14th ultime. after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian patience and resignation to the Divine will, the Rev. W. A. B. Weinbeer, Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Assistant in the Parish

Mr. Weinbeer was a native of Berlin, Prussia. He left his Fatherland about eight years since, and was or-dained to the sacred office of the Ministry in July, 1841, at Halifax. He was in his 28th year; a young man of talent and ability, a scholar and a christian. Active and zealous in the work of the Ministry, he, by over-exertion, accelerated, in a constitution already pre-disposed to disease, that fatal disorder, which in this climate, though secretly, yet too surely, brings its victim to the silent tomb-His last act of public duty performed in the House of God, was on Sunday, the 12th of November, 1843. His remains were followed to their silent resting place by large concourse of the parishioners; and many a tear wished over the grave of the youthful stranger, the humble Missionary of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN The arrival of this celebrated vessel at New York was briefnoticed in our last. The voyage was accomplish ly noticed in our last. The voyage was accomplished in days 21 hours,—adverse winds prevailing during almost the whole of the passage. It will be seen by the Address presented by the passengers to Captain Hosken, that her character for security and comfort is well established. The summary of

intelligence which follows has been derived from various sources Extreme dissatisfaction has been expressed again in Parliament by the New Zealand Company at the policy of the Colonial Office relative to that Colony. The recent outbreak of the savages has increased the previous irritation, and it is said that Lord Stanley's reputation is suffering in consequence.

It is contemplated by the Government to extend to the Jews
the privilege of holding certain corporated and other offices.

The subscription on behalf of the sufferers by the fires at Quebec grows apace. Amongst our spirited Manchester neighbours upwards of £7000 has already been collected. In Liverpool the amount is not a third of that sum; an unac-countable lethargy prevails here on that subject. No public

meeting has been called-no means taken to awaken sympathy

The Corporation, it is true, have subscribed £100, and some of

the houses more immediately connected with Canada have con-tributed; but towards influencing the great mass of the com-mercial class there has been no effort made. Mr. O'Connell is about to retire to Derrynane, where he proposes to occupy himself during the recess with the details of various measures for carrying out his views. The state of Ircland is serious—not to say alarming. The chronic disease of the country—its poverty—is making itself superior to law.—All O'Connell's influence, great as it is, cannot keep the people quiet. He cannot fill their mouths, pay their rents, or ate the amazing destitution which, like a pall, covers the land His panaceas have lost their charm for millions of starving paupers. Hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The County

Cavan, if not actually under military law, cannot be reduced by the ordinary tribunals. The "Molly Maguires" reign su-preme; and to the black catalogue of social misery must be added the bickerings of religious strife.

The death of Earl Grey is amongst the events of the day-Quæ nune ratio et forma in Clero tenetur, ut qui in The father of the Reform Act, and four years Prime Minister of England, the deceased nobleman filled a large space in the country's eye, during one of the most eventful periods of its He was, in truth, a fine specimen of an English no--able, honest, and high-minded, warmly attached to his "order," yet an advocate, of which he gave many practical proofs, for the rights of the people in contradistinction to the privileges of the aristocracy. Early in life, long before Reform was popular, he was an advocate in the House of Commons for a sweeping change in the popular branch of the Legislature.

Nations, like individuals, are the creatures of imitation and of circumstances. The burst of popular enthusiasm which placed Louis Phillippe on the Throne, and upset, probably for ever, the elder branch of the Bourbons, made itself felt in England.

It produced the Reform Bill, and made a nation of Belgium The Earl lived to see the triumph and the fall of his party -a striking proof of the instability of popular feeling. Four teen or fifteen years form a small item of time in the life of a nation; but brief as the period has been, it sufficed to revo tionize the national mind. There were persons at the time who prognosticated that the most juvenile of the present generation would never witness the exit of the Whigs. The Tories, as a party, were held to have received their quietus, yet ten years placed the former hors de combat, and restored their

rivals to the highest places in the national councils. ROYAL VISITOR. -The King of Holland arrived on a visit to her Majesty and Prince Albert on Thursday. He landed at Woolwich, where he was received with due honours, and immediately proceeded to Mivart's Hotel, where he slept, and

resiquimus templa. Cui bello non idonei, non prompti fuissemus, etiam impares copiis, qui tam libenter trucida- is to be the new Governor of the Isle of Man.

the youngest daughter of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Simcoe Saunneral good. ders, Esq., to be Provincial Secretary for the Province of New.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint G. Lilly Esq., to be Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of the Island of Newfoundland. The Governorship of the Charterhouse, vacant by the death | Rice Lake. of Earl Grey, will be conferred either on Lord Stanley or Sir

Mr. J. Doubleday has restored the Portland Vase in so mas terly a manner that it would defy the most critical to detect where the vase had been injured. It is hereafter to be kept

out of harm's way.

We see by the Paris papers of Thursday, that, on Wednes-

ondon at £9 10s. In the Staffordshire district matters remain nearly as the last steamer left them.

THE PROVISION TRADE is improving. Irish Butter has New Cheshire and Gloucester Cheese rules from 48s. to 56s. Per cwt, according to quality.

AMERICAN SECURITIES continue to look up. The improve-

ment in this description of Stock which the last steamer carried out has rather increased than otherwise since her departure.—
The quotations are in favour of holders. This firmness is y attributable to the desire evinced by the Pennsylvanians m and, for the future, to maintain their credit. In the manufacturing districts, trade, although not brisker can hardly be said to be fallen off. The demand for Yarn ex-

Mr. Jackson, the Vice-Consul.

was held at the corresponding period last year. Foreign Sugar

form, and the remarks which apply to one district are ap-To Lieut, James Hoshen, R. N., Commander of the Steamship

We, the undersigned passengers of the Great Britain steamship, having accomplished our voyage to our entire satisfaction, present to yourself and the Campany whom you represent, our congratulations upon the successful result of this, the first practical attempt to cross the Atlantic in a vessel propelled by the

Archimedian screw propeller.

The considerations which especially lead us to this step, are ased upon the magnitude of the Great Britain, and the nature ther material, which, taken in conjunction with the character ther machinery, and the novelty of its application, gave rise an excited state of public opinion, which attached the highest perimental importance to the successful termination of our

Our opinion derives an additional value from the fact, not oly of having successfully encountered strong adverse winds, and a heavy sea of four days duration, but that during this

We feel especially called upon to allude to a fact as interestg to the admirer of the vessel as important to our own com our: that, under the influence of an ordinary breeze, there is, toward the head of the vessel, absolutely no vibration whatever caused by the machinery; that the vibration at the engine, and he central part, is reduced to a mere tremulous motion and that even towards the stern, where the greatest effect might expected, it is far less than is usually experienced in vessels

propelled by paddle wheels.

In concluding this unanimous expression of our satisfaction, we simply confine ourselves to congaatulations upon an experiment in which you have taken such an effective and personal interest in which you have taken such an effective and personal interest. interest; deeming it unnecessary, in assuring you of our regard, to add our commendations of those high qualities for which you are already so well known and appreciated.

We have a stisfaction with the

We have also to express our entire satisfaction with the luxuriant supply of the table, and the excellent arrangement of the Steward's department. We are, Dear Sir.

Your sincere well-wishers,

The Passengers.

Colonial.

(Quebec Correspondence of the Mortreal Gazette.)

