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Poetry.

LINES, SUGGESTED BY CRAWFORD'S STATUM OF THE DYING INDIAN GIRL. (From Graham's Magazine for August.)

"She was the fairest of the Indian maids!" Than hers no lighter footstep brushed the dew At morning from the silent forest glades, Or swifter o'er the green savannahs flew; And her young form in moulded beauty lying—
But for the piercing shaft—who could have guess'd
That were the grace and loveliness of dying,

Which seemed so fair an attitude of rest Those rounded limbs repose as on a bed Of summer flowers, or fresh and dewy grass, Gently around that feather-cinctured head

I seem to hear the winds of evening pass; And in the fulness of that lifted eye, And the soft lips that gradually part, There is no sign of mortal agony, Though the keen arrow feeds upon her heart!

Is it the stoicism of her race That even in simple girlhood thus hath power
The mortal pang and terror to efface,
And shed such calmness o'er this awful hour?
Does she forget how sweet it was to dwell

By silver streams beneath the greenwood shade?
Forget how hard it is to bid farewell To those whose love her life all gladness made? No, she forgot not for a moment rushed The tide of augutsh—almost of despair— It passed—and through her bosom's channel gushed The holy hopes which now have triumphed there. For she had heard from Christian lips the tale Of love divine, that stooped to human death,

And felt her dim and erring worship fail Beneath the higher, purer, holier faith! And tenderly within her dying grasp
Is pressed the sacred symbol of her creed, As if the memory to her soul to class
Of the pure victim doomed on cross to bleed,
And she, herself a victim, lifts to Heaven

The appealing thought, that ne'er is raised in vain, And to her untaught spirit straight is given Visions of bliss, in place of mortal pain. Earth fades before her—and she sees no more Her father's tent the summer boughs among, For Paradise hath opened wide its door—
She sees its bowers—and listens to its song. No mother's eye—no sister's voice is near-

But full of love the white-winged angels stand, Above her lowly death-bed, soothe and cheer, And waft her soul to their own Spirit-land! Rome, April 17, 1846. THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK.

(By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.) CHAPTER VII. Prayer Book under King Charles the Second.—Savoy

in foreign countries. After his death, (September 3, confirmed the order of it.

warmest expressions of joy and loyalty. Both Houses make such alterations as shall be thought most neceshaving drawn up their answers, six Lords and twelve sary," &c. &c. Commoners were appointed to attend his Majesty with The Complete History of England, after giving the them, and to desire his Majesty to make a speedy re- Declaration at full length, says of it, that it "has a turn to his Parliament and his kingly office. The spirit of truth, wisdom, and charity, above any one king was proclaimed the 8th of May.

great piety and considerable learning, had for some serves, "It must be said, those who penned this inyears been superseded in point of influence by the In- strument carried the prerogative to an extraordinary of wild and discordant fanatics, who were let loose into the business of Synods, overrules the Canons, and detestable blasphemies which they uttered with im- above dispenses with statutes, to the construction of a punity. It appears that towards the conclusion of the repeal; and lies hard upon the civil constitution." year 1659, several of their ablest preachers, especially In the Declaration from Breda, the King, more wisely in and about London, gave their willing assistance and constitutionally, referred every thing to the wistowards the re-establishment of regular government, dom of the Legislature. happy event.1

Majesty; where "they presented their duties, and should happen to be absent. The names of them were, magnified the affections of themselves and their friends; who, they said, had always, according to the obligation of their Covenant, wished his Majesty very well, and had lately, upon the opportunity that God had put into their hands, informed the people of their duties; which, they presumed, his Majesty had heard had proved effectual, and been of great use to him."-They professed that they were no enemies to moderate "Episcopacy; only desired that such things might not pressed upon them in God's worship, which in their judgment, who used them, were acknowledged to be matters indifferent, and by others were held unlawful." The King spoke very kindly to them; and said, "That he had heard of their good behaviour towards him; and that he had no purpose to impose hard conditions upon them, with reference to their consciences; that

they well knew he had referred the settling of all differences of that nature to the wisdom of the Parliawas necessary for the peace and quiet of the kingdom." They afterwards requested several private audiences, which the king never denied. On one of these occasions they told him, "The Book of Common Prayer had been long discontinued in England; and

the people having been disused to it, and many of them having never heard it in their lives, it would be much wondered at if his Majesty should, at his first landing in the kingdom, revive the use of it in his own chapel, whither all persons would resort; and therefore they be sought him that he would not use it entirely and formally, but have only some parts of it read, with mixture of other good prayers, which his chaplain might use." The King told them with some warmth, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them, they had not sinned; but now" (that I am of all things: for so long as there are many men in them. "That whilst he gave them liberty, he would not have his own taken from him: that he had always used that form of service, which he thought the best in the world, and had never discontinued it in places where it was more disliked than he hoped it was used in other came into England, he would not save when he came into England, he would not save and one two inquire how it was used in other churches, though he doubted not be best, the church of England. Only let us depleted not be level to the right hand or to the should not be two when he came into England. Only let us depleted not be level to the should not be two when he came into England. Only let us depleted not be level to the should not severely and another for another. Neither ough the can of authority for their "extreme unction," by which asick one stone upon another, that the two extremes of boastfulness and dejection. Even the two extremes of boastfulness and dejection. The two extremes of boastfulness and one tor since shall not be thrown down." Monumental architector to despair, or think ill of ourselves or our religion, be shall not be thrown down." Monumental architector to despair, or think ill of ourselves or our religion, be shall not be thrown down." Some manner, had not for their "extreme unction," by which asick one way, and another for another. Neither ough the can the two extremes of boastfulness, and one to death, even the two extremes of one when the two extremes of boastfulness, and one to death as a manner, had not God spoken to us at all; or one way, and another the restreme unction," by which asick one way, and another the two extremes of boastfulness. In the two extremes of our all all not be thrown down." Monumental architectors the despair or think ill of ourselves or our religion, be the despair or the way, and another the two extremes of boastfulness. In the two extreme outloin," by which asick one way, and another the two ex doubted not he should find it used in many; but that he was sure he would have no other used in his own

1 Nicholls, from Clarendon

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TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1846.

ty; that it had been always held a decent habit in the in ourselves a morbid fretfulness, an uneasy and dis-Church constantly practised in England, till these late satisfied way of viewing everything, which seems to lill times; that it had been still retained by him, and say to every effort of moderns, "All you have done, quately to express it. I say, of the architect, for in us) able to make for our impleties? We cannot although he was bound for the present to tolerate much all you are doing, all you ever will do, is and must be all our ancient and Catholic examples, architecture lege at his tribunal, that we were ignorant of his glodisorder and indecency in the exercise of God's wor- wrong." No doubt a good deal of this kind of uneasy was the principle, sculpture the subordinate part; for ry, and unacquainted with his works; for "the heaship, he would never in the least degree, by his own feeling is produced by the infectious air of controver- the work of the individual mind was merged in the vens declare the glory of God, and the firmament

Notwithstanding the firmness of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of advantage to support their hopes. Actual possesocasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the King on this occasion, the Presbyterians had several circumstances of the Reformers? Was it not that Almighty God had gest to the mind.

Mr. Brownson says: "What was the assumption of the Reformers? Was it not that Almighty God had gest to the mind. of advantage to support their hopes. Actual posses- gerly seizes on what is good, patiently corrects what gest to the mind. sion of the churches in very many places, the favour is evil, thankfully acknowledges that things in many of no small numbers of the people, the countenance of respects bad, might be very much worse. great men, as the Earl of Manchester and others, and the King's Declaration from Breda, gave this party considerable hopes. The passage in the Declaration considerable hopes. The passage in the Declaration and by the posture of the figure, where a that "his yoke is easy, and his burden light;" and not to be ministered unto, that Almighty God had instituted His religion for the spiritual government of men, as the Earl of Manchester and others, and they had believed the Son of Man came to minister, and

Church in which he had been bred1."

the Presbyterians, Reynolds, Spurstow, Wallis, Bates, Manton, Calamy, Ash, Baxter, Case, and two or three more, were soon after the Restoration made King's Chaplains in Ordinary; though none of them ever preached before his Majesty, excepting Calamy, Reynolds, Spurstow, Wallis, Bates, brought to maturity the invention, which, like all other discoveries, seems to have come from above, yet who abuse such mercy to a security in sinning.—
Cathedral, by the late justly celebrated and lamented who abuse such mercy to a security in sinning.—
Cathedral, by the late justly celebrated and lamented with his pallet; he "gives against the priesthood and rulers of His vineyard.—"Many pastors have destroyed my vineyard, they have trodden down my portion under foot, they have made my pleasure of the childing influences of the against the priesthood and rulers of His vineyard.—"Many pastors have destroyed my vineyard, they have made my pleasure in some sense conducing to the figure which is her; and though, God knows! many professed Christian and the figure which is her; and though, God knows! They have made my pleasure and they may justly perish the painter, Northcote, has been erected in Exeter the privileges every member of the church who abuse such mercy to a security in sinning.—

Chantry. But under the chilling influences of the against the priesthood and rulers of His vineyard.—"Many pastors have destroyed my vineyard, they have made my pleasure and though God knows! many professed Christian and the privileges every member of the church who abuse such mercy to a security in sinning.—

Chantry. But under the chilling influences of the against the priesthood and rulers of the church who abuse such mercy to a security in sinning.—

Take yet another class of the children and the painter of the church who abuse such merciful forbearance, and the use of the painter, Northcote, nolds, Baxter, Spurstow, and Woodbridge. Reynolds afterwards became Bishop of Norwich, and the Bishop-ric of Hereford was offered to Baxter, and that of rie of Hereford was offered to Baxter, and that of mostly in the early part of the reign of Henry the layer and Concerns to Colomba and Stafford, to goodness of their Maker. We are all of us sinners is spoiled and all my conde are broken; my children are declined the offer.

both together, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, where the Dr Reynolds preached Afford and by law their several house of the Church of England contents of the Church of the Church of the Church of England contents of the Church of England contents of the Church of the Chu Dr. Reynolds preached African and the Commons chose Sir Hartheir several houses, and the Commons chose Sir Hartestablished, to be the best we have seen, (and we bebottle Grimston for their speaker. On the 26th, they lieve that we have seen all that are extant and used in imitating their doctrinal errors. ordered a day of solemn thanksgiving to God for raising this part of the world,) and well know what reverence up General Monk and other blessed instruments in most of the Reformed Churches, or at least the most the delivery of this nation from thraldom and misery. learned men of those churches, have for it; yet since When, on the 1st of May, Sir John Granville delivered we find some exceptions made against several things to the two Houses letters from the King at Breda, inclosing his declaration, they were received with the Divines of both persuasions to revise the same, and to

public profession that was ever yet made in matters of The Presbyterians, among whom were many men of religion." Another very accurate writer justly obdependents, and they were shocked by the multitude extent. The Declaration seems not only to reach

by so stirring up their congregations to a desire of the Now, however, in compliance with the clause of the King's restoration, as did not a little facilitate that Declaration of October, above quoted, a Commission And now, when the Commissioners from the Par- empower twelve of the Bishops, and twelve of the liament and the city went to wait on the King at the Presbyterian Divines, to consider of the objections Hague, eight or ten of their most influential preachers, raised against the Liturgy, and to make such reasonamong whom were Reynolds, Calamy, Case, and Man- able and necessary alterations as they should jointly ton, accompanied them. They entreated to be ad- agree upon; nine assistants on each side being added mitted all together to have a formal audience of his to supply the place of any of the twelve principals who

> ON THE EPISCOPALIAN SIDE, of Carlisle, Gauden, Bishop of Exeter.

Coadjutors. Hackett, Dr. Barwick, Dr. Gunning, afterwards Bishop the principles of art. Mr. Thorndike.

ON THE PRESBYTERIAN SIDE. Reynolds, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Tuckton, Calamy, Baxter, Jackson, Case, Clark, Newcomen.

Dr. Horton, Jacomb, Bates, Rawlinson, Cooper, the ture is more fully appreciated every day.

(To be continued.)