The following were the only resolutions passed at the last lecting of the Committee of relief:

Resolved, 1st,—That the Committee of Distribution be audorized. to brized to give to proprietors about immediately to build in tick or stone, a promissory note for the sum due then, under the Resolutions of the 17th June and the 28th July, payable in the sum of the stone or on the report of Messrs. Bonner and Baillargé, that a stone or brick building is in progress of erection, and that double the for it.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—It was rumoured in town you

2nd,-That the words "the most necessitous of the suffer." in the 19th Resolution of the 17th June, be understood of proprietors who make a solemn declaration that they are without means sufficient to rebuild an ordinary dwelling, and can prove the respectable. Procure certificates from their Clergy, or other respectable us known to the Committee, of their belief in the truth

Smolenski's brick-making establishment at the Island tains we lately had. He has been unable to erect the necessary theds, &c., and his first batch of bricks was 'damped' by the and his essay in tile manufacturing has fully equalled his most guine expectations.
The model building, to be built on the Messrs. Panet's field,

atside St. Louis Gate, has been commenced. A HIGH COMPLIMENT. - We extract the following from the ech of the Mayor of Manchester at the late meeting in bef the Quebec sufferers :- "We ought not to forget that nadians, that portion of them upon whom this calamity fallen, are literally and strictly our own countrymen. who go from our own shores, who are, strictly speaking, at own race; but I speak of the original, or rather, of the dinhabitants of the district, who were, I believe, though the in language, Norman by extraction. I believe that in language, Norman by extraction. I believe that autry was in the first instance peopled from Normandy; ought not to forget the obligations we owe to the Northough it be true that under the first William, the bill fell under the Norman bow, yet how much do we that circumstance ultimately. The union of the two—the union of the fine old Saxon energetic and entergeharacter, with the more genti-manlike and civilised atroduced into this country by the Norman domination, ately led nately led to that character which has cormed what we ly describe by the term "Englishman," and which is, pertue the highest term of compliment that can be poid to the an race. (Applause.) For, though Mr. D'Israeli does to the East for the perfection of the human character, yet ould turn to the roots of Pendle, or the foot of Parlock of the complete the state of the complete morally, and let me add. or as fine a race, physically, morally, and, let me add, usly, as he will find at Mount Caucasus or Mount

The Canadians were principally from Brittany, and therete, it is to be presumed, of the Celtic, not of the Gothic,
ock. and style of living to the inhabitants of North Wales, is very resemblance of the habitants in manner, person, ng. - Montreal Gazette.

COBOURG AND PETERBOROUGH.—The Cobourg Star—We re not, in this the first moment of our existence, adopt the ntional phrase—"our esteemed contemporary"—The Co-Star has often found room, in its columns, for a favouring and just, the great natural advantages, the beauty of the tion, and the obviously increasing prosperity of our rising n. We avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity to reocate the courtesy of the friendly and talented Editor, cjoice that we are able, with strictest adherence to veraci-speak in still higher terms, of the Town which possesses

'antage of his well conducted publication.

advancement of Cobourg within the last few years is most striking, being marked, not only by the increasing er, but also by the superior quality of the buildings, which arisen, and are still rising in every quarter of the place. principal street, the neat frame houses, which we recobstantial Brick edifices, comprising Mercantile Establishs, which may almost compete with those of Montreal, and
being built in masses or blocks, give to the place a soliof appearance, resembling an English City, rather than a
born The Schadd Hotel which orn Transatlantic Town. The Splendid Hotel which en within the last twelve months, and is now open to the can boast of accommodations, in no respect inferior to the the Province. And, last, though not least, the enlargeof the Church, by the erection of a chaste and Gothic with a Tower and Spire, evinces a spirit in the Inhabiwhich would only be degraded by our feeble praise.
is to the energy and public spirit of the Inhabitants ineed that the energy and public spirit of the Inna Clearly at-

Sutable. With them no party feeling, no private interests,

enough for a separate Oyer and Terminer, more than once day, Marshall Soult, rebuked by M. De Boissy for severity to the army in Algiers, took occasion to palliate the abominable massacre at Dahra. "It would," he said, "have been atrocious in Europe; but such things were necessary in Africa; its Gaol-cells. But surely there is no reason for trouble and the said of the sai and the exterminated tribe had committed cruelties on French soldiers." The French papers loudly renew their indignant protests on this extenuation of the atrocity.

our neighbours with the few rogues we may chance to have a one period of each year. The industrious Freeholders of the Newcastle District have no wish, and ought not to be require Newcastle District have no wish, and ought not to be required THE METAL MARKET is quiet. Pig Iron is selling in Glas. to sit, as Jurors, longer than may be requisite to try the prisoners; and the prosecutors and witnesses, who will bonden. prisoners; and the prosecutors and witnesses, who will have to attend from our own County, together we suppose with our Sheriff, however much they may enjoy an occasional and vol-untary visit to their Cobourg friends, will not be gratified by a advanced nearly 2s. on most descriptions. This is caused to some extent by the market being so bare of American stock.—

Amherst.

In short we feel rather sore at the loss of our semi-annual Assize, and deem our country, as it were, mulcted of half its dignity and authority. If the motive be, as we suppose a trifling saving of costs, we feel assured that it is a piece of frugality undesired by our Landholders, and we shrewdly suspect that the cost of a removed case, comprising attendance of all parties concerned, with their maintenance, travelling expenses, &c., &c., will nearly equal that, which is proposed to be saved.— Peterboro' Gazette.

His Excellency Lieutenant General Earl Cathcart, K.C.B, supply. The accounts by the last Overland Mail | Commanding the Forces in British North America, arrived resent nothing striking, if we except a trifling emeute in the streets of Canton, between a party of Englishmen, among them

Mr. La. Claret, Hock and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale, Claret, Hock and Wine Glasses and Tumblers, of richly Cut.

Mr. La. Claret, Hock and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale, Claret, Hock and Wine Glasses and Tumblers, of richly Cut.

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Claret, Hock and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale, Claret, Hock and Wine Glasses and Tumblers, of richly Cut.

Claret, Hock and Water Jugs; Champagne, Ale, Claret, Hock and Champagne, treets of Canton, between a party of Englishmen, among them
Mr. Jackson, the Vice-Consul.

The Produce Markers generally continue steady, with

Mackay, and a guard of honour of the 82nd regiment. The an upward tendency. In most descriptions of Sugar there is a manifest improvement. The market is sparingly supplied, but a large consumption is constantly going on. The stock of sugar, at the present time, differs little from the stock which was held at the market is proved to the stock which was held at the market in the stock which was held at the stock of sugar. The market is sparingly supplied, in garrison here, we understand that the General expressed himself greatly satisfied with their soldier-like apexpressed himself greatly satisfied with their soldier-like appearance and high state of discipline. Earl Catheart and suite left town for the west early on Wednesday morning, on a tour of inspection of all the military garrisons. They purpose travelling all the way by land, from Toronto to Amherstburgh, by
London—Earl Catheart being particularly desirous to see as though the auxiety about the coming harvest continues to increase. The weather is still unsettled; a day or two of sunshing. shine prevails, succeeded by a low temperature and the absence presume, they will proceed by the steamer through Lake Erie The weather throughout the length and breadth of the land is spend a few days in Toronto, on his return from the west .-

Earl Cathcart, Commander of the Forces, paid a visit to this Town on Thursday last, accompanied by his suite. He proceeded Westward on Friday morning, on a tour of Inspection. While here he minutely examined Burlington Heights, we

There is a rumor abroad in military circles, which we trust is founded in truth, that His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has it in contemplation to form a camp of exercise on the Common at Laprairie, in which are to be assembled four Regiments of Infantry; the battalion of the 60th Royal Rifles om St. John's; the 23rd Fusileers from Chambly; the 93rd ighlanders from Montreal; the 46th, now at Laprairie, and he field battery of the Royal Artillery at present stationed in his garrison. It is so seldom that the officers and soldiers of the British Army ever have the opportunity of witnessing o practising movements on an extended scale, that we cannot to highly laud the intention of Lord Catheart, and trust that he vill put it in execution before it gets too late in the season .-

WESTERN DISTRICT, and which has aroused a great deal of indignation among the loyal and respectable inhabitants of that section, on account of the radical partiality shown in the selec-tion of the new magistrates, and their want of proper standing

and qualification.— Toronto Herald.

[The names of Messrs. Carron, Filleon, Laferty, and La Liberty, are published in the Woodstock Monarch.]

The first thing that strikes us in the above commission is, that out of 27 new magistrates appointed, only one is a resident of this county. Now, Kent has of late years increased far more rapidly in population and wealth, than Essex; if, therefore, new batch of magistrates was necessary in our sister county, it was still more necessary in this. Kent contains several thou-sand more inhabitants than Essex, and embraces a territory at least double in extent (numbering 19 townships, while Essex has but 8). This greater extent of country especially renders it requisite that there should be a greater number of magis-trates; for if they be thinly scattered, they can be of little benefit or protection to the distant settlements. And yet Kent now only contains 24 magistrates, while Essex is blessed with no less than 42. We believe even Mr. Prince will not assert that there would be difficulty to find in this county numbers of gentlemen at least as well qualified, in every respect, for a seat on the bench as the majority of those whom he boasts of having recommended. There is only one way to account for the neglect that Kent has suffered: her member was not consulted regarding the appointments of new justices for the district; or, if consulted, his recommendations were unheeded. Kent has been treated with contemptuous indifference by the Government, and it behoves her representative to tell them that if they desire the support of her voters at the next election, they must rectify the wrong that has been done her. It will not do for Mr. Woods to content himself with epistolatory expostulations, which never had any effect upon a minister; he must confront them upon the floor of the house of assembly, unless he indeed intends to remain passive under the slight and injury

THE COLLECTORSHIP.—It was rumoured in town yesterday that John Counter, Esq., had been appointed Collector of Customs for this port. We cannot vouch for the correctnes of the rumour, but if a change is to take place in the control of that department, we believe that a better selection of a suc-cessor to the present efficient incumbent could not be made, nor one which would give more general satisfaction .- Kingston

We hear that one of the high pressure Canal boats, the Quebec, belonging to the Quebec Forwarding Company, was blown up yesterday a few miles above Lachine, and that four or five men were drowned in consequence of the explosion. She is said to have had a very valuable cargo of goods on board.—1b.

During the last week two new and splendid vessels have been added to our commercial marine. On Thursday, Capt. Donaldson launched from the stocks at Port Metcalfe, a beautiful rigantine of about 250 tons burthen, and the following morn-ng Messrs. Calvin, Cook & Co. launched a similarly rigged vessel of about 350 tons. Both of these brigantines are beautiful in model, of the strongest construction, and reflect the highest credit upon the architects under whose superintendence they were built. It will be observed that these vessels are o the enlarged class, intended for the trade on this and the more western lakes. The former can now pass through the Welland Canal, but we understand that some time must clapse ere the new works will be so far completed as to admit of the transit of the latter to Lake Eric. Capt. Donaldson's vessel is named the Quebec; Messrs. Calvin, Cook & Co.'s, the Liverpool.— We but give utterance to the general wish which exists here, when we express the hope that the enterprise which has placed these fine vessels upon our waters, will be amply rewarded .-Kingston News.

The Steamers Montreal and Quebec, which left this together on Monday evening, had a very closely contested race down, and owing to a trifling accident to one of the blower engines of the Quebec, it is still undecided which is superior in speed. Every reparation has been made to have the boats in the best running preparation has been made to have the boats in the best running order, and shortly after six they started, the Quebec taking the lead, and the Montreal following—passing the buoy in Port one and a half minute after her. This difference was maintained with but little variation till they were passing Three Rivers (half way,) when the Montreal was rapidly gaining on the Quebec, but this advantage was again lost till they were within 21 miles of Quebec, and the Montreal was again coming up with the Quebec, when one of the small blower engines of the latter got damaged, and the Montreal passed her, arriving at Quebec at 3h. 35m. A.M., having made the run in 9h. 12m., against a flood tide.—Montreal Gazette.

A gentleman in this city observed an unusual number of falling stars on Sunday morning last, the 10th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. His window faced the S. W. and his attention was drawn to a very brilliant falling star, leaving a bright track in the heavens. In the course of a minute or two, two others, less brilliant however, shot across another part of the sky. His curiosity being now aroused, and anxious to as-certain whether others would descend, he had the gratification of counting no less than forty-six in the short course of half an hour. Some were of uncommon brilliancy, and in size appeared as large as a pigeon's egg. The greater number were minute, their existence being simply noted by a bright but momentary streak. They appeared principally to arise from the zenith, and generally took a south-westerly direction; 2 or 3 darted due west. We wonder whether the phenomenon was noticed by others. noticed by others .- Montreal Gazette.

LOSS OF THE KENT. The distressing intelligence has reached us of a fatal colli-ion between the two Canadian Steamers London and Kent, in the vicinity of Point Pelee, resulting in the destruction of the latter, and the loss of several lives, variously estimated from 8 to 17. The occasion of the accident has been imputed to carelessness on the part of the pilot of the Kent. When the boats struck they were in 70 feet water; the Kent sank rapidly after the concussion, and the London, which received no injury, was forced to about the sank rapidly after the concussion, and the London, which received no injury, was forced to about the sank rapidly after the concussion. forced to abandon the other steamer to her fate, though not until strenuous efforts had been made to preserve the wreck.

The higher branches of study, with the arrangements of the whole, are under the immediate direction of Mrs. Coates.

Obstruary.—It is with feelings of no ordinary description we proceed to record the death of John G. Watson, Esquire, which took place at an early hour on Thursday, the 7th inst., which is a short vacation will commence on the 19th instant, and of Teacher of Arabic, Syriac, and German.

For sale, price Five Shillings Currency, by Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; Ramsay Armour & Co., Kingwhich took place at an early hour on Thursday, the 7th inst., which is a short vacation will commence on the 19th instant, and of Teacher of Arabic, Syriac, and German.

For sale, price Five Shillings Currency, by Armour & Ramsay, and J. Walton, Montreal; Ramsay Armour & Co., Kingwhich Lawriton, and the University of Rings Cohengy, Total Control of Rings Control of Rings Cohengy, Total Control of Rings Cohengy, Total which took place at an early hour on Thursday, the 7th inst., at his residence near Windsor, after a short but severe illuess.

Mr. Watson was a native of Scotland, but emigrated to this country upwards of 40 years ago, and during the whole of that without intermission until the Summer vacation, 1846. contracted views are permitted to stand in the way of pub-

Councillor Reilly is shortly to be married to Miss Sugden, lic improvement; and their liberality of sentiment enlarges the 2nd Regiment of Essex Militia, and during the war of with their augmented means of indulging the same for the general good.

1812, he was prescut at several of the severest actions which were fought, both on this and the Nisgara frontier, and on all eral good.

It is with unqualified satisfaction that we hail the daily increasing commercial intercourse betwixt our own rising place bis country and creditable to his own reputation. During the creasing commercial intercourse betwixt our own rising place and this flourishing town, and which seems now thoroughly established by means of the beautiful Steamboat of Mr. Weller, and his perfect arrangements for land carriage to and from Rice Lake.

was attended by an immense concourse of people from Chatham, the St. Clair, Amherstburgh, and Detroit. The proces-There is, however, one bond of connection, the severance of which would by no means afflict us, and we cannot conceive mile in length, and the whole ceremony was conducted with a that its continuance will impart either profit or pleasure to our esteemed neighbours. We allude to the sort of copartnership which all present entertained for the memory of the deceased. in Assizes, recently, and, as we think, unadvisedly concocted.

It seems that our own District is too virtuous to furnish felons

Rector of St. John's Church, in the most solemn and impressive manner. - Western (Sandwich, C.W.,) Standard.

(From the N. O. Jeffersonian Republican, Aug. 7.) DECLARATION OF WAR!

The Schr. Relampago, which recently arrived at the Balize, om Vera Cruz, came up to the city on Tuesday evening. It was not until a late hour yesterday that we received the letter, an extract from which follows, containing the official commuications, a translation of which is subjoined.

The letter is from a friend and correspondent in Vera Cruz, and enclosed the communications, which are from the Minister of War and Marine of Mexico. It appears by these, that the previous intimations of the intention of Mexico to declare war against this country, have assumed a positive and determinate

We have reason to believe that the despatches to the Depariment of State of Washington, brought by the Relampago, communicated the fact of War having been declared by the

OFFICE OF WAR AND MARINE.

SECTION OF OPERATIONS. CRCULAR .- The United States having consummated the

a declaration of war against that power, seeing that our for-bearance, instead of being received as a proof of our friendly disposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledge of the business season. lisposition, has been interpreted into an acknowledged impos-

cific attitude, it wil to-morrow communicate to Congress the

rantees recognised in this enlightened age. You will readily appreciate the importance of this subject, and the necessity of preparing the troops under your command to march toward any point which may require protection

The government is occupied in covering the different points white Lead, several qualities, not the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means, so that Venetian Red, and Spanish Brown, on the frontiers, and in collecting the necessary means, so that nothing may be wanting to those whose glory it will be to defend the sacred rights of their country.

I have the honor to communicate for your intelligence, and to direct your conduct. God and Liberty.-Mexico, July 16, 1845.