CATHOLIC ARCHITECTURE. ITS SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS. (From the British Magazine.)

the two extremes of boastfulness and dejection. Even

Collier, vol. ii. p. 876.
Collier, and Life of Baxter.
Complete Hist of England. Vol. iii. p. 876.
Complete Hist of England. Vol. iii. p. 246.
Collier, vol. ii. p. 876.

practice, discountenance the good old order of the sy; but we must be on our guard against it. It is mind of the Church. Now, in the best examples sheweth his handy-work." We cannot say, in that antiquarianism—not Catholicism. It is not the heal- which have been left us of ancient monumental archi- hour, that we were destitute of his law; for "he hath Notwithstanding the firmness of the King on this thy tone of elevated piety, which makes the best of tecture, we seem to trace the following principles as written it in our hearts:" nor that we wanted his

from Breda, upon which so much stress was justly laid, them absorbed in papacy. A porch can not be in the of those should offend, the Requiescat in pace. How believe my doctrine, you must believe this which is a part of it, and here are several instances before you. from Breda, upon which so much stress was justly laid, is as follows:—

"And because the passion and uncharitableness of the times have produced several opinions in religion, by which men are engaged in parties and animosities against eaper othere, which, when they shall hereafter to the declare a liberty to tender consciences, and that no man shall be opinion in matters of religion, which do not disturb the peace of the kingdom; and that we shall be ready to consent to such an Act of Parliament as upon mature deliberation shall be offered to us, for the full granting that indulgence."

To mark the sense entertained of the conduct of the make of the power of the Roman pontiff fostered and though the power of the Roman pontiff fostered and though the power of the Roman pontiff fostered and though the power of the Roman pontiff fostered and though the power of the Roman pontiff fostered and though the power of the Roman pontiff fostered and the passion and uncharitableness of the times and on the in the right place, a buttress cannot be successfully applied. The right place, a buttress cannot be successfully applied. The right place, a buttress cannot be successfully applied. The right place, a buttress cannot be successfully applied. The right place, a buttress cannot be successfully applied. The right place, a buttress cannot be successfully applied. The right place, a buttress cannot be successfully applied. The right place, a buttress cannot be successfully applied with the sequence of the cheard day of judgement, by the chear of the passion of the heads of the power of the humble hope, not unitately expressive of the humble hope, not unitately expressive of the humble hope, and therefore deeped with these brief of the humble hope, and there advanced to my right hand, persons, whon you deep the them to begin and terminate in the eternal city. All that is harmonic time the right place, a buttress cannot he caused with these brief of the humble hope, not missing the first passion of the humble hope, not unitate To mark the sense entertained of the conduct of though the power of the Roman pontiff fostered and morial is concerned, A beautiful worked statue of shew on them an example of his long-suffering and the Presbyterians, Reynolds, Spurstow, Wallis, Bates, brought to maturity the invention, which, like all other the painter, Northcote, has been erected in Exeter merciful forbearance, and that they may justly perish preached before his Majesty, excepting Calamy, Rey- were in some sense conducive to its downfall. For it no sign" of his true calling. And the figure which is her; and though, God knows! many professed Chrismostly in the early part of the reign of Henry the jestic tombs of Bishops Bronescombe and Stafford, to goodness of their Maker. We are an of us singles is spoiled, and all my cords are broken; my children are before we are called in baptism, and many of us great on the latest specimens of handsome and appropriate edifices, yet even this is clumsy in its is, that we who are perpetually railing at the "dark ones after; but God is not hasty to take the forfeities." Lichfield and Coventry to Calamy 4. Both the latter Eighth, is one of the latest specimens of handsome which it is contiguous. What a strange contradiction before we are called in baptism, and many of us great The King landed on the pier at Dover on the 25th details. A want of good taste and severe simplicity ages" should exhibit ourselves as deficient in those ture, but waits upon us by his word and ministry, of May, 1660, and entered London on the 29th, sa- marks the decline of art long before the Reformation very qualities which indicate spiritual illumination— by his spirit and graces; gives us time, opportunities, luted every where by the most joyous and unanimous was begun, or intended. When, then, the papists reverence and humility! acclamations of his people. His first care on return- charge us with the destruction of Catholic, or, as they The ancient monument was either a mere slab with invite and win us to heaven: numberless mercies are from that movement. ing to Whitchall, was to pay his devotions and thanks mean, papal architecture, we may very properly retort brass or without, or placed in some quiet spot under every moment conferred upon us, the wonderful meto God, on that the day of his birth, and of his resto- the charge by inquiring, what have the papal party a niche. There is an offensive obtrusiveness in the thods of our redemption, the frequent repeating of Conference.—Convocation.—Final establishment of the Prayer Book.

On the very next day after he Prayer Book.

On the very next day after he done in restoring the true spirit of architectural taste modern monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for done in restoring the true spirit of architectural taste modern monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for monument; it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that, notwithstanding our ingratitude for monument is it is sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that is a sure to glare upon the eye, them to us, that is a sure to glare upon the eye, the upon the eye, the properties are the eye of The rigorous and despotic rule of Cromwell mainined some despotic rule tained some degree of order at home, and made the name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now are and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was another feature of the ancients.—

2. Repose was another feature of the ancients.—

3. The possibility of our amendment for the fu-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, why was this feel-name and now and not catholic, who was another feature of the ancients.—

4. The possibility of our amendment for the fu-name and now and not catholic, who was another feature of the ancients.—

5. The possibility of our amendment for the fu-name and now are catholic, who was another feature of the ancients.—

5. The possibility of our amendment for the fu-name and now are catholic, who was another feature of the ancients.—

5. The possibility of the possibility of our amendment for the fu-name and now are catholic, which is the possibility of the name and now are catholic, which is the name and now are catholic, which is the name and now are catholic, which is the name and now are catholic, who was another feature of the name and now are catholic, which is name and power of England to be respected and feared in foreign countries. Happy had it been for the peace and ing, until lately, almost extinct on the continent, as well as in England? Where are the mighty edifices, The monumental parts of the church corresponded haps little probability of our amendment for the fuin foreign countries. After his death, (September 3, 1658,) however, and the peaceable deposition (April 22, 1659,) of his amiable and unambitious, but weak and irresolute son Richard, who held the Protectorate about half-a-year, the lamentable confusion and district of the factor about half-a-year, the lamentable confusion and distraction which, for the space of nearly a year, prevaled, from the frequent changes of government and specific to the frequent changes of the pate is exhibited to the p vailed, from the frequent changes of government, and from the lawless proceedings of the army, induced a great majority of the nation to concur in wishing for the restoration of the Monarchy. Every thing being, the restoration of the Monarchy. Every thing being, very glad to find, that all with whom we have conferred in England to the forms of Methodist meeting-houses may end in vain show. under Divine Providence, prepared for such an event by the wary and prudent management of General

More that any other wars and providence, prepared for such an event do in their judgments approve a Liturgy, or set form may infinitely lament the loss of, if we do not make may infinitely lament the loss of the lament by the wary and prudent management of General Mouk, the two Houses of Lords and Commons began their convention on the 25th of April, 1660, meeting, both together at Catholics are beginning to turn it to account. These

> The "servum pecus" are ever the same; one may take a window from this church, and a buttress from that; the longing of the Psalmist, "O that I had wings like crease their misery; it is love and kindness to them, copy a porch here, and a clerestory there; but the a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest?" to make still farther trials if they will repent: and as position, as a whole, without poetical feeling, will was issued by the Crown, dated March 25, 1661, to tects, less breathless haste, a more meditative archimistress-his archetype. "The vast hills in fluctuation fixed," "the shadows flung from the brooding and dignity of more modern sculpture. clouds," "the dome of sky," the rich, warm, and evervarying tints of nature, these are not only in some degree his patterns and archetypes, (for a true architect Frewen, Archbishop of York, Sheldon, Bishop of should have a painter's eye, as well as a sculptor's,) but London, Cosin, Bishop of Durham, Warner, Bishop of these are the scenes into harmony with which he must Bishop of Sarum, Morley, Bishop of Winchester, San- very colour of his edifice. Hence the circumstance derson, Bishop of Lincoln, Laney, Bishop of Peterbersuch Walten Richard of Charter of spires being generally found in flat countries.—
> who remain impenitent may be the inference of spires being generally found in flat countries.—
> who remain impenitent may be the inference of spires being generally found in flat countries.—
> who remain impenitent may be the inference of spires being generally found in flat countries.—
> bersuch Walten Richard of Charter of Spires being generally found in flat countries.—
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> who is the spire of the spires being generally found in flat countries.—
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> who is the spire of the spires being generally found in flat countries.—
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> who is the spire of t borough, Walton, Bishop of Chester, Sterne, Bishop Hence the careful selection of choice spots, and the not reclaim. It is the greatest happiness we can scornful derisions; by their envious oppositions, manot reclaim. It is the greatest happiness we can scornful derisions; by their envious oppositions, manot reclaim.

of Ely, Dr. Pearson, author of the excellent Exposition of the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, and the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, and the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. One must not blame them too severely, for the Creed, and afterwards Bishop of Chester, at fault. Dr. Pierce, Dr. Sparrow, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, their employers are often most to be blamed. A administered according to their primitive institution, is for silver and the furnace for gold, not to consume, give willingly a favoured spot; committees, so called, and where these are drawn to the life by the examples fest through sufferings; who were not thus essayed ment, which best knew what indulgence and toleration fest through sufferings; who were not thus essayed of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words, expect of taste, sit upon the design—in other words.

Dr. Horton, Jacomb, Bales, Rawinson, Cooper, the profoundly learned Lightfoot, who had been a member of the Assembly of Divines, Dr. Collins, Dr. Wood-like Dr. Collins, Dr. Colli of the dead—so neglected, or after so barbarous and unchristian a fashion erected, that one hardly knows which has done the most mischief, the ruthless hand the study of the works iniquity, until the final judgment. People are raise them up," are to be understood of the resurrection

Catholics are beginning to turn it to account. These cients, in keeping up this feeling, admitted some fla- an infinite loss of it; and those who are yet unpresee that we can copy their architectural taste without imitating their doctrinal errors.

Why do Romanist priests shave the pate? Is it for sign against themselves that they are "shaven with a razon advantage to them beyond their utmost conception; that is hired (Isaiah vii. 20) for wrath upon them." It is a subject of great thankfulness to God, and out of mind; we do not seem to be "come to them," whereas, on the contrary, every minute's delay does

There is as much true poetry in architecture, as there attitude of supplication in the hour of death, what is more just, if we will not so enjoy them, as to reap is in painting or music. It is easy to be an imitator. it but the repetition of those inspiring words, "Into their designed benefit. God does not allow the wick-

be a soulless mass—an unimaginative lump; and its architecture. Let us hope that, if it be too late to cousness more illustrious, and their crowns more very beauty becomes its deformity-"a jewell of gold undo what is evil, (for the removal of monuments, how- splendid, more glorious, if they hold out under them; in a swine's snout." In the true architect there must ever unsightly, would in many cases be not only un- so the many forbearances and kind offers of mercy be adaptation to local peculiarities, variety in compo- gracious, but illegal,) it is not too late to return to tendered to the wicked, will make their wickedness sition, harmony in proportion, delicacy in treatment, Christian principles; to discard pompous eulogies, pa- more notorious, and their punishment more intolerable, upon the people, and by the atrocious doctrines and disables the discipline of the Church; but over and disables the discipline taste, which ness in details, a severe and masculine taste, which tute the attitudes of humility and the language of de- or presume upon them. knows how to add sufficient ornament, and where to votion. Practically, it would surely be possible for stop; and above all, a deep, solemn and religious feel- the guardians of our cathedrals, at least, to insist on a suffers them to continue amongst the good, that he ing. Leonardo da Vinci is said to have been sixteen certain character of monument, in accordance with the may thereby exercise his elect, and make their convears studying his picture of the Last Supper, and architecture of the building, and to refuse to admit stancy more glorious, whom neither the Devil nor making experiments upon colours, before he began a such as are manifest violations of ecclesiastical taste wicked men can pervert. We want more of this feeling about archi- and religious feeling. And thus, by the gradual diffusion of better taste, and a higher tone we may hope, the more frequent and sharp the trials are, the more tecture. A good church can not be run up; it must I trust, to see the day when the Catholic feeling of be studied. "Nature is my mistress," said a late our ancestors will be restored, without the revival of eminent sculptor. The architect may say the same. papal corruptions; and when it will not be considered Nature, in its endless variety of composition, is his impraticable to add to the devotional expression of the monuments of our forefathers, somewhat of the grace