This circular to the authorities subordinate to this office. All the Mexican vessels now in port have obtained their clearances from the custom-house, with the exception of the schooner Relampago. This vessel will await the pleasure of Mr. Arangoes, the Mexican Consul for this city, who, we understand, has closed his official relations with this country, and will leave in the *Relampago* next Saturday for Vera Cruz.—The closing of the Mexican consulate here will be followed by that of the consulates elsewhere in this country.

POSTSCRIPT.

Arrival of the Hibernia. TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. (From the Kingston Chronicle.)

Wednesday, half-past 3 o'clock, P.M. The Steamer Niagara has just arrived from Oswego, by thich we received a copy of the New York Evening Post, of Monday, from which we glean the following items:—

The Royal Mail Steamship Hibernia, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at her wharf, at East Boston, on Sunday, at half-past 12 o'clock, noon—thus making the passage in less than twelve days—almost as good a passage as that of the Cambria. She binggeten days later intelligence. brings ten days later intelligence. The news of the second fire at Quebec has spread a wide and Strife and Peace

In the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Lives of Celebrated Pirates da vote of £20,000 in aid of the suffering colonists. In Parliament the business has been of a miscellaneou

The Overland Mail had arrived, but brought no political news. A deadful collision took place between two steamers on the Black Sea on the 11th July, by which 135 lives were lost. Serious fears of a failure of the harvest now begin to be felt. The weather has been far from favourable for the harvest .-The sapply of grain at present in England is very limited, and a failure of the coming crop would be a serious inconvenience. The stock of United States flour in Liverpool, under lock, consists of 96,385 barrels, of which about 15,000 are sweet, the The general business of the country is healthy.

From the Continent the principal news is of preparations aking to receive with due honour Queen Victoria on her progress to Saxe Gotha. France is dull, and Spain resounds with grumbling that portends danger to the rule of Narvaez, and to the intrigues of Queen Christina. From India or China there is no news of political importance.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully reminded, that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Rector of Hamilton, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and

Dundas, Aug. 18, 1845.

Secretary W. C. S.

Establishment for Young Ladies, ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO,

THE MISSES WINN beg to intimate to their friends, that School will re-commence, after the Midsummer acation, on Monday the First of September. Aug. 14, 1845.

Boarding and Day School, BAY STREET.

THE MISSES SKIRVING will re-open their Establishment, after the Summer Vacation, on the 1st September. TERMS for Board and Washing, £27. The best references can be given. Toronto, Aug. 18, 1845.

The Young Ladies' Seminary NDER the superintendence of the Misses CROMBIE, will be re-opened, after the Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 1st of September next.

WILL re open on Monday, the 1st of September. The subjects taught are the usual Branches of an English Education, longther with the course of Clarical Section of Blank Books, Cash Books, Letter Books, Memorandum Books and Copy Books. Also, the following Section of Blank Education, logether with the course of Classical and Mathematical instruction required for the obtaining Exhibitions at the Toron: O College, -two successful candidates having been already sext there from this School.

Hours of attendance, from 9 to 12 A.M., and from 2 to 4, P.M. TERMS per quarter,.
Ditto ditto ditto including Classics, &c. ... 1 5 0

French, Drawing, &c., if required, on equally reasonable ARTHUR C. VERNER, A. B.

Mr. V. has also accommodation for BOARDERS, to hose attainments and general improvement no attention will

EDUCATION. YORK STREET, TORONTO.

THE English, French, and Italian languages, Literary Composition, ancient and modern History, Geography, with the Globes, Writing, Arithmetic, Harp, Piano, Singing, Drawing, Fancy Work, &c.

BOARD AND TUITION-£50 per annum. The Harp-By BARON DE FLEUR. The Piano-By BARON DE FLEUR and a Lady very recently

Arithmetic, Writing, the Globes, &c. - Mr. W. Scott Burn.

N.B .- A short vacation will commence on the 19th instant, Toronto, August 2, 1845.

BANK STOCK BOUGHT AND SOLD BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

LAND SCRIP

Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf

FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent,

130, KING STREET, TORONTO. Nine Hundred Pounds wanted, IN TWO LOANS,

One of £300; the other of £600: N the most unquestionable security, by Mortgage on Real Estate, and on terms highly advantageous Apply (if by letter post paid) to A. B. TOWNLEY. 130, King Street, Toronto

250 CRATES CROCKERY, SUITABLE to the Country Trade, for sale, either by the package, or put up to suit purchasers, by JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings.

Aug. 20, 1845.

Toronto, August 13, 1845.

CHINA, FINE EARTHEN AND STONE WARE. THE Subscribers have received and are opening a large and varied assortment of the latest and best styles

' Dessert Ware, " Tea and Breakfast Ware,

" Toilet Ware, " China Vases, Figures, &c. &c. perfidy against Mexico, by sanctioning the decree which de- Richly Gilt, Ornamented and Plain Glassware:

The injustice of that usurpation is apparent, and Mexico Flint; low priced Cut Glass, and best Plain Flint Glass. Looking Glasses, and Looking glass Plate.

> JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 10, City Buildings.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, Apothecaries' and Confectioners' Ware: STONE MORTARS and PESTLES, Preserve Jars and Gally Pots, covered and uncovered, Water Closets, Bidet, Chair and Bed Pans,

against these most unjust aggressions.

I am directed by the provincial President to enjoin upon you, as general-in-chief of your division, and as a citizen of this republic, to hold yourself in readiness to repel those who

Green and Black Paints, ground in oil, Dry White Lead, Red Lead, Rose, English and Dutch Pinks, Prussian Blue, Blue-Black and Damp Blue, Distemper Green, B. T. and Y. T. unswick Greens, light and dark shades,

Litharge, Chrome Yellow, Lampblack, &c. Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes; Sash Tools; Swan-quill Pencils and Camel-kair Pencils; Window Glass, assorted sizes; Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil of the very best quality; Spirits Turpentine and Camphine Oil. Dve Stuffs. Logwood, Camwood, Redwood, &c. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

10, City Buildings. 243-15 Toronto, August 13, 1845. PAYNE'S LITERARY DEPOT, No. 4, Wellington Buildings,

KING STREET, TORONTO. CHEAP BOOKS. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received 4,000 volumes of PRATT'S CHEAP BOOKS, consisting in part of

British Novelist, four works complete 2 Home Population (an Essay) Life of Buonaparte Victoria Scrap Book. Bunyan's Select Works Children of the Abbey Complete Farrier Cook's Voyages Round the World Young Man's Book Young Woman's Companie Buffon's Natural History Fatherless Family Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress... President's Daughters Mysteries of Udolpho ... Life of Christ .. Baxter's Select Works Baxter's Saints' Rest Cabinet of Art Lady of the Lake . Burns' Poetical Works Old English Baron Don Sebastian Bachelor of Arts Gown, of Stuff ... Ready Reckoner Celebrated Highwaymen, &c.
Castle of Inchvalley
Two Years before the Mast ... The Water Witch..... Lionel Lincoln Baron Trenck
Pickwick Treasury of Wit... The Hungarian Brothers .
Popular Song Book
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Vicar of Wakefield G. F. PAYNE has also always a large selection of BLANK Wholesale and Retail: Pinnock's History of England,

Kirkham's Grammar, Lennie's Mavor's Spelling Book, Carpenter's do. Cobb's do. Canada do. do. Webster's do. Murray's English Reader, Murray's English Grammar,

PRINCIPAL.
BOARDERS, to attention will attent a large association of Miscellaneous Books, Perfumery, &c.

BLANK BOOKS Ruled and Bound to pattern; Periodicals, Music, and Oid Books Bound to any pattern. G. F. PAYNE has also just published the second edition of the "DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN." This book is universally considered the best Medical work published—Price 2s. 6d.

> GEORGE F. PAYNE. N.B .-- C. BOYER, Agent for Cobourg. Toronto, August 19, 1845.