THE WHEAT AND THE TARES. (From a Sermon by Bishop Lowth.)

who remain impenitent may be the more inexcusable, he likewise permit wicked men to be amongst us, that, adaptation of the architecture to the spot fixed on. - meet with in this world, and in order to a better, to licious hostilities, provoking injuries, or a thriving im-Hence the care taken to avoid uniformity of outline be in the communion of the true church; to be rela- punity; to try, I say, whether by any of those impious church is wanted directly; a suitable site is not to be our duties explained, our sins reproved, our manners but to purify them. We read of none eminent for found, or is not to be had; few persons, like Araunah, directed, and an holy conversation urged unto us; piety in any age, whose virtues were not made maniit to be executed at half price, out of sheer ignorance. as become the gospel of Christ; whose example is a However, even in this respect, men are becoming daily doctrine, whose converse is a daily lecture on exercise men eminent for their piety; but now is the exercise men eminent for their piet ashamed of their own doings, and Catholic architector, made up of good and bad, who, in return, gravely quotes it back upon him as authority for anointing the sick—when they are past recovery to the sixty for anointing the sick—when they are past recovery to the sixty for anointing the sick—when they are past recovery to the sixty for anointing the sick—when they are past recovery to the sixty for anointing the sick—when they are past recovery to the sixty for anointing the sick—when they are past recovery to the sixty for anointing the sick—when they are past recovery to the sixty for anointing the sick—when they are past recovery to the sixty for anointing the sixty f forced to commend, and those who are not won by wheat and tares: holy men without mixture are no-

of the Puritan spoiler, or the bad taste of the modern bad best of the first-fruits of his preaching, and to the restriction of the Puritan spoiler, or the bad taste of the modern bad best owed the first-fruits of his preaching, and to the body, are the body, and the body, are the body, are the body, and the body, are the body to speak proudly of man's powers, this reminds us mournfully of man's woes, and of the time when no excuse or colour for their sin." After the very positions, many designs and interests; and one for of authority for their "extreme unction," by which a sick present by sympathy with the departed, and a vivid sense of the "Communion of Saints." But it is in its connection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the hope of immortality that the true cornection with the departed, and a vivid take care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the find the cornection with the departed, and a vivid take care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the find the cornection with the departed, and a vivid take care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the find the cornection with the departed, and a vivid take care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the find the cornection with the departed, and a vivid take care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the find the cornection with the departed, and a vivid take care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the find the cornection with the departed, and a vivid take care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the find the cornection with the departed, and a vivid take care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the find the cornection with the departed, and a vivid take care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the care not to be seduced to the right hand or to the care not to be seduced value of sepulchral memorials appears. In his Essay knowledge, or that the means were much less than of the separatists of his days, says, "they went out rous statute of man's ewn invention, have a direct ten-

1. Humility. This is indicated in a very striking manner both by the language of the epitaph on the manner both by the language of the epitaph on the that "bis solve is easy and his burden light." and to become exceedingly corrupt and corrupting, so much so as to have become a very Babylon? But if they had believed the Son of Man came to minister, and

and examples; uses all possible arts and methods to

Such were the principles of Catholic monumental the severe trials of the righteous will make their right-

God does not immediately cut off the wicked, but

where we have the pure doctrine of Christ and his force us from godliness to vice. And so does the vir
Apostles read and preached to us in its own simplicity tue of his saints, and his graces in them, appear more Mr. Brownson admits of appeal to Scripture as to

chapel." Then they besought him with more impor- completely exist in former modes or thought, as to on Epitaphs, a great poet remarks, "that without the they might have been. But now, since, after all me- from s, but they were not of us; for if they had been tunity, that the use of the surplice might be discon- forget that the present age can never be precisely consciousness of a principle of immortality in the hu- thods by which he has spoken to us, and which are of us, they would no doubt, have continued with us; tinued by his chaplains, because the sight of it would what its predecessors have been, and that possibly it man soul, man could never have had awakened in written for our instruction, he hath left to us the re- but they went out, that they might be made manifest, give great offence and scandal to the people. They is never intended it should be. And thus, instead of him the desire to live in the remembrance of his felfound the King as immoveable in that point, as in the gathering wisdom from the storehouse of antiquity to other. He told them plainly, "that he would not be guide the minds of the present generation into a right of the present generation generatio restrained himself, when he gave others so much liber and wholesome course of action, we may nourish with is obvious that, as Christianity alone can furnish the his Spirit whereby to warm our hearts with a competite barn: the righteous only that shall shine out in

Communications.

(For The Church.) THE CLAIMS OF ROME TO INFALLIBILITY CONSIDERED .- No. III.

7-9). And yet God had charged himself with keeping this "beloved of his soul!"

Lord: therefore they shall not prosper, and all their flocks shall be scattered." This may throw some light on the causes of the "Reformation," and on what has resulted

It would take a long article even to record the many things spoken against the priests and pastors; but the substance of one remarkable passage, Ezekiel xxxiv. 1-10, is, woe to the shepherds that have oppressed, devoured, driven away and scattered God's sheep, so that they be-came a prey to the beasts of the field "when they were scattered;" that God will arise to judgment, and deliver his sheep out of the hand of the cruel shepherds, "and

Why do Romanist priests shave the pate? Is it for a

It is a subject of great thankfulness to God, and one of the hopeful signs of the times, (and we must look on things hopefully, though there is much to mourn over,) that we are at last beginning to appreciate and study the principles of Catholic architecture.

It is a subject of great thankfulness to God, and out of mind; we do not seem to be "come to them," in the sense of the Apostle, (Heb. xii,) "Ye are come unto the spirits of just men made perfect"

4. The ancient monuments were expressive of hope cause and study the principles of Catholic architecture.

The prayerful, humble in the contrary, every minute's delay does but aggravate their doom, and add fuel to the fire of God's incensed wrath. How many miserable departments, then, cannot apply these prophecies to any outside of the papacy, because they confine priesthood and minutes were expressive of hope minutes were expressive of hope at hope full of immortality. The prayerful, humble in the sense of the Apostle, (Heb. xii,) "Ye are come unto the spirits of just men made perfect"

4. The ancient monuments were expressive of hope full of immortality. The prayerful, humble minutes were described in the contrary, every minute's delay does the Church, and the Church, and the Church are the Church, and the contrary, every minute's delay does they claim, whereas, on the contrary, every minute's delay does they claim, whereas, on the contrary, every minute's delay does they claim, whereas, on the contrary, every minute's delay does they claim, and the contrary, every minute's delay does they claim, and the contrary, every minute's delay does they claim, whereas, on the contrary, every minute's delay does they claim, and they claim, and the contrary, every minute's delay does the Church, and the contrary, every minute's delay does the Church, and the contrary, every minute's delay does the Church, and the contrary, every minute's delay does the Church, and the contrary, every minute's delay does the Church, and the contrary, every minute's delay does the Church, forbids them to apply these prophecies to themselves, while they cut off their application to any outside of the papacy by denying them the possession of priesthood and sacraments; for it is unto God's priests only that the prophecies can apply. How, then, will they avoid the range of the prophetic word? There is but one way, the denial that the Old Testament is addressed to the Church—that the Church is the vine of the Son of Man—that it was set the "choicest vine,"—"wholly a right seed;"—that God typed her forth in Judaism;—that the law, the that God typed her forth in Judaism;—that the law, the prophets, and the psalms, which they use in worship, speak to the Church at all. For they cannot establish a rule by which to strain out of the Old Testament all the rebukes and threatenings and predicted evil doings and throw them away or heap them upon the Jews, or the Greeks, or the Protestants, while they take all the good to themselves. For it is most evident that the rebukes and threatenings for predicted unfaithfulness are all addressed to the party to whom God committed the care of souls and the ministry of his Word and Sacraments, to which party the words of good are all spoken, "if they continue in his goodness," that they may enjoy the good in the day of reckoning. The cumulative force of this argument is a smasher, not only to the claims of infallibility wicked men can pervert.

This world is a place of trial and probation, and the more frequent and sharp the trials are, the more illustriously visible is that courage and virtue which surmounts them. And indeed many Christian graces would be quite lost, or of none effect, if we did not sometimes meet with trials, and difficulties, and hardships: meekness and patience, fortitude and constancy, were of little use to us, unless we are now and then set in a proper sphere wherein to exercise them. But as many events of Providence are designed only to try our confidence in him as to worldly affairs; and since he permits the Devil and our own inclinations to be continually prompting us to evil, to prove our Rochester, King, Bishop of Chichester, Henchman, Bishop of Sarum, Morley, Bishop of Sarum, Morley, Bishop of Winchester, Sanis Babylon, justifies herself, and so cannot stand in the judgment, nor appear in the congregation of the justified. When God's people are gathered out of Babylon, with all his good things, (See Rev. xviii.) and she is destroyed, the thing will be so notorious and manifest that it cannot Dr. Earles, Dean of Westminster, Dr. Heylin, Dr. at variance with surrounding objecte, as well as with ted to, or have the society of plous men in a church, ways they can frighten or discourage us, persuade or Babylon, because the whole of Christendom is a mass of

As little can it have to change and pervert an ordinance. In his Review for October, 1845, he notices "Father Oswald: a genuine Catholic Story." Early in the story a Protestant is introduced, whom it makes refer to James

matter of the Apostolic ordinance of anointing the sick for their recovery. If the papacy is inexcusable for changing and perverting the ordinance, equally so are God are without repentance;" and therefore we should still enjoy the use of that. There is, however, this dif-ference. We can retain Baptism and the Eucharist in the administration of them, even in the absence of faith and obedience, as is evident from many examples that might be adduced; whereas, if the witness of divine power, as in case of healing the sick, accompanies the administration of an ordinance, the faith of it must not be lacking; for it is "the prayer of faith" that shall heal the sick, and not prayer in the denial of such grace and power as abiding in the body of Christ. And this principle is distinctly asserted in the seventy-second Canon of the Church of England, which directs, in the matter of casting out evil spirits from possessed persons, in perfect accordance with the original Gospel commission. But, if we charge upon the papacy the sin of perverting an ordinance which the Lord gave, but which we have utterly lost, without at the same time confessing our own sin, we are guilty of calumnious accusation, and justify in ourselves the evil for which we condemn our brethren. And I would extend this saving clause to what is said and I would extend this saving chause to what is said above on the loss of headship over the Universal Church as one compact undivided body. We are all alike involved in the sin of the loss of it. One sin, the leading by an imaginess is the proportion of Catholic headship alone in the sin any more than Abimelech was alone in the sin of usurpation and the murder of his father's chil-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY	, AUGUST 14, 1846.
CONTENTS OF	THE OUTSIDE.
First Page. Poetry—Lines suggested by Crawford's Statute of the Dying Indian Girl. The History of the Prayer-Book. Catholic Architecture.	The Wheat and the Tares. Communication. Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—The Sunday after Trinity. Old Robert Gray.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has authorized the publication of the following list of appointments for Confirmation, East of Toronto:-

101 Commine			
Day of the	August	Place.	House
Week.	1846.	Flace.	mour.
35		Scarboro', St. Paul's	11 A M
Monday	17	Scarboro, St. Laurs	2 D M
		Do. Christ Church	o, F. M.
Tuesday	18	Windsor	3, P. M.
Wednesday	19	Whitby	10, A. M.
Thursday	20	Brock East	10, A. M.
AND RESIDENCE		Brock West	3. P. M.
		Darlington	
		Cavan, St. Paul's	
Sunday		Do. St. John's,	2 D M
		.Emily	
		Lindsay	
Tuesday	25	. Fenelon	4, P. M.
Thursday	27	Peterboro'	11, A. M.
Friday	28	.Hope (Perrytown)	2, P. M.
Sunday	30	.Cobourg	11. A. M.
contract the second		Port Hope	31. P. M.
		.Grafton	
Monday		Colborne	2 P M
			J, F. M.
_ 80	eptember	C Charle	
Tuesday	1	.Consecon Church	11, A. M.
		Hillier Church	3, P. M.
Wednesday	2	.Carrying Place	11, A. M.
AND THE SHARE SHARE		Trent	3, P. M.
Thursday	3	TrentBelleville	10. A. M.
111111111		Tyendenaga	31 P M
Daidon	1	Mohawk Church	11 A M
Friday	*	Napanee Church	ol D M
Saturday	5	Clarke's Mills, Camde	
		East	11, A. M.
Sunday	в	Bath	11, A. M.
		Amherst Island	3, P. M.
		Fredericksburgh	11, A. M.
		Adolphustown	3. P. M.
Tuesday	8	Picton	II A M
Lucoudy		Marysburgh	3 P M
Wales	0		
Wednesday	9	Proceed to Kingston.	

An old and much-esteemed friend, in writing to us lately, has expressed himself so much in unison with sentiments which, from time to time, we have felt it a duty to lay before our readers, that he will, we are sure, pardon us for giving them a wider circulation .-The following is the extract from his letter to which

"And now permit me the opportunity of 'stating a

case, which every now and then presents itself, and in which I often feel myself in a painful state of doubt. In the course of my professional career, I have frequently been called upon by persons,—of both sexes, of every variety of profession and creed, and of almost every degree of wealth, from the possessor of a few hundreds to the owner of tens of thousands of pounds,-to put into legal shape those dispositions of their property, which they were desirous should only take effect after they had shufflled off this mortal coil;' in other words, to make their Wills. And here, almost invariably, I have had to remark the absence of any appropriation,—even in the slenderest proportion,—of the testator's worldly wealth extension, in some shape or other, of that Christianity whose guiding principles teach them how, under Goo's will, they may themselves lay claim to the bequest of a treasure that knows no limit, and can never experience decay. If, in any case, I hazard a suggestion upon the subject, I lay myself open to an accusation of judging another without first obtaining the information upon which alone a correct judgment can be formed, and run the risk of receiving some such rebuke as this,- 'Sir, I ask you to make my will, not yours.' Such a suggestion can only come from me, upon some invitation of the testator to advise him, or, when I may feel warranted to offer it from being on very intimate terms of friendship with him. But the latter opportunity can seldom occur, as I know from experience that testators generally prefer to have their wills not made by their very intimate professional friends. That no general rule can be established for the guidance of the will-maker in these cases, must be evident; but, through the medium of the press, testators' minds may be led to take a right view of the subject. 'As to members of our own Church in particular,

wish they could be, in some way or other, reminded that a bequest may now legally be made to either of our Church Societies; and whether it be made for the general, or for some one of the specific purposes of the Societies, the testator may rely upon its application being faithfully made in accordance with his expressed wishes."

We repeat our hope that our correspondent will pardon us for the free use we have been making of his valuable letter, and for applying, as we believe, to the general benefit of society the excellent suggestions he has thrown out. We know that the description of duty referred to, very widely prevails; and we often feel, with pain and sorrow, how applicable, in respect to this as well as other Christian obligations, are the Saviour's words,-"When the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?" People, in this particular, seem to forget the great truth, that they are but stewards of the property thus placed in their hands, -that they are stewards of it under God, its great Bestower,-and that, thus entrusted with it, they are bound to dispense it according to His will and for the furtherance of His kingdom and glory.

It is too true that not only is the obligation forgotten or slighted to appropriate these loans of earthly treasures to the advancement of the great truths and principles of the Gospel,—to the alleviation of every spiritual and physical necessity that we see around us; but that this trust of uncertain riches is, as a general rule, sadly misapplied in pampering this perishable

squanderer of the wealth which God had committed to his keeping, as a faithful and conscientious servant, must stand face to face before that despised and injured Master, and give an account of his stewardship.

house, we offer up. And while this, as an habitual changing and perverting the ordinance, equally so are those who have lost it altogether. That ordinance, in its pristine efficiency, is as fully the gift of God to the Church now as is the gift of Baptism, or of the Holy Eucharist; the last bequest and final distribution of what God, in the last bequest and final distribution of what God, in the shape of worldly wealth, has loaned to us, should, were without reconstance." and therefore we should in appropriate shape be rendered back to Him or to Sick, it is provided that "the Minister should not] omit earnestly to move such sick persons as are of ability, to be liberal to the poor." So that in this, as in all else, the Church is a faithful interpreter of what our Lord has uniformly urged upon the duty of almsgiving, and offerings for the service of God.

It is lamentable that this voice of exhortation has been so little heard and heeded; but it is comfortable to feel that we are living in more hopeful times. The very language of our esteemed correspondent shews that public attention is more alive to this obligation; while the very general revival of the duty of almsgiving, and its association, according to ancient rule, with the solemn services of the sanctuary, seems to afford some cheering earnest that if "Mammon" still claims a divided empire with the rightful Lord and Ruler of the world, it does not engross, so almost exclusively as it did, the hearts and energies of mankind. We subjoin which our correspondent has kindly transmitted to us for insertion :-

"But another question remains: having shown that dying charity is a miserable substitute for living benevo-lence, it is now important to inquire what the amount of your charitable bequests may be. We are aware that this question of proportion is one entirely between you and God; and one which must be regulated by circumstances of which you are to be supposed the best judge. In the great majority of instances, however, the portion of a testator's property which ought to be set apart for benevo-

lent purposes is more clear to any disinterested Christian, than it is to the testator himself.

"Have you not reason to suspect that such is the fact in relation to yourself? Does not your present parsimony towards the objects of Christian benevolence justify the fear that the amount which you have devised for such purposes is most dispreportionately small? And yet small as it is, it is your will. In discharging your testamentary duties, you naturally remember those persons and objects which hold the dearest place in your affections:—your supreme friend is Christ, and yet, that he should be put off with that insulting pittance is, your will. You make your testamentary arrangements in the prospect of leaving, what you properly designate, a world of misery; much more of your property might be left to the alleviation of that misery, but that it should not be so appropriated is your will. You make those arrangements in the prospect of being received into perfect lessedness; you entertain the hore that while survivors. blessedness; you entertain the hope that while survivors are inspecting, for the first time, the distribution which you have made of your property, your emancipated spirit will be enjoying the happiness of the just made perfect—but that next to none of that happiness shall arise from the right employment of that property is your will...

"This robbery of the Christian cause, remember, is your will—not a mere passing thought, not a precipitate, unconsidered act; but an act which you formally

preface with saying, that you perform it "being in sound mind,"—in a word, it is the deliberate act of that sovereign part of your nature, your WILL. After having defrauded the cause of Christ of your property during life, you take the most effective measures to perpetuate the fraud after death; and you do this with the full consent of all the powers of your mind, you impress it with the sovereign seal of your WILL. Yes, this is your will, which sovereign seal of your WILL. Yes, this is your will, which you are content to have for a dying pillow, and on which you propose to rest your dying head! Your will—and therefore a part of your preparation for death! Your will—avowedly prepared, (monstrous inconsistency!) that the subject of your property may not disturb you in death! that you may be able to think of it with peace! Your will—made, partly, as a preparation for the awful moment when it shall be said to you, "Give an account of thy stewardship;" made on the way to that judgment-seat, where one of the first inquiries will relate to the use which you have made of your various talents! Christian professor, be entreated. What your death-bed would have you have made of your various talents! Christian pro-fessor, be entreated. What your death-bed would have been had your attention never been called to this subject, t is not for man to surmise; but should you allow your peen admonished, do not wonder if you find your dying guilty error, by augmenting your bequests to the cause of mercy: or, better still, become your own executor, and enjoy at once the luxury of doing good; or, last of all, do both-if the nature of your property permit, do both."

Although there may be much in the work from which we have quoted that is objectionable, there can be no exception taken to the spirit or letter of the extract now given. It is forcible and eloquent; and all may be profited by a serious contemplation of the high allow myself in such a cause to be discouraged; but the and important considerations it suggests.

It will be seen from our extracts of English Ecclesiastical Intelligence, that the Rev. Samuel Gobat was, on Sunday, July 5, consecrated "Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland at Jerusalem." this intended consecration has formed the subject of much discussion, we are glad to be able to present the following extract from a late number of the Christian Remembrancer, which certainly goes far to remove the objections which had been felt to this appointment .-We ought to add that for this extract we are indebted to the English Churchman:-

"In consequence of the apprehensions which appeared to be entertained in many quarters, in regard to Mr. Gobat's doctrinal views, as indicated in his 'Journal of a Three Years' residence in Abyssinia,' published in 1834, it has been judged proper that an opportunity should be given to Mr. Gobat of expressing plainly his sentiments on the points in question.

on the points in question.

"With this view, a paper has been drawn up, containing a full statement, of all the points which, on a careful examination of the volume referred to, had appeared open o doubt, and has been placed in his hands by the Lord

"Mr. Gobat has laid before his Lordship a statement, in which he explains the peculiar circumstances that might be pleaded in favour of an indulgent construction of expressions which he had used in his Journal, and which, under circumstances other than those in which he was placed, might be objectionable, and declares explicitly, his entire and cordial acceptance of the formularies of the Church of England.

"He states that, knowing how the Abyssinians had, for several generations, been losing all their time in meta-physical discussion, to the utter neglect of the practical parts of Scripture, he had resolved from the beginning to id, as much as possible, entering into such discussions; although it was a matter of no small self-denial to him to impose upon himself the necessity of abstaining even fect. He had, moreover, only short moments for writing, and could not state at full length the various questions and observations to which his remarks alluded, m the explanations which he frequently made of his own He did not write for publication, although he supposed that the Society by which he was employed might publish some extracts. He refers to his admission to Deacon's orders last year, as an occasion on which he cheerfully signed the Articles; and expressed, in the presence of the Bishop, his entire concordance with the formularies of the Church of England. He declares that he subscribes from his heart the Thirtynine Articles, and the three creeds, according to the natural and grammatical sense; and, in particular, that he fully subscribes to the language of the second Article, in regard to the doctrine concerning our Blessed Lord, and to that of the twenty-seventh Article, concerning

"The Lord Bishop of London had signified that he body, and fostering those pomps and vanities which so effectually alienate the soul from God. should not think of admitting Mr. Gobat to Priest's orders until both his Lordship himself and the Archbishop And it seems to be forgotten, too, that there is a judgment-day coming, and at hand; that the reckless by his Lordship before the Archbishop, and is entirely satisfactory to his Grace as well as to the Bishop of lege so bountifully bestows; to which honourable

remark that this consecration would never take place, marks of merit and distinction. To such persons the word of God is full of warnings: unless the prelates who were to administer it should and the Church, the faithful depositary of His truth, be fully satisfied of the doctrinal soundness of the aminations of the previous week, was unavoidably set which, as respects that journal, they certainly were is careful to represent all this responsibility as part of individual about to be raised to this high and most aside. This disappointment has been a source of meant. Christian principle and of the Christian life. Before responsible position. Mr. Gobat's entire concurrence regret to us more particularly in regard to the Scripevery member of this great and holy society the duty in the language of the Second Article of the Anglican ture Prizes; the competition for which has always be ranked amongst the most fearless, as well as most of "alms and oblations" is steadily presented, - Church, must serve to remove the apprehensions to been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own able, of the many public journalists of this Province

The particulars of the late disastrous fire at St John, Newfoundland, have been for some time before the last bequest and final distribution of what God, in our readers. In several of our English papers we obin appropriate share, be rendered back to Him or to Newfoundland upon this great calamity; from this we His cause. In the service for the Visitation of the have a melancholy satisfaction in laying the following extracts before our readers :-