> Country Merchants, Schools, &c. supplied on the mos

JUST PUBLISHED, A KEY TO GERMAN CONVERSATION, CONSISTING of FAMILIAR DIALOGUES, &c., calculated to facilitate the acquisition of that Language, By J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

Tutor in Hebrew in the University of King's College, Toronto Ramsay & Mackendrick, Hamilton; and by the Publishers. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Office, Toronto

June 26, 1845.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Book-sellers and Printers

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, HAVE always on hand an extensive assortment of Books, and are prepared to execute orders which may be given them for procuring Books either from England or from the United States. They particularly invite attention to the facilities they possess for executing orders in Great Britain, having a near relation resident in London, who has had long experience in the business, and who personally attends to the execution of their orders. tion of their orders.

oks procured from New-York every week by the Express, and delivered for Cash in Toronto at the New-York prices, with the addition only of Duty and Exchange.—English and American Catalogues of Books can be seen at H. & W. R's.

The London Catalogue of New Publications received from England every fortnight. All kinds of PRINTING excented in a superior manner, and at moderate prices. Toronto, June 26, 1845

> JUST PUBLISHED. A SELECTION OF

PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS, For every Sunday and Principal Festival throughout the year For the use of Congregations in the Dioceses of Queb and Toronto. Published under the sanction of the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Moutreal, and the Hon. and Right Rev.

the Lord Bishop of Toronto. A new edition of the above is now ready and for sale, price Two Shillings, bound in cloth, at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto; J. Walton's, Montreal; Messrs. Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL,

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New Music. JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of English Music, consisting of Songs, Duets, Glees, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Marches, &c. &c., among which will be found many of the latest and most popular compositions. The above will be sold at Currency for Sterling publishing price. H. & W. ROWSELL

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CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, as arranged for use in Quires and places where they sing." by Thomas Tallis, newly edited by John Bishop. Price Nine Shillings, bound in cloth, with gilt edges. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

BOOKS and STATIONERY. THE Subscriber begs respectfully to intimate to the in-habitants of Cobourg and its vicinity, that he has opened a well-selected assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY, OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL,

Consisting of Bibles, Prayer and Psalm Books, Reward Books, and various New and Popular Works. ALSO: Ledgers, Journals, Cash, Day and Memorandum Books, Writing

Music, and Fancy Stationery. He trusts by attention to business, and moderation in hi charges, to receive a share of public support.

CHARLES BOYER. C. B. has made arrangements to establish a

and Drawing Papers of all kinds, together with a good assort

CIRCULATING LIBRARY. Cobourg, 1st June, 1845. BOOK-BINDING AND STATIONERY. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL beg to intimate to their friends, that they have now in connexion with their

friends, that they have now in connexion with their Book and Stationery Store, a Book-binding and Paper-ruling Establishment, and are now prepared to execute Book-binding and Ruling to any pattern, and of every description.

Account, School and Toy Books, and Stationery of every

description, always on hand TO CHURCHWARDENS AND OTHERS. ARTICLES OF CHURCH DECORATION.

SURPLICES, GOWNS, &c. JUST received per Cannata, from Liverpool, and direct from the celebrated Manufactory of G. J. FRENCH, Esq., N tendering his grateful acknowledgements to his cus Bolton-le-Moors, the following Articles, to which the Subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the Reverend the ber respectivity.

Clergy and others:

Napkins.

Small Fair Linen Napkins, or Corporals, to cover the Paten and Chalice do. do. do. Fair Linen Communion Cloths. Village Church Fair Linen Cloths, 7 × 10 ft. each 2 do. Vine pattern 8 × 10 " " do. do. 8 × 12 " "
do. do. 8 × 14 " " do. Enriched, same sizes, Altar Cloths, &c. Village Church Altar Cloths, of Crimson 7 × 12 ft " do. do. 8 × 14 ***
do. Crimson & Gold 7 × 12 *** 7×14" 6 Rumsey Stuff Cushion Covers, for Altar Service Books Velvet

Surplices. Square Collar Lawn Surplices, 55 and 56 inches " Linen Linen do. do. " "
Lawn do. 54 and 56 " " do. do. do. do. do. 55 and 56 Round & Embroidered do.

Master of Arts Gown, of richest Irish Tabinet 6 19 Velvet Altar Cloth. An Altar Cloth of rich Crimson Silk Velvet, with Gold Embroidered Cross and Sacred Monogram, so arranged as to be used or omitted at pleasure 24 4

Gowns, &c.

The Cloth separately
The Cross and Monogram separately
Remarks on the Minor Accessories to the Service of the Church, by G. J. French Orders (post-paid) with Remittance punctually attended to JOHN WALTON. Montreal, 13th August, 1845.

BOARDING SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES, BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

1 10 0 Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-In Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and Needlework 1 5 0
Board and Washing (paid quarterly, and in advance) 8 0 0 Masters will be procured, if desired, for Drawing, Singing and Daucing, on the usual Terms. Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen

Bay Street, (between King Street and \ Adelaide Street) March, 1845. \ 372-tf

A Tutor is required,

A GOVERNESS, by a Family in the Country, to take charge of three pupils, of the age of twelve years and upwards. The Lady must be a Member of the Church of England, and be able to teach the Piano on the most approved principles, with the other ordinary branches of an Education. Apply, if by letter, (post paid) to Box 338, Post EDUCATION.

MRS. COCKBURN'S SEMINARY will BE-OPEN, for the reception of her Pupils, on the 1st of September next. Duke Street, Toronto, August 12.

EDUCATION. RS. KING has opened a LADIES' SCHOOL at Cornwall, and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references. In Toronto.—The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq.

A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as Boarders.

TERMS PER QUARTER-(in advance.) Piano, Guitar, and Harp-each First Rudiments....
Board and Education in the above branches,—

SADDLERY.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Stock in Trade of Mr. Henry Davies, respectfully begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and public generally, that he will continue the business in the same premises, and that he has a general assortment of SADDLERY on hand, and is prepared manufacture to order every description of articles con

duity bestowed on the business by his predecessor, and, while be solicits the patronage of his customers; he assures them that the same principles will be adhered to which have characterized his establishment.

WILLIAM PEARSON.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO,

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES: Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes;

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS: AND EVERY OTHER ARTICLE USUALLY KEPT BY CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

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

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

SEASONABLE GOODS. P. PATERSON. Toronto, 27th May, 1845.

NEW GOODS. THE undersigned have received their usual SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they beg to invite the attention of the Trade. In addition to their usual assortment, their new Premises enable them to offer to their correspondents

EARTHENWARE, Asserted, in Hhds. and Tierces, &c. &c. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

PAPER-HANGINGS. THE undersigned is daily expecting a large assortment of ENGLISH PAPER-HANGINGS, ex the

1845.

fully beg leave to invite their attention, as well as that of the public generally, to his new Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which he has just received. They consist of the best

WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD CLOTHS, BLACK & FIGURED CASSIMERES. Striped Fancy Doeskins, Plain and Figured

ALSO. A very Superior Assortment of Vestings, CONSISTING OF

The above Goods are all of this year's importation, and are therefore of the newest and most fashionable description.—He has also a good assortment of Gentlemen's Cravats, Suspenders, Collars, &c.

PROMPTNESS, and in a style of workmanship not to be sur-passed by any similar Establishment in Canada, and at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

NO. 1, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, TORONTO, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Toronto, July 1st, 1845. THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

In returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortnent of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler-gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Majesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

DR. J. A. COWLES, SURGEON DENTIST, OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

KING STREET, COBOURG. TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS.

BIRTH.

On the 13th inst., Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the Hon. John Hamilton, of a son and daughter.

COMPETENT to instruct three or four Boys, the eldest twelve years old, in the course of study followed in King's College, Toronto. Apply to the Rev. John Rothwell, Amherst Island—(if by letter, pre-paid.)

June 10th, 1845.

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June 10th, 1845.

On Monday last, near Queension, value, vens, Esq., aged 72 years.

On the 5th est at her father's residence, Langsdale, Hope, of pulmonary consumption, Caroline, wife of Dr. Howe, and youngest daughter of James Lang, Esq.

ars and urch of pproved Burwell; A. C. Verner, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; T. Champion, Esq., rem. (with parcel); H. Rowsell, Esq.; A. B. Townley, Esq.; J. T. Cunningham, Esq., rem.; Rev. A. Palmer; Rev. W. McMurray; F. Griffin, Esq., rem., 3 copies vol. 9; Hon. J. Crooks; M. Delaplace.

The Subscriber, being aware of the great attention and assi-

Cobourg, August 5, 1845.