> "Two whole streets, running parallel to the water, were mown down, as the ripe corn before the reaper; and besides, other cross streets, and detached houses and buildings, of various sorts. Strange, however, to say, our Church was the only place of public worship destroyed. The Roman Catholic and Independent chapels were saved through great exertions. The Methodist and Presbyterian, being on higher ground were not reached; but the Nunnery, and a large Roman Catholic School near it, the latter in the course of erection. School near it, (the latter in the course of erection,) though at a considerable distance from the main line of conflagration, and on a high hill, were totally consumed. It is supposed they were set on fire by some bedding or other clothes, carried in a state of ignition. Though large buildings, they had disappeared within an hour from the first burging forth of the control of the cont from the first bursting forth of the flame; our Church in even less time, so rapidly does the dry wood conume. I had not the least hope of saving our Church, when I saw the direction and force of the fire; and there was no possibility of protecting the large roof, or of supplying water to put out the flakes and sparks of fire which fell water to put out the flakes and sparks of fire which tends upon it in showers; and it lay directly in the line of the flery stream running down Duckworth street. The Court-nouse, mongul covered with state, and isolated, went next; and thence the torrent hurrled along both streets simultaneously to the Custom-house, where, as there was a considerable break, and the buildings were there was a considerable break, and the buildings were of stone, it was hoped there might be a check. But no, all must fall—so it was doomed! and no precautions or exertions of man could avail to stop the devastation,—were clear and for the most part, correct, and deliver-As well might you say to the raging sea, "Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." The Rectory was in great danger, but, by cutting down the wooden fence running along the court-yard, the wind also favouring us, the progress of the fire in that direction, through God's mercy, was arrested. All the houses opposite the Court burnt like touchwood. All Mr. Bridge's furniture was removed.— The wood pile in his yard was once on fire, but extinguished immediately; and men were kept on the roof with a constant supply of water. It was difficult to remain on, or, indeed, in the house, near the windows, the heat through the glass was so intense. I laboured and watched here for several hours, not for Mr. Bridge's or the Rectory's sake only, but for two streets, which must have been sacrificed had Mr. Bridge's house gone. God be praised for this success! I could not consider Mr. Bridge's house safe, till after six o'clock; but by that time the body of flame had all passed, the wind still driving it towards the east. It only ended its ravages in that direction with the end of the street, and of the fuel y which it was fed. At this further extremity many sherman's flakes and stages blazed up, and disappeared,

"But not only the two streets spoken of, and all the connecting streets, were destroyed—the fire broke up Queen's Road, and came to the Ordnance Yard—the garden of which is only divided from my premises by the road. I was, therefore, obliged to remove all my books and goods; which was effected in a very short space of time through the kind assistance given. They were removed to a small house at the back of our Collegiate School, which is near to Fort William; but this also begins of the state of ing of wood was in great danger. By God's blessing however, upon the exertions used, the Ordnance buildings were preserved, and by the wind blowing away from my premises and the School, the flakes and sparks did not fall on us as we apprehended; and St. Thomas's Church, the Collegiate School, and Theological institution, were all mercifully spared. I am writing in haste, for a vessel going to sail to-day. I send you a map of the town, drawn hastily by Mr. Bridge, at least of what used to be the principal part of the town: but which is now 'emptiness and confusion;' a mere forest of tall na-

shelter, when thousands were lying in the open fields; and I was awakened before six o'clock in the murning by sobs and cries under the window, though the room is in a private garden. My own kitchen and stable were occupied by the houseless, as well as the Theological In-stitution and St. Thomas's Church.

Ship; and it was only by great and courageous efforts on the part of the mate and Mr. Tremlett (just ordained Deacon) that it was saved. The fire fell on the foresail, which, though closely clewed up, was burnt with the yard. A vessel lying alongside was seized in a precisely similar she and many other ships escaped destruction. tain was on shore looking after his wife and goods, as his nouse was among those that disappeared.
"With regard to the effect on our Church, I cannot

present aspect of affairs is as melancholy as possible. Our sacred building utterly swept away; -except the short walls supporting the sleepers you would not know where it had been, or that it had been. All our merchants, with the exception only of the house of Messrs. Newman and Hunt, losers to a fearful extent. Several (it is said) can hardly find pens and paper to write to their correspondents; and none can be purchased. Time and means are equally taken from any public work. Less than £8000 would not build us, and fit up, the plainest possible edifice of stone sufficient for our laboured and wearisome attempt at being fine. By congregation; and public wooden buildings are not again referring to the List of Prizes it will be seen that the ought of, nor, I suppose, allowed.

"Our Church Society, as far as St. John's is concerned, must be paralyzed for two or three years, and upon poor fishermen cannot get salt to cure their fish. What will become of our congregations, I know not. Less than three years would not suffice to build a church such St. John's depends the greater part of the island. have none.

"Is it wrong in such cases to wish that one was rich His good time, for deliverance.'

this case of aggravated distress will recommend itself specimens exhibited in the Drawing Room; but we to the generous sympathies of all members of our are told that they were executed with remarkable care Church in England. We are persuaded it must; and and skill. not less so, on a scale proportionate to their abilities, to all members of the Church in the Colonies also .-Something in this Province has already been done, but to observe the provision for that end with which our not so generally as we could have wished or hoped. - city is now supplied. It is not, however, by any means too late for ourselves participate in this good work; for the later donaportunely as a relief preparatory to the further trials | the best eulogium it can receive is this, that, whilst

of a long and dreary winter. At the monthly meeting in July of the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, notice was given that a grant of £500, in alleviation of the cau in question its high literary character, or to improve spiritual deprivations caused by this disastrous fire, would be proposed at the next meeting; but with a spirit worthy of English Churchmen, it was resolved, before they separated, that the grant to be proposed | course be prosperous; and may it continue, year after should be increased to £2000; and another member | year, to increase the number of its Pupils, and to exof the Board also gave notice that he should move tend the sphere of its wholesome influence and to grow that the sum of £4000, recently invested by the in the strength and vigour of its practical operation! Society, be applied to the purposes set forth in the letter of the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

successful competitors for the rewards which the Col- vancement of boys in learning, morality, and religion.' catalogue we subjoin also the record of those who In first noticing this subject, we took occasion to have received other creditable, though secondary,

The purpose we had formed of attending the Exof "alms and oblations" is steadily presented,—
"alms" for the relief or sustenance of the sick and destitute, and "oblations" for the purpose of advancing destitute, and "oblations" for the purpose of advancing of this Province the apprehensions to been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly interesting, and has hitherto, in our own injury, however, has as yet been highly injury.

to speak against pastoral visitation of the sick, but mean to say that Scripture generally furnishes the rule that godly livers will be godly livers, and so have no other that godly livers will be godly livers, and so have no other that godly livers will be godly livers, and so have no other liberality should be associated with the apparent anomaly of identifying the pronounce any judgment upon it; although we feel, off the contribution of the Church of England, in this pronounce any judgment upon it; although we feel, off the exercises, we are not qualified, of course, to mented, should have had a place in his columns.—

Christian liberality should be associated with the pronounce any judgment upon it; although we feel, off the contribution of the Church of England, in this pronounce any judgment upon it; although we feel, off the exercises, we are not qualified, of course, to mented, should have had a place in his columns.—

Of the apparent anomaly of identifying the interest are years which a pointed exercises, we are not qualified, of course, to mented, should have had a place in his columns.—

Of the apparent anomaly of identifying the interest are years which the apparent anomaly of identifying the off the church of England, in this interest and action of the Church of England, in this pronounce any judgment upon it; although we feel, off the exercises, we are not qualified, of course, to the apparent anomaly of identifying the course to those of the church of the church of the church of the Church of England, in this pronounce any judgment upon it; although we feel, off the exercises, we are not qualified, of course, to the apparent anomaly of identifying the course will be associated with the contribution of the Church of the ch Christian liberality should be associated with the reconcile us to the apparent anomaly of identifying the pointed exercises, we are not qualified, of course, to mented, should have had a place in his columns. abled to attend one of the most gratifying of all the one of this description. Examinations,—that of the Candidates for the Ex- We trust and believe that the irritation produced hibitions on the foundation of King's College. The by this assault upon the venerated head of the Church serve a very touching letter from the Lord Bishop of progress of this Examination attracts more than an in this Diocese, will, as respects the British Canadian, ordinary amount of attention, on account of the im- be but momentary in its effects. It was natural, as portant results dependent on its issue. An evident he will understand, that such irritation should have anxiety appeared on the part of the young persons been felt; but when it comes to be considered that engaged in it, which shewed that they were fully con- the Editor not only had no sympathy with the very

> their behalf. Four out of the six Candidates were lation, we are sure that he must soon regain the good College Boys. The contest was well disputed: it opinion and support of those whom he has temporarily was obvious that there had been no negligent prepara- offended. tion even in the case of those who failed; so that success in a competition so well sustained was well worth the writer whom we felt it a duty to rebuke, although the gaining. The Classical part of the Examination we cannot see any thing in that renewed attack to was managed by Mr. Helliwell, a Graduate and Prize- afford ground for congratulation, we are not without man of the University of King's College, who re- hope that even he himself will in future be more wary ceived his early education at Upper Canada College, and discreet in the expression of his opinions; and and retired from it, with a goodly harvest of honours, especially that all genuine and right-thinking Orangeto distinguish himself in a higher sphere. We have men will take care that their well known principles of society reason to believe that his mode of conducting the attachment to the Church and State, be not disparaged Examination gave general satisfaction. The following by the intemperate conduct of such individuals as the statement represents the Exhibitions for the present one who has lately volunteered, with more zeal than year, and affords a view of their comparative standing, discretion, to stand forward in their behalf. as denoted by the number of marks obtained by each. It is due to Bayley, whose name is entered on the list as the only one not a Tupil of the College, to record Brent, having removed from that city, kin the very favourable impressions which we, in common with which he had acquitted himself. His answers were clear, and for the most part, correct, and delivered with a confidence and self-possession which nothing but a thorough and judicious training could have imparted. If two of the College Pupils have out-stripped im in the race, it is not because he lacks either heart or speed for such a rivalry, but because their energies and attainments have grown up and expanded beneath the nurture and auspices of a discipline and government nowhere surpassed, if it be equalled, on this Continent:-SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION EXAMINATION

of theory of	Latin.	Greek.	Geometry	Algebra.	to test reason of a final test of the other of the wildow of the wildow of the other of the other of the other of the other other of the other of the other of the other of the other othe	
Clark, A	306	264	76	176	4th Form U. C. Coll.	
Eliot, C. F	320	256	48	149	4th Form U. C. Coll.	
Bayley, R	209	157	208	156	Dist. School London,	
ubanison (13)		- 10		-log	B. Baley, B. A.	
Simpson, C. P.	228	139	68	129	4th Form U. C. Coll,	
H. GWYNNE, B. A. J. HELLIWELL, B. A. F. W. BARRON, M. A.						

F. W. BARRON, M. A. Principal, U. C. Coll. Our notice of the Encænia must be brief. The arrangements were all good; the speeches as spirited, and the seats as crowded, as ever. There are no signs of languor or decay. The College continues still to be, what it has always been, an object of public confidence and approval. Our remark, of course, is restricted to those whose better judgment is not mastered by sectarian antipathies; whose taste and discernment have not been perverted by any selfish bias. To such as these Upper Canada College can fearlessly appeal-with an assurance of obtaining at their hands ked chimneys, frightful to behold.