AS just received from the English, French, and American

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED

Bar and Hoop Iron. Steel, Castings, &c.

W. Lushington, lately arrived at English Prices, (exclusive of the charges.)

P. PATERSON. , lately arrived at Quebec, which will be sold

New Summer Goods.

J. HOLMAN.

Summer Tweeds, Linen Drills, &c. &c.

Washing Satins, Plain, White, & Figured Marseilles, White and Buff Cassimeres, Silk Plushes, &c.

J. H. would avail bimself of this opportunity to assure his old Customers, as well as those who may hereafter favour him with their patronage, that their orders shall be executed with

for Cash, or short approved credit. Cobourg, June 2nd, 1845. RICHARD SCORE,

KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support. N.B.—UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in Toronto, and who occupies one of the best and most control situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested.

420-tf ronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 21:

THE undersigned is now receiving by the different vessels arrived at Montreal his Spring Importations, comprising a very complete assortment of

CLERGY.

rented by his father, James, about three miles from Blair-in-Athole, in 1742. Being weak in his childhood, and incapable of severe bodily labor, he was sent to the parochial school, where he assiduously learned all that was there taught. His time was now and sisters, and other children gratuitously. He at fastnesses of the Grampians, through Glentilt to Glenand sisters, and other children gratuitously. He at lastnesses of the Grampians, through Gentlit to Gient length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to Banff, remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in shee, and thence towards the north-east coast to be lowered; and leaving but one length resolved to try his fortune as a teacher/in sheet length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to be lowered; and leaving but one length remaining boat to Edinburgh. "In what year he went thither I know a range of some hundred miles, administering the ornot," says the author of a short biography, attached dinances of religion with unremitting zeal and indefatito a small volume of Gaelic proverbs collected by him, gable assiduity. Convinced that in his person cen- harpoon was plunged into the whale, and they were "but I myself remember him (either in 1774 or 1775,) tered the able right of the non-juring Episcopal clergy, carried, with almost the speed of the wind, about fifas one of Peter Williamson's postmen, with his bell in being the last of those who protested against a foreign teen miles from the ship. Then the whale plunged his hand, and uniform cap on his head, on which were succession and the whiggish principles of a British perpendicularly down into the depths of the ocean. painted, in guilt letters, 'Williamson's Penny Post,' hierarchy, he, in the year 1794, instituted a process Soon they saw him fathoms deep in the crystal waters, alternately collecting and delivering letters in his use- in the court of session against the managers of the rushing up with open jaws to destroy the boat. By ful though humble vocation. But as he wrote a pretty books, and transcribe papers, which caused him to lay and children." The issue of this singular case was twenty feet into the air, he fell over upon his side, aside his cap and bell, and take up the more honourable calling of a quill-driver."

The Peter Williamson here alluded to was the first that established the penny post in Edinburgh, and one of its prominent characters about fifty years since .-He had, when a boy, been kidnapped from off the pier of Aberdeen, and carried to America, and there sold by the kidnapper to a Yankee speculator in human live which, on his return to his native country, he converted into a means of gaining a livelihood, by exhibiting himself, dressed as an Indian chief, singing the war of Scotland. song, throwing the tomahawk, handling the scalping knife, and at the same time howling horribly the whoop of a savage in the act of glutting his murderous revenge.*

Donald Mackintosh soon afterwards became a tutor to a younger son of Sir George Stewart, of Grantully. In A. D. 1784 he made a tour to Lochabar, where he fell in with a namesake of his own, from whom he obtained a considerable proportion of what formed a "Collection of Gaelic Proverbs." From the recitation of the same person, who wrote down several ancient Gaelic poems, of which, 'Ceardach Mhic Luin,' is inserted in the Perth Collection, printed in 1786, p. 533. Previous to his excursion to the more remote districts of the Grampians, he had procured a valuable and extensive portion of materials for the the duties of his department. compilation, from John Wallace, who resided at Letlegendary tales and anecdotes.

Having collected his matter, he submitted his materials to several literary characters of the first eminence, more or less acquainted with the Gaelic language, who greatly assisted him in his studies.

In 1785 his collection was published. Soon after this he was admitted to the office of Mr. Davidson, crown agent, and keeper of his Majesty's signet, in which he remained several years.

The state of the Episcopal Church as has been stated, was at this time very peculiar. The Stuart race was rapidly passing away. On the death of the count of Albany, as we have seen, the bishops and clergy resolved to pray by name for the reigning monarch and family; a resolution which, I know, was viewed with any thing but approbation by many of the laity.

"Many of those staunch adherents of the unhappy house of Stuart," says the author of the memoir, "who had fought and bled in the battles of the clans with the royal forces, were still living; and many of the elderly gentle bachelors and old maiden gentlewomen, who hailed in their hearts Henry the Ninth (cardinal York) as the rightful heir to the British throne, remained steady to their principles, and would not 'bow the knee to Baal.' "

ticipated could not retract."

Several, whose consciences could not reconcile this Episcopal Church, exclaimed vehemently against the and the bounty of the Creator. schism, and forthwith separated themselves from their brethren. Bishop Roset, of Dunblane, was the only Bishop who did so; the worthy man being at that period, from mental imbecility, as has been stated, quite incapable of attending to any business of any sort. Mr. Brown, of Montrose, was the only presbyter. A party was soon formed in Edinburgh; and letters, signed by some of the leading Episcopalians, were addressed to all the Bishops, complaining of undue haste on their part, and threatening that unless some time was given to satisfy their tender consciences, many of them, finding themselves placed in an obnoxious situation, would prefer to join the English chapels, Mr. Brown was resolved to perpetuate the nonjuring succession. He accordingly went to Bishop Rose, who resided at Doune, in Perthshire, and caused him to perform the office of consecration. As a proof of the weak condition of the Bishop's mind, it is stated that, when, some short time afterwards, he was asked whether he had done so, he replied-"My sister may have done it, but not I." This sister resided with him.

After the decease of Bishop Rose, Mr. Brown or Bishop Brown, as he has been called, was anxious to find out a successor. Mr. Mackintosh communicated his desire to enter the ministry, was admitted a Deacon, and then ordained a Priest. The orders, however, were questioned, and declared to be invalid, either, from the weak state of Bishop Rose's mind when he almost ignorantly performed the office of consecration, or from the deficiency of the requisite number of consecrators, or partly, probably, for both reasons. Mr. Mackintosh was deeply wounded and chagrined by this circumstance. He entered, however, zealousgood as the wages of an industrious mechanic, and disused—could not help eyeing with delighted wonful torpor does not now to the same extent prevail, chapel, and, hand in hand, returned to the vicarage. and that Episcopacy will occupy a station in the land, There, beneath the solemn shadow of that ancient which it has never done since the pains and penalties yew-tree, the vicar's wife had set out tables of of the years 1746 and 1748. He was raised a step simple viands—the same tables at which the merry at least in society, and met with very many kind hay-makers had taken their meals. The vicar blessed

ful stimulant to the unremitting exertion and exuber- Colinson whispered to her father, that Lucy would ant zeal on the part of Mackintosh. It was a pleasant sing one of the psalms used at the kirk at Holylee; delusion. It lightened the fatigues of many a weary and a leaf would have been heard to fall while she journey. It armed him, doubtless, he conceived, with warbledno small spiritual authority; an authority readily allowed and submitted to by the faithful scattered members of his flock, who looked up to him as alone consistent to the principles, as one who had not bowed the knee to Baal, while his temple was crowded with deluded votaries. Never did Alexander Peden more deeply deplore a broken covenant than Donald Mackintosh

* In one of Chamber's very interesting series of cheap tracts, there is an account of this very extraordinary man. (Part v.) † It is extraordinary that this individual is sometimes confounded with the Bishop Rose of Edinburgh.

THE LAST OF THE SCOTTISH NON-JURING did the adverse fortunes of the Stuart race. Never did the former groan over black prelacy, which he was to root out, with all its abominations, from the land, Donald Mackintosh was descended from the ancient thanes of Glentilt, and was born at Orchilmore, a farm rinth of confusion would the reader have been led! whale appeared. Two boats were sent to capture it.