"I lay down on the floor of Mr. Tuckwell's sittingroom, at 3 o'clock thankful, I hope, that I had such a an equitable, honest, candid, and enlightened decision; joys can have nothing to apprehend. We cannot speak more highly of the exercises with a sight of which the public were favoured on Wednesday, than by saying, that they must have yielded something like an adequate

boys, for their late annual celebration, and for the general work of the Institution throughout the year .-Where all succeeded so well it would be invidious to bestow special commendation upon any. We cannot refrain, however, from noticing Freer's personation of Scapin on account of the smoothness and facility of his French pronunciation; M. M'Kenzie's Sosia in Plau-Trench pronunciation; M. M'Kenzie's S bestow special commendation upon any. We cannot the Diocesan Press. nner, and was obliged to cut away her mast, by which refrain, however, from noticing Freer's personation of tus and Falstaff in Shakspeare, both of which characters he maintained inimitably, and last, though assuredly not least, Kinsgmill's Hotspur and his delivery of Canning's speech. The premium for Elocution was awarded to Kingsmill; an adjudication of the prize in which all who were present, we are satisfied, heartily concurred. Stinson's Verses on the Plague at Athens must have been generally considered a very pleasing the Lord Bishop, suggestions and instructions to persons engaged in building or enlarging Churches; and it being guage possessed much ease and elegance, without any name of Adam Crooks is still prominent amongst the sharers in the spoil. He, and several others whose The names are specially mentioned, are now leaving the as we require, with all appliances and means, and we that "as they are about to be thrown on the troubled and dangerous waves of active life, the blessing of God may ever attend them." The remarks addressed by through the Lord Bishop, for a grant of money to pay for cutting the boards from logs which had been got out for cutting the boards from logs which had been got out for cutting the process of building a Church at and wise? I hope, however, I know what is better than any vain wishes—to be resigned to God's will and chasisement, and to pray for forgiveness first, and then in were full of sound admonition and delivered with a grave and earnest impressiveness. Something occur-The excellent Bishop concludes with a hope that red to divert us from our intention of inspecting the

> To all who feel a deep concern in the advancement of sound and Christian education it must be gratifying

Of the University it is unnecessary that we should speak at length. Its valuable labours are too well known ons which we may be enabled to send will come op- to need any special commendation. And, perhaps, the opponents of its constitution have spared no accusation or invective where they could find the smallest the zeal and ability of its governors.

Of UPPER CANADA COLLEGE we have already avowed our heartfelt convictions. May its future

To the Home DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL WE deem it our duty to direct attention. It has always occupied a high position amongst our educational establishments. The Principal of this useful Institution On Wednesday last, the 12th inst., the Annual is very generally known as a gentleman of matured ex-Examinations of UPPER CANADA COLLEGE were closed perience, and his private, no less than his public, inwith the usual Public Recitations and Distribution of structions have been attended we understand, with Prizes. A list of the subjects selected for the occa- eminent success. An advertisement in connexion with sion, and of the youthful orators who addressed the the Grammar School is published from time to time, in very numerous audience assembled to witness the our Journal, and appears in our columns to-day; we well-conducted proceedings, will be found in a suc- have no doubt that those who are acquainted with the ceeding column. We have much pleasure in pub- economy of the Institution will readily corroborate the lishing likewise the names of the Pupils who have been profession, that every attention is paid to the "ad-

> It gives us much satisfaction to find that our respected contemporary, the British Canadian, has received our remarks connected with a communication which lately appeared in his columns in the spirit in

We have always felt that our contemporary was to

dency to the destruction of natural affection. I mean not to speak against pastoral visitation of the sick; but I the honour and interests of God's kingdom upon earth. is consolatory as respects the individual who is to of religious knowledge and the diligent study of Holy stronger that a communication so insulting to the destruction of natural affection. I mean not the honour and interests of God's kingdom upon earth. is consolatory as respects the individual who is to of religious knowledge and the diligent study of Holy stronger that a communication so insulting to the destruction of natural affection. I mean not the honour and interests of God's kingdom upon earth. It was always meant that this standing obligation of the sick; but I two proposed as the one upon which we compute the propose immediately preceding the Recitations we were en- nation, and that the communication in question was

scious of the magnitude of their task, and enlisted, exceptionable sentiments contained in that article, but at the same time, the sympathy of the by standers in that he was inadvertently led into giving them circu-

As to the recent communication in the Banner from

be supplied by Mr. Robert Lindsay,-to whom subscriptions may be paid, or communications made in be applied to that purpose; to this will also be added a reference to the paper, at Messrs. Tait, Fowler & Co., previous subscription of 1,000l. by a lady.—Cheltenham

him be transmitted.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. TRINITY SUNDAY COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, to be applied to the support of Missions by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto:-

111 Collections......£243 11 5 T. W. BIRCHALL, THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The Church Society's House, The Society met on August 5th.

The LORD BISHOP in the chair.
The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the table, shewing a balance of £236 17s. 8d.

The Standing Committee recommended the payment of the following accounts:-One quarter's Rent, due August 1st £25 0 0 Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell— Testaments for Depository Petty Cash

2 10 0 The Standing Committee reported that they have ordered 2500 copies of the Society's Report to be printed at

The Book and Tract Committee for the ensuing year, according to Article VIII. of the Constitution of the On Sunday last a sermon was preached.

for the year ensuing.

Whereas a Committee was appointed by the Central

Board of this Society, previous to its incorporation, on the 1st February, 1843, to prepare, under the sanction of lesirable to revive the said Committee, It is ordered-That the Hon. The Chief Justice, the

Hon. The Vice Chancellor, the Hon. Capt. Macaulay, the Rev. H. Scadding, Dr. Boys, J. G. Chewett, Esq., the Rev. James Beaven, A. Dixon, Esq., and The Secretary, be a Committee for the aforesaid purpose.

It was ordered—That the thanks of the Church Society

of the Diocese of Toronto be given to Christ'r. Hodgson, Esq., for the donation of his work entitled "Instructions to the Clergy," presented to the Society through the Secre-

by the Indians, for the purpose of building a Church at the Island. It was ordered—That the Treasurer be authorized to

pay the Rev. F. A. O'Meara the sum of £10. 3s. 101d. for the above purpose.

The Land Committee reported—That Deeds have been received from the Crown Lands Office for—

A Lot in the Town of Fredericksburgh, containing 45 acres, and A Lot in the Town of Arthur, containing 5 acres. A Circular from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, addressed to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, relative to the loss sustained by the burning of the Church at St. John, at the great fire, was read by order of the

Lord Bishop, and laid on the table W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

On Thursday the 20th of July, the new Church in the township of Mersea, Western District, was opened for Divine Service: a neat building and eligbly situated.—Divine Service was celebrated by the Rev. F. W. Sandys, the Travelling Missionary of the District, and the Sermon was preached by the Rev. F. Mack, Rector of Amrstburgh who accompanied the Rev. F. G. Elliott from Colchester. It was most gratifying to witness the church filled to overflowing by a most attentive congregation, who left their labours during the busiest part of the harvest, and evinced great zeal and piety on the occasion, The text selected for the discourse was the 20th chapter of Exodus and the latter part of the 24th verse. The Preacher traced the origin, antiquity of, and divine com-mand for, the erection of temples dedicated to the worship of Jehovah: graphically described the Liturgy and Services of the United Church of England and Ireland, shewed their scriptural character and sublimity, com-mented upon the special blessings promised to social worship, and the collateral advantages derived from our meeting together for the worship of the Most High: in promoting civilization, as well as affording the most su le opportunities for our cultivating the social and relative duties, and in conclusion commended the people for their zeal, piety and exertions in erecting this neat edifice.

The Rev. J. A. MULOCK begs leave to return his most sincere thanks to the members of the Congregation at Penetanguishine, for the handsome present of a Surplice, from the Churchwardens, on their behalf, and also to acknowledge the many and repeated acts of kindness shewn him, during his temporary charge among them.

ENGLAND.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS.—The committee appointed to arrange measures in concert with Government for the erection and endowment of additional bishoprics in the when the intense warmth which prevailed for some weeks colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, have just is-

remaining three, namely, Antigua, Guiana, and Colombo, have been endowed by means of a different distribution of the funds at the disposal of the imperial colonial government for Ecclesiastical purposes. It is intended to sub-divide the diocese of Calcutta, by the erection of s ishopric at Agra, for the North-western provinces. The committee recommended the formation of bishoprics in the following possessions of the Crown:—Sierra Leone. Western Australia, the Mauritius, and Prince Rupert's

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Uffculm.—In recently taking down the tower of the ancient church in this parish, a square stone was found bearing the inscription "H C C B 704" coarsely cut, but quite legible. The date corresponds with the sixteenth year of the reign of Ina, King of Wessex; and shows that the church was erected during the Saxon heptarchy. The late Rev. Dr. Walton, Rector of Birdbrooke, Essex, has bequeathed the following charitable bequests:—Clergy Orphan Society, 1001; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1001.; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 1001.; Charity for the Essex Clergy, 1001.; and to the poor of Birdbrooke, 101.; also to the trustees of the district should be considered. the trustees of the district church of St. John, Finching

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY .- An anonymous friend has sent a donation of 100l. towards the funds of this

The Rev. M. A. Gathercole has commenced another action against the proprietor of the Nonconformist. It is said that the action is founded on some passages in a speech delivered by the defendant at a dinner given to

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE.—We are informed that Tri-Our late efficient Agent in Montreal, Mr. Charles ity Church, Tewkesbury, lately built by subscription, is about being erected into a district church, with the constant about about about a district church, with the constant about a district church, with the constant about a district church a district church about a d

Consecration of the New Bishop of Jerusalem Consecration of the New Bishop of Jerusalem—On Sunday last the Rev. S. Gobat was consecrated Bishop of the united Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Lichfield, and Calcutta, The ceremony was performed in the chapel of Lambeth Palace. Mr. J. Barber officiated as apparitor-general. The new Bishop of Jerusalem is a native of Switzerland, and for many years has been connected with the Protestant Church in the East. The nomination is by the King of Prussia, agreeably to the understanding between the two Prussia, agreeably to the understanding between the two Governments; Her Majesty having nominated the late

Bishop, Dr. Alexander.

His Grace the Archbishop of York has intimated his Intention of erecting at his sole expense, a splendid chapel in connection with the Episcopal Palace Ripon. The foundation stone of the new building was laid last week and is to be used for the convenience of a hamlet adjacent of the palace as well as for the desired of the Pichol to the palace, as well as for the devotions of the Bishop and his family. MISSIONARY STATISTICS .- The Rev. H. Venn, Secre

MISSIONARY STATISTICS.—The Rev. H. Venn, Sectivary to the Church Missionary Society, has recently drawn a comparison, based upon authentic data, illustrative of the relative progress of missionary labour between two Foreign stations and two districts of the metropolist does not say much for the state of religion in this country. The stations selected were the colony of Siera Leone and the northern part of New Zealand. The two district in Evaluation and the two districts in Evaluation and the formal state of the state of districts in England selected for the comparison were first, that in which the Church Missionary house is situs Including the parish of St. Bride's, Fleet-street; St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, the liberty of the Rolls, Trinity district (St. Bride's,) St. Andrew's Holborn; and St. Andrew's Holborn; Blackfriars; the second district was the parish of Isling ton, the scene of the present Bishop of Calcutta's early labours, and in which there are now a great number of zealous and efficient clergymen. The result of the comparison between these two Foreign Missionary stations. nhabited by a semi-savage population, and those two metropolitan districts, representing so large an aggregate amount of wealth and intelligence, is, that considered with regard to the relative population, religion has made more progress in the savage than in the civilized districts. The population of the London district (St. Bride's) is est timated at 29,000; the population of Sierra Leone at 41,

058. The attendants on public worship in the formet were 5670; in the latter, 8686. The communicants in the former, 1026; in the latter, 1648. The proportion between the whole population and the attendants on public worship in the City district was as 1 in 5, while in Signer 1 core. Sierra Leone it was 1 in 44. The proportion of communicants in the City district was 1 in 28; in Sierra Leone, 1 in 25. The population of Islington was 60,000; in the former were 12,500; in the lattendants on public worship communicants, in the former 2063; in the latter, 4103 The proportion between the whole population and the attendants on public worship in the Islington district was I in 4; and in New Zealand 1 in 3. The proportion of communicants was in Islington 1 is 3. The proportion of the prop

according to Article VIII. of the Constitution of the Society, and no other list having been proposed—

It is ordered—That the above-named seven members of the Society do form the Book and Tract Committee

Society do form the Book and Tract Committee amount were two fifty pound Bank of England notes. A few Sundays previously the worthy rector preached on behalf of the Foreign Missionary Society, when 80l. were The chancel of the parish church of Frome is in pro-

cess of restoration. - A subscription of 3,000% is also ing raised for the restoration of the church of Oundle,

TAVISTOCK CHURCH .- On Thursday week a splendid new organ which had just been erected in this church by Mr. Walker, of London, was opened for the first time by Dr. S. S. Wesley, the organist of the church. In anticipation of the high treat prepared for the real lovers of music, as set forth in the programme, there was a full attendance at the church, and in addition to many of the leading families of the neighbourhood, we noticed several of the principal organization and professions. of the principal organists and professors of Plymouth and Devonport, and other parts of Devon and Cornwall. It is mpossible to convey an adequate idea of the exceedingly beautiful effect which Dr. Wesley produced in the various ieces which he performed, and which excited the admiraon and astonishment of all present. The Pedal Fugues of Bach were played in an extraordinary manner, and a Fugue of the Doctors own composition, created a perfect sensation among those who understood the difficulties, and could appreciate the beauties of such a composition. We cannot omit alluding to the exquisite and masterly per-formance of the instumental piece at the close of the first part of the morning's performance. We instantly recognised it as Spohr's Overture to Jessonda, and a very mas nificent composition it truly is. The effects produced if the performance of this overture were really marvellous; we could almost fancy that we heard a full orchestra instead of an organ, so admirably did the Doctor produce all the effects of the different wind instruments, and even some of the stringed instruments, for in the opening movement we had an admirable imitation of the double bass The Rev. H. J. Grasett begs to acknowledge the receipt of Five Pounds from "A Friend," for the benefit ture. The Andantes by Beethoven were most divinely played—in fact, when such music is in the hands of so eminent a performer, how can it be otherwise. The company assembled at the morning and evening performances were not only astonished but delighted with the rich treat that had been afforded them; and we are quiet certain that the majority of those who were presen this occasion, will ever regard the event with feelings of the deepest pleasure. - West of England Conservative.

Arrival of the Great Western. SIX DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(From the Patriot Extra, August 13.) STATE OF THE MARKETS-THE POLICY OF THE NEW

MINISTRY—THE SUGAR DUTIES—THE TEST QUESTION FOR THE MINISTRY—&c. The steamship Great Western, Captain Matthews, one of

the most popular ocean steamers, with one of the most popular commanders, arrived at this port early this morning.

She brings advices from Liverpool to the 25th ult., inclusive. The news is only interesting: it is not important.

The packet ship Wellington, Chadwick, arrived on the 22d; the Montezuma, Louber, on the 21st; and the Garrick, Trask, on the 20th.

The produce markets were also in a state of stagnation .-Colonial sugar had, of course, experienced the blow which was involved in the equalization of the duties. The demand for exportation as to that article had ceased.

The cotton market felt the depression—temporary, it was

to be hoped—which prevailed. It has been spiritless during the week ending on the 25th ult., mainly influenced, it will be seen, by the stagnation which prevailed in the manufacturing

In the manufacturing districts apathy existed, increased by

ceased, showers, more or less severe, had prevailed. No great

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were but little affected. The potatoe disease, which caused so much commotion last year, has reappeared this year in various parts of England and Ireland.

The import rate upon foreign wheat was raised by the six weeks' average to 6s. per quarter, and on flour to 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per barrel. Large quantities of flour were daily arriving from the U. States and Canada, but how far they remuuerate the exporters will depend in a great measure upon the result of the coming harvest.

Lower Province, the population being so similar in character on both sides of the Ottawa, and we think both might be included in one judicial district, Bytown to be the capital.—Montreal Gazette.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION AT LAPRAIRIE—THE VILLAGE (From the Montreal Gazette, August 5.)

The American provision market continued tolerably steady. Beef was in good demand, but pork is less so. The inferior

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cannot be known until the next packet.

The features of the scheme are briefly these: The colonial duty of 14s is to continue as at present. The existing duty on foreign free labour sugar is 23s 4d. It is to be reduced at once to 21s, and is to apply equally to all foreign sugar free as well as slave-grown. A scale of duties is to extend over five years, dropping in the first year a shilling, in the second 18d., in the third the same, in the fourth the same, in the fifth the same, at the end of which time all distinction between colored to the working laboriously until five o'clock then morning. The unfortunate residents were compelled to make a most miserable bivouac on the water's edge, to which laborate the officers, all of them working laboriously until five o'clock them working laboriously until five o'clock the officers, all of them working laboriously until five o'clock the officers, all of them working laboriously until five o'clock the officers, all of them working laboriously until five o'clock the officers, all of them working laboriously until five o'clock the officers, all of them working laboriously until five o'clock there, exerted themselves nobly as also Col. Garratt, and all once to 21s, and is to apply to all foreign sugar free as well as slave-grown. A scale of duties is to extend over five years, dropping in the first year a shilling, in the second 18d., in the third the same, in the fifth the ame, -at the end of which time all distinction between colonial and foreign sugar is to cease.

amount of business is being done in beef; but pork has only a scattered about in every direction, and much of it broken and sluggish demand, the lowest qualities of both are inquired after.

The saming of the Hibernia. A whiteriness of thinking and much of it broken and destroyed. The value of grease butter has declined, 4s only being offered for it at public sale. The price of cheese has also receded. for it at public sale. The price of cheese has also receded.—
The inferior qualities were not being in demand. Lard in kegs is wanted, and has brought 39s 9d, other qualities sell at for-

Wm. Brown Esq., the well known American Merchant, has n returned to Parliament for South Lancarshire, on Free

Trade principles.

A new Iron Steamship, the "Sarah Sands," is now nearly completed, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted, and will be launched on the 8th of this month, descompleted on the tined to run between Liverpool and New York, and may be expected in New York in short?

Posted in Lieu Lork in about 3 months.			
The following are her dime	nsions	3:	
Length of keel	188	feet.	
Length over figure-head and taffrail	224	46	
Beam	39	66	
Depth of hold	19	1 "	
Burthen (old measurement) about	1000	tons.	
(new measurement) "	1350	44	
Being of great land to the			200

The new government have now nearly completed their appointments in this country. The law officers have entered upon their duties. The death of Mr. Goold, Master in Chancery, has resulted in the promotion of Mr. Hatchell, Q.C .-This learned gentleman is well spoken of by all parties.

should be visited.

I have addressed by the mail of this day, a Circular to the appointment to the leaders.

Colonial.

For the following letter from Sir A. N. Macnab, on the subject of the approximation indebted to the Montreal Courier.

ON BOARD STEAMER BRITANNIA, Entering Halfax Harbour. 18th July, 1846.

I have just seen a Montreal Herald, of the 14th inst., in the the appointment, it was on the express understanding that I should be allowed to strengthen the Department by the selection of the most efficient men to assist. I selected Dr. Taché tion of the most efficient men to assist. I selected Dr. Taché because I felt that he was an honest man, who would give such information as would enable me to do justice to his countrymen—the British population in Lower Canada would soon find that their interests were safe in my hands. I named for Upper Canada, Col. K. Cameron, a distinguished and accomplished soldier, familiar, of course, with all the details of military matters, and whose assistance would not be only valuable but almost indispensible to me. The Governor General appropried, and It will remain for the successors of the present administration to determine whether any and what further measures and he accepted. The Council not only refused to appoint him but actually apppointed another as my Deputy, without even consulting me—the supposed head of the Department. As Adjutant General, I was to have all the responsibility, and the Council all the patronage and appointments. This of course, commission, and declined the office. I said not one word had been provided for, although I could have wished it had been some other way—as I did not agree with the Council in thinking that he was the most eligible person for that appointment. The difficult.

It will remain for the successors of the present administration to determine whether any and what further measures should be taken here in aid of the sufferers by this dreadful conflagration. They will approach the consideration of that question to determine whether any and what further measures should be taken here in aid of the sufferers by this dreadful conflagration. They will approach the consideration to determine whether any and what further measures should be taken here in aid of the sufferers by this dreadful conflagration. They will approach the consideration of that question to determine whether any and what further measures should be taken here in aid of the sufferers by this dreadful conflagration. They will approach the consideration of the sufferers by this dreadful conflagration. They will approach the consideration of the sufferers by this dreadful conflagration. They will approach the consideration to determine whether any and what further measures should be taken here in aid of the sufferers by this dreadful conflagration. They will approach the consideration of the sufferers by this dreadful conflagration.

It will remain for the successors of the present administration to determine whether any and what further measures should be taken here in aid of the sufferers by this dreadful conflagration. They will approach the consideration

The difficulty has all arisen from the interference of Rowland and George M'Donnell, ucphews of Col. M'D., who went about the House, towards the close of Session, with a kind of Round

CORNWALL ELECTION.—Private accounts from Corn wall tell us that the writ for a new election for that borough was received there on Sunday last, and that the nomination day is fixed for Monday next. Mr. Cameron is in Cornwall, and we believe that up to the time of the receipt of the writ no one had came forward in opposition; since that we have been informed that Mr. Mattice will be proposed at the hustings against Mr. Cameron, but we cannot say with what chance of success.—There are not more than from 150 to 200 electors in the borough, and it is generally understood that a great part of these had signed a paper pledging themselves to support Mr. Cameron, but as electioneering promises are not very sure things to depend on, the success of Mr. Cameron is doubtful.—Montreal Courier.

We learn that How Spith Lune, Esquire, has received a spaced us this infliction. We regret to hear that it has made spaced as the success of th

We understand that Colonel Hanson who intends to come forward for the county of Drummond, in lieu of Mr. Watts, will do so in opposition to the present Ministry, but Colonel Hanson. Hanson's general principles are Conservative.—Montreal Cou-

anned John Rowan, from the River Gatineau was escorted to our gaol, on charge of having shot his brother-in-law, Patrick Grogan, on the 26th ult., at the above mentioned place. It teems that the prisoner, with his brother and the deceased, were together in a field, and the prisoner's brother handed to him a kin which was cocked, and requested him to hold it. A short time after the brother told him that the balls had been taken out of the gun, and to fire at the deceased, who was standing about fourteen feet distant, for the purpose of frightening him. Unfortunately he obeyed, raised the gun, fired, and the deceased.

The scene of this tragedy is about two hundred miles distant from Montreal, and the investigation of the case here must be extremely expensive to the country and inconvenient to the witnesses. Proof daily accumulates of the necessity of making a new judicial district, with a local judge, of the country beyond Carillon. We cannot, for our part, see the utility of keeping up in that part of the world the distinction between Upper and

Beef was in good demand, but pork is less so. The inferior kinds of both have been in more request.

The government had become completely involved in the meshes of the sugar question. Lord John Russell propounded his measure on the 20th ult., and the discussion on its merits was to have commenced on the 24th; but in consequence of the death of his brother, it has been postponed until Monday.

The debate would extend over several nights, and the result cannot be known until the next neekst. The fire extended down the right hand side of the main street, looking towards St. Lambert, and also to the right of the main street, devouring with few exceptions, every house in its progress. The inhabitants in many cases, had barely time to escape with their lives.

The soldiers of the 46th regiment, stationed in the barracks there, exerted themselves pobly as also Col. Garratt and all

past ten the wind varied, carrying the flames across the main street, the other side of which now took fire, and every house

U.S. wheat is quoted in the Liverpool prices current at 6s 6d to 7s \$\pi\$ 70lbs, for red, and 7s 2d @ 7s 6d for white. That is from 1 dol. 34 @ 1 dol. 59 \$\psi\$ bushel.

FLOUR.—U. S. sweet is 24s @ 26s \$\pi\$ 196 lbs—or 5 dol. 76 to 6 dol. 24 \$\pi\$ bbl, duty paid.

Indicate the reported failure of the potatoe crop in Ireland has again produced a great demand for this cheap and nutricious grain. Large quantities were sold at Liverpool lately at a slight advance in price. It is still, however the cheapest article of food WOOL.—I. S. floor.

WOOL.—I. S. floor. in the water's edge was reduced to ruins.