> From Glenfieldglas and the wilds of Loch Katrine, Donald frequently traversed the almost inaccessible sel. The temptation to attempt its capture, was too "fund belonging to the Episcopal Clergy in Scotland, skilfully sheering the boat, the whale missed his aim, for behoof of their indigent brethren, their widows and thrusting his mammoth head some fifteen or what might have been expected; he was nonsuited, and again disappeared in the fathomless sea. Soon To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers to the great chagrin of his friends, who had aided him he reappeared in the almost transparent abyss, again in the cause.

Some of his faithful flock, ere, there decease, bequeathed a part of their earthly substance to him; among whom were the late Mrs. Eagle, seed merchant of Edinburgh, who left him a legacy of £100 sterling, and Mrs. Patterson, of Banff, who left him stock. But the poor boy soon changed the scene of likewise a legacy of £150 sterling. These sums, his captivity, for he was taken prisoner by a party of with his annual savings, enabled him to leave a little Indians, among whom he learned their art of war; property, which he apportioned in several small lega-

> The chief part of his property consisted of a library, collected with peculiar care, of rare and valuable books; composed chiefly of polemical pieces, and curious tracts on Church and state history and politics. This on the swelling seas, they could just catch a glimpse small collection he, in imitation of Bishop Leighton, of her rolling spars. of Dunblane, left "for the purpose of establishing a library in the town of Dunkeld, under such regulations for the preservation of my books and manuscripts, and the said trustees, or the major part of them accepting, shall seem good."

In 1801 he was appointed translator of the Gaelic

In 1808, his health rapidly declining, he was unable | be to me as I sink into this watery grave." toch, in the vicinity of Moulin, in Athole; and from to make his usual journey to Glenfinglass and Banff; whom also were obtained several manuscript songs, and, perceiving his earthly sojourn drawing to a close, he prepared for his departure to "another world," burgh, no longer used as a place of Episcopal worship, and received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper from ously raised a shout, which blended with the wash of his hands; soon after which he breathed his last.—
His remains were attended to the grave by many respectable persons, and lie buried in the Grayfriars'

IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Continued on its way. Again, they raised another spectable persons, and lie buried in the Grayfriars'

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Shout. And it was also unavailing. The shades of shout. And it was also unavailing the bout registered in the name of Jacques Adrian Pierre Barber, Church-yard, without any monument to his memory. He was never married.

ENGLISH HARVEST CUSTOM.

An annual festival was now at hand, called the Rush Bearing, for which all the maidens in the parish about Lucy and Ruth's age, and indeed much younger, had been making preparations. The origin of this rite, evidently of a religious nature, is not dis- dangers of the field of battle. We often wonder that tinetly known; but its celebration is, with good rea- so many escape with their lives from the battle-field. son, supposed to be a thanksgiving for the hay har- And we equally wonder that comparatively so few pevest. It takes place in most districts of Westmore- rish in this most hazardous pursuit. A boat almost beginning to get green again with the after-grass, and slumbering upon the ocean, sixty or eighty feet in a season almost of comparative inactivity intervenes length, and a harpoon is plunged into his body. His "Well do I remember the day on which the name between it and the first week of September, when the efforts to destroy his tormentors or escape from them of George was mentioned in the morning service for corn-fields are yellow for the sickle. Being a sacred are terrific. The ocean is lashed into foam by blows Johnstown ... South Crosby ... the first time; such blowing of noses, such significant institution, the Rush Bearing, beautiful sight as it is, hems, such half suppressed sighs, such smothered partakes of a somewhat solemn character; and algroans and universal confusion, can hardly be con- though no prayers are said, no hymns are sung, but boat with lightning speed and with open jaws, and it cieved. But the deed was done, and those who par- all is silent, and the very meaning of the rite obscure, is crushed like an egg-shell in his mouth. In this yet, at its close, nothing like amusement or recreation frightful warfare many are maimed, and many lives occurs, nothing to break the spirit of a ceremonial are annually lost. But many whales are worth beseeming inconsistency of the clergy of the Scottish which piously regards the gratitude of the creature, tween two and three thousand dollars. And this is,

In the parish of Ellesmere, the Rush Bearing had, from time immemorial, been observed with more than ordinary attention. The good vicar,—which is not usual in other places,—always took upon himself the usual in other places,—always took upon himself the if he survives the perils of his adventurous pursuit, arrangement of the procession. The children all met the storms of the ocean and the pestilence of different at the vicarage, each provided with her flower-garland, dressed in white, and adorned with ribbands, whose colours gay, and sometimes even garish, were, notwithstanding, pleasant to behold in that infant band. Nothing whatever was worn on the head, but every ringlet flowed free and unconfined. Ranked according to their height, the innocent creatures walked two by two, with the flower-garlands in their hands; and thus the procession moved, silent as a dream, towards the solitary chapel. Lucy and her cousin Martha walked side by side; and it was upon this day that they might be said to have begun to love one another with a sisterly affection. Every heart was happy, it knew not why, for every child that walked n that fair array felt the beauty of that whole of which itself made part; and one spirit of harmonious feeling pervaded the living chain, from the two leading maidens now on the verge of woman, to the last two small creatures of five summers, who were often scarcely able to keep up with the slow pace of the procession. The birds kept flying from bough to bough as the Rush Bearing passed through the coppice woods; and in every quiet pasture the lambs frisked among their knolls. The chapel door was open, and in went the quiet sisterhood to deposit their flowergarlands on the pews, the pulpit, and the altar.

In a few minutes, the interior of the chapel, which, with its dark oak furniture, stained walls, and lowly on his work, though still attending to his secular raftered roof, was perhaps somewhat gloomy, glowed avocations. It was absolutely necessary that he should with a thousand bright and gorgeous colours. Many do so, for small indeed was the pittance he could ex- of the garlands had been framed with much taste, of pect from his widely scattered flock; though he had garden flowers both rich and rare; but indeed it is many kind friends in the upper walks of life. It re- not possible to join together a multitude of blossoms, flects little credit on the wealthy members of the Epis- and buds, and flowers, and leaves, without the aggrecopal communion, that so many of the clergy should gate being most beautiful. The Rush Bearers themhave to labor in extensive districts on a salary not so selves—a name originating in another custom, now that so many of its temples should be in a state of der, the splendid show of their distributed garlands; There is reason to hope that this shame- and then arranged as before, they reverently left the

the bread and fruit; and when the repast was over, His enthusiastic feeling naturally acted as a power- some of the elder maidens sung a hymn. Ruth

> 'Plaintive Martyrs, worthy of the name.' The sun was setting in all his glory; and Agnes, who was now strong enough sometimes to leave her bed, had been for a short time sitting at the window, of which Michael ventured to open a few panes, just as many little children to feed." Lucy began to sing by herself-

"The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want, He makes me down to lie In pastures green; he leadeth me The quiet waters by. Professor Wilson.

PERILS OF WHALING. BY THE REV. J. S. C. ABBOTT.

whale rose in the water, but a few rods from the ves-

man and two boys to take care of the ship, sprang into the boat with the rest of the crew. Soon the EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK. rushing upward to attack the boat. Again he was foiled. The third time he descended, and as he arose with invigorated fury, he struck the boat in the centre | Agent to the Foundry. of the keel, threw it some fifteen feet into the air, and scattering the crew and fragments of the boat over the waves, again plunged into the deep and disappeared. The services of The captain and the crew were now in the water, engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this clinging to the pieces of the demolished boat. They clinging to the pieces of the demolished boat. They city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and qualty of the Type now east in this Foundry. were fifteen miles from the ship, and could not be seen cies as specified in his will; a document in which he speaks of himself as the last of the Episcopal Clergy

from its deck. The other boats were gone they knew not where, 'pparently every chance of rescue was continued to the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their cut off, and nothing awaited them but a watery grave.

It was twelve o'clock at moon. The hours of one,

PRICES the same as in the United States. It was twelve o'clock at noon. The hours of one, It was twelve o'clock at noon. The hours of one, two, three, four, five and six, passed slowly away, and still they were floating, almost exhausted, upon the heaving billows of the Pacific. When the ship rose heaving billows of the Pacific. When the ship rose

"O how fervently I prayed," said one of these mariners, in afterwards relating to the writer the scene, "THE BRIARS," the property of the late Captain Bour-"that God would in some way providentially interpose CHIER, R.N. for promoting the access of the public thereto, as to and save our lives! I thought of my wife, of my little children, of my prayerless life, of the awful account I had to render at the bar of God for grieving the Spirit and neglecting the Saviour. All the horrors of this and neglecting the Saviour. All the horrors of this sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in In 1801 he was appointed translator of the Gaelic language, and keeper of Gaelic records, to the Royal Highland Society of Scotland, with an adequate salary, and additional gratuities for his sedulous attention to the duties of his department.

And neglecting the Saviour. An the horrors of the Gaelic records, to the Royal dreadful death were forgotten in the thought, that in every particular.

"The Briars" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly anisned in every particular.

"The Briars" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly anisned in every particular.

In 1801 he was appointed translator of the Gaelic records, to the Royal dreadful death were forgotten in the thought, that in every particular.

"The Briars" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly subtreed to the covery particular.

The sun had now disappeared behind the distant waves, and the darkening shades of a dreary night or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can Impelled by the energies of despair, they simultanethe waves and the sighing of the breeze, and the boat night were deepening; the boat rapidly passing by Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be them. Almost frenzied at their terrible condition, they raised another cry. The sound of that distant shriek fell faintly upon the ears of the boatmen, and shriek fell faintly upon the ears of the boatmen, and for payments on sales already made, will please communicate they rested on their oars. Another shout which al- the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is most lacerated their throats was raised, and the boat authorised to collect and receive the same. turned in pursuit. They were taken from the water, New York, February 14, 1845. and carried almost lifeless to the ship.

Such are the dangers which are continually incurred in the whale fishery. They are almost equal to the nd, near the end of July, whn the hay fields are as frail as a bubble approaches the side of a whale, indeed, majestic game to hunt. But he who earns his bread through the perils and the hardships of this pursuit, has truly a hard lot in life. He is but a transient visitor at his home. Amid the solitude of the climes, he usually finds that the friends of his youth are all gone, and that he is almost a stranger even at his own fireside. And yet this mode of life has its privileges and its joys. And in the midst of the influences which surround the whale ship, many form the most noble characters of heroism and generosity, and find life's great end fully answered, in their preparation for that better world where the weary shall rest forever .- New York Evangelist.

THE TOLL-MAN'S FAMILY.

A TRUE STORY. In the town of Dessau, in Germany, there was a long, wide bridge, over the river Elbe. The ends of the bridge were much lower than the middle. The toll-man's house was placed upon the highest part of it, in the centre. In the spring of the year, when the ice was breaking up, there arose a great storm, and the river, with the broken pieces of ice came roaring down so violently, that the ends of the bridge were soon carried away, and nothing was left but the middle arch of the bridge, with the toll-man's house upon it, which looked as if it were upon a little island, in the middle of the river. The force of the river was so great that it was impossible that this arch should stand long, and the poor toll-man feared that his house would soon be carried away by the waves, and his wife and children all drowned. There were a great many people on the banks, pitying the poor man's fate; and he and his wife and children screamed to them for help; but the storm was heavy, and the ice made it dangerous, and they were all too cowardly to go out in a boat to try to save the poor family from drowning. Among them was a rich count, who held up a large purse of gold, and offered it to any one who of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto, -(if by would go and save the toll-man and his wife and children; but no one would risk his life for money. At last a poor man came along in a waggon, and as soon as he saw the danger the poor people were in, he set off in a little boat, and never minded the storm. He got safely to the toll-house; but he had to go three times before he brought away the whole family. Just as Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as he was landing the last load the arch gave way, and the house was carried down the river. The poor father, and mother, and their children, were too happy to speak, when they found they were safe.

The count then offered the poor man who saved them, the purse of gold. "No," he said, "my life was worth more than money, and I do not wish to be payed for doing right." The count urged him to take it; he still refused it for himself, but said to the count, "I wish you would give it to the poor toll-man, who has lost all his clothes and furniture, and who has so

THE CHURCH is God's jewellery, his workhouse, where his jewels are polishing for his palace and house; and those which he especially esteems and means to make most resplendent, he hath oftenest his tools upon. -Archbishop Leighton.

Advertisements.

RATES. rinth of confusion would the reader have been led!

The advantage of Donald was, that, while he firmly maintained his own principles, he joined no unholy league to prevent others maintaining theirs.

Two boats were sent to capture it.

They fastened to the whale, and were soon drawn by this monster of the deep, out of sight of the ship. An hour or two passed along, when suddenly another hour or two passed along, when suddenly another widely and generally diffused.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church." ALSO, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as The services of an experienced practical man have been

FOR SALE,

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which

that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

were settling down over the ocean. Just then, they of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent con Having settled his worldly affairs as he wished, he called in, to assist him in his devotions, the Rev. Mr. Adam, of Blackfriars' Wind Episcopal Chapel, Edin-April, 1844.

NOTICE

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about hal an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the five Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted to the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price

ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architec and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. LANDS TO LEASE,

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rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

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TORONTO: WILLIAM A. GARRETT ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.) COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

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THE CANADA COMPANY offer about the above stated quantity of Land, particularized in their Printed Lists of this date. It consists of Lots of from 100 to 200 Acres each, scattered throughout the country—of Blocks containing from 1,000 to we in the Western District, and of a very important territory of 700,000 in the Huron Tract—90 miles South of Owen's Sound. These Lands are offered on the most advantageous and beneficial terms to suit the means or views of Settlers of every descrip may be had for Cash down—one-fifth Cash, and the remainder of the Purchase Money in five Annual Instalments, with interest way of LEASE for TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable 1st February n each year—being equal to about the Interest upon the present value of the Land. The peculiarity of the Company's Leases is, that under them the Company's Settler has secured to him the entire benefit of his improvements, and increased value of the Land, as he is guaranteed he right of purchase of the Land at a fixed price named in the Lease, at which he may at any time during the Ten Years, demand the Deed to the Freehold:—thus, for example, by paying the moderate annual Rent of \$12, and no more, upon one hundred Acres of Land we lelling at 10s. per Acre, he secures the use of the Land for 10 years, and then, if he chooses, he may purchase or reject it altogether, as he nay find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

may find it to his advantage,—the option being entirely with the Lessee.

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DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

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THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN.

Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIET OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.



BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON, WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston.

SOVEREIGN .. . CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Tuesday and Friday,- At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL,.... . CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon.

UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. PRINCESS ROYAL,.... ... CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. .. CAPT. SUTHERLAND.

Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, At Seven o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, CAPTAIN DICK, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings,

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cobourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight

damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability.

Tooth Drops.—KLINE'S cure effectually. The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Royal Mail Steam-packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK! THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPT. HENRY TWOHY, TILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor rbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant.

The America will leave Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless 332-tf booked and paid for as freight.

N. B .- No freight received on board after the second bell 1 has rung for starting. The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. 388-tf Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto

returning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the little average of ing at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845.

RIDEAU CANAL. 1845. THE STEAMERS

AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, WILL ply during the season between KINGSTON and BYTOWN, and vice versa, as follows:— LEAVE KINGSTON.

e Aid, Every Monday, at 7 A. M.
Prince Albert, "Wednesday, at 7 A. M.
Beaver, "Friday, at 7 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN. The Aid, Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

"Prince Albert, "Friday, at 9 A. M.

"Beaver, "Monday, at 9 A. M.

The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily Line of Steam-boats and Stages between Bytown and Montreal Kingston, 1st May, 1845. THE PRENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manuel

factories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie,

J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country that the Province Remember and page set them unless they have

n the Province. Remember and never get them inless they as the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfail the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family

BALDNESS.

Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stole if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are provented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Con it, or never try it. Remember this always.

Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and timbs are restored the old or young, by the Indian Vecetablee Flixir and Nerve Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it

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HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind Galls, &c. ured by Roor's Speciric; and FOUNDERED HORSES entired by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE The most extraordinary remedy ever invented for all new of

BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands, out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cove the Philosometric transfer of the Philosometr LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made should wear them regularly.

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superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors a ing the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the gel health. HEADACHE. DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY,

will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves of billow Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health. r the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general su-teping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, termination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains it ones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quackly cured by it.— CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure.

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There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed a pual this. If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find aperior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Baim roughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, tisk applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wood

will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certain quite astonishing.

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