The most intense anxiety was felt on this side the river to render assistance to the sufferers, but no means of crossing, until near eleven o'clock, presented itself, when the steamer Lord Stanley put off taking the fire engines, Union and Protector, and the hose and hook and ladder company, which companies nobly volunteered their services, in conjunction with members of most of the other companies. They landed at Longueuil, and by dint of great exertion, they reached the scene of conflagration by dint of great exertion, they reached the scene of conflagration by dint of great exertion, they reached the scene of great service in assisting finally to subdue the flames.

Several sick persons died in consequence of their hurried to ruins.

The most intense anxiety was felt on this side the river to render assistance to the sufferers, but no means of crossing, until near eleven o'clock, presented itself, when the steamer Lord Stanley put off taking the fire engines, Union and Protector, and the hose and hook and ladder company, which companies nobly volunteered their services, in conjunction with members of most of the other companies.

The most intense anxiety was felt on this side the river to render assistance to the sufferers, but no means of crossing, until NII. Henry IV., Part 1, Shakspeare.

II. Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, Mollers.

Madame Jourdain

Mons. Jourdain

Lucile

Dorante

between tweeve and one of close and were or great stricted of great stricted of price. It is still, however the cheapest article of food at can be purchased.

Wool.—U. S. fleece is quoted 25 @ 34c p lb. Skin do.

Wool.—U. S. fleece is quoted 25 @ 34c p lb. Skin do.

Wool.—U. S. fleece is quoted 25 @ 34c p lb. Skin do. Wool.—U. S. fleece is quoted 26 @ 34e p lb. Skin do. 26 @ 35; unwashed do. at 12 @ 14d. We estimate the pound sterling at 4 dol. 80c. throughout which is its real value. Asures.—Several parcels of Montreal pot ashes have been sold at 21s 9d @ 22s for the brand of 1846, and at 21s @ 21s 6d for that of '45. Some Montreal pearls, brand of '45, at 21s 6d.

Little change has occurred in the value of American provisions since the sailing of the Hibernia. At this time a fair amount of husiness is being done in beef; but pork has only a

The total number of dwellings destroyed is estimated at 400. est extent, but we have not been able to ascertain the amount; the liabilit

ies of the two former offices stand s	is follow:
UTUAL-A. Savageau,	
C. Lacombe,	150
E. Duprê,	
Hon. J. Masson,	
	£2850
ÆTNA-A. Savageau,	£700 500
	£1200

the flames was viewed with such intense interest and sympathy from the wharf, and no means available to render prompt relief the middle square-rigged, and the one at each extremity, foreand aft;—in other words, a barque with a schooner foremast. His Royal Highness Prince Albert has accepted the invitation of the Civic Authorities of Liverpool, to lay the foundation, and to open the Albert Dock.

TRELAND.

from the wharf, and no means available to render prompt relief while the firemen and their engines were ready, and impatiently waiting, that the Prince Albert did not come down to take them up. We understand that the Capt, was ready and anxious to start, but the crew, most of whom reside in Laprairie, were busy looking after their own property, and the pilot considered the attempt to thread the intricate channel at night decidedly unsafe. The only available steamer was then sent by the circuitous route to Longnenil. cuitous route to Longueuil.

CONFLAGRATION OF ST. JOHN'S. Downing-street, 3d July, 1846.

ry, has resulted in the promotion of Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.—
his learned gentleman is well spoken of by all parties.

The Repeal Association seems likely enough to fall to pieces a consequence of internal dissentions. The result of the two ections at Dungaryon and Rosenmon has consequence with Almighty that the Town of St. John's, Newfoundland, ections at Dungaryon and Rosenmon has consequenced by the Almighty that the Town of St. John's, Newfoundland, each of the Almighty that the Town of St. John's, Newfoundland, each of the Almighty that the Town of St. John's Newfoundland, each of the Almig

appointment to the leaders.

The Evening Post says—Lord Cloneurry has resumed the duties of a Privy Councillor and a magistrate for all Ireland, which he had discontinued pending the reign of Lord de Grey.

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Sometimes of the mail of this day, a Circular to the duties of a Privy Councillor and a magistrate for all Ireland, which he had discontinued pending the reign of Lord de Grey.

Sometimes of the mail of this day, a Circular to the duties of a Privy Councillor and a magistrate for all Ireland, which he had discontinued pending the reign of Lord de Grey. n order to secure their active interest in the measures of relie

which it may be requisite to adopt. Although the intelligence has reached England at a moment when her Majesty's advisers only hold the seals of office until their successors shall have been designated, and shall be prepared to receive them, yet I have not scrupled, in conjunction with my colleagues, to form the judgement that the character and urgancy of the circumstances at the particular moment imposed upon us the duty to act decisively so far as regards the affording

I have just seen a Montreal Herald, of the 14th inst., in the hands of a fellow passenger, stating that I had resigned the office of Adjutant General, because I would not act with Col. M Donald. This is not the case. When I agreed to accept the appointment, it was on the express understanding that I should be allowed to strengthen the Department by the selection of the most efficient men to assist. I selected Dr. Taché be duly accounted for.

Not the least important of the items of news received by the present packet is the fact of the appointment of the Hon. Frederick, William Adolphus Bruce, to succeed His Excellency Robin, recommending their uncle, which many members signed, many of whom afterwards told me, that they would not have signed it, had they not been under the impression that the Government would never establish so dangerous a principle as to act upon such a document.

Cornwall Electron Principle as to account the control of the control

We learn that Henry Smith, Junr., Esquire, has received a silk gown. Mr. Smith has proceeded to the town of London, western District, having been commissioned by the government to enquire into the case of Judge Allen; a commission for which his talents and energy well qualify him.

We understand that Colonel Hanson who intends to come forward a commission which his talents and energy well qualify him. germinates, the hard nature of the grain checks, if it does not

entirely destroy life in the insect. It is therefore generally thought that Spring Wheat should be avoided, as likely to lead to the introduction of the fly.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Fire.—On Wednesday last a Fallow to the North of the The Markham Gang.—On the night of Friday last, the Store of Ira Mallory, Esq., of Mallory-town, was broken into, and property to the value of £300 extracted therefrom. Two men, strangers in the neighbourhood, who were loitering about, are believed to be the robbers. They proceeded westward, and are supposed to be of the "Markham Gang." One of them has been arrested at Gananoque, and is now safely lodged in the Gaol of this district. He is from the neighbourhood of Presquisle, in the district of Nowcastle, His associate has escaped for the present.—Statesman.

On Monday, the Ottawa District made another contribution to its quota of homicides, previously sufficiently large. A man hies year generally turned out to assist in stopping its progress.

Unfortunately he obeyed, raised the gun, fired, and the deceased dropped immediately dead, without uttering a word or groan. There were two balls in the gun, and both passed through his head. The deceased and the prisoner had always been on the most intimate terms.

A larrs of "the order," and was deservedly looked up to as one its most zealous and intelligent members. His remains were interred on Friday, at the Potter's Field, and were attended to their resting place by one of the most numerous and respectable assemblages of the "brethren" in mourning regalia, and others, which we remember to have seen. Mr. Key, who was a native The scene of this tragedy is about two hundred miles distant of Bale, County of Norfolk, was a stone cutter and mason by

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

RECITATIONS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1846. Coëphoræ, ÆSCHYLUS. Armour, J. II. Les Fourberies de Scapin, MOLIERE. IV. Elizabeth delivering the Death Warrant of Mary, Queen

Burleigh V. The Plague at Athens, STINSON, E. Stinson, E. VI. Amphitryo, PLAUTUS. McKensie, M.Ridley, H. Marling, S.

I. The Deal Boatman, SIR F B. HEAD, ... Evans, G. Evans, G. Beaven, J. Corvielle Armour, J. III. Speech at Liverpool, CANNING, Kingsmill, J. J. IV. Cliffs of Dover, HEMANS, Esten, H. V. Henry IV., Part 2, SHAKSPEARS. Bethune, J. Prince Henry Hotspur Cronyn, T. Waltar Blunt GadshillLoring, G. F.

Earl of Douglas Birchall, S. PRIZE LIST, 1846. I. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZE Crooks, A. III. The Mathematical Evans. G. V. The EnglishStinson, E. Armour, J. VII. The GermanMarling, S. A THE PRINCIPAL'S PRIZES. Head MonitorCrooks, A.

PUPILS LEAVING COLLEGE WITH HONOUR. Crooks, A., Whitt, J., Ridley, H., Kingsmill, J. J., Cronyn, T.

Marling, S., Stinson, E. BOYS HONOURABLY PROMOTED UPON EXAMINATION. From VI to VII.—Evans, Armour, Tyner, Ryan.

V to VI.—Grier, | Hutton, Freer, Clark, C., Watson, Stinson, J., Preston, Baines, McCormick, Small, Jno.

IV to V.—Clark, A., Eliot, Simpson, O'Brien, W., Rykert.

III to IV.—Cosens, Grasett, Dixon, Phillipps, Nelles, required.

Campbell, Birchall, O'Brien, R., Assignack, Boys, T., Esten, H., Wakefield, Stainsby, Peterson.

II. to III.—Thomas, A., Kingsmill, N., Cooper, Jones, C. B., Ross, Robinson, C., Northeote.

Ito II.—Crooks, A., Thomas, C., Helliwell, W., Cawthra, Catheart, J., Powers, McLeod, H. Draper, F., Boys, W.

Preparatory Form to I.—Clarke, A., Maddock, H., McLeod, Jas., Small, W., Pritchard, F., Keeler, Jas., Small, E., Ridout, C., Sullivan, R., King, J. H.

COLLEGE PRIZES	
Scripture, 1	Kingsmill, J. J.
. 2	Grier, J. T.
" 3	Cosens, W. C.
Grammer (Greek)	Evans, G. M.
" (Latin) 1	Hutton, J.
" " 2	Thomas, A.
Elocution	Kingsmill.
Reading	O'Brien, W.
Priva Eggav	Kingsmill, J. J.
Prize Poem (Latin)	Crooks, A.
Prize " (English)	Stinson, E.
Drawing (Geometrical)	Crooks, A.
Good Conduct (Boarding House)	Kingsmill, J. J.
" Preparatory Form	McLeod, J.
Hardell L. Ballande	5

B.₩

AR, IN	Mathematics French. Arithmetic. Geography. Writing.	3rd Form: Cosens, W. Evans, G. Freer, C. Freer, C. Assignac, F. Peterson, 2nd "Thomas, A. Freer, C. Thomas, A. Thomas, A. Thomas, A. Cawthra, Prep. "Clarke, A.	TION.	1st Form-Thomas, C. Prep. " Bilton, C.		1st Form-Crooks, A. Prep. " Small, E. McLeod, Jno.		1st Form-Draper, F. Prey. "Sullivan, R.
PRIZES FOR DILIGENCE AND PROFICIENCY DURING THE YEAR, IN	Arithmetic.	Freer, C. A. Thomas, A	PRIZES FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.	A.		Sooper, W.		3rd Form-Grasett, C. B. 2nd "Robinson, C.
OFICIENCY DU	stics French.	Freer, C. Thomas,	THE SUBJECTS	3rd Form-Dixon, F. 2nd " Thomas, A.	HONOURS. First Class.	3rd Form-Peterson, H. 2nd " Cooper, W.	Second Class.	3rd Form—(2nd "]
INCE AND PRO	Mathemo	s, W. Evans, Cas, A. Freer, C., A.	PICIENCY IN THE SUBJE	orm-Freer, C. "Clark, A.	HON	Grier, J. Eliot, E.	Secon	5th Form-Clark, C. 4th "Simpson, C,
FOR DILIGE	A COLUMN TO A COLU	3rd Form: Cosens, W. 2nd "Thomas, A. 1st "Crooks, A. Prep. "Clarke, A.	ES FOR PRO!	5th Form—Freer, C. 4th " Clark, A.		5th Form—Grier, J. 4th "Eliot, E.		5th Form—
PRIZE	Classics.	7th Form: Crooks, A. 3rd 6th "Evans, G. 2nd 5th "Grier, J. 1st 4th "Clark, A. Pre	PRI	-Crooks, A. Armour, Jno.		7th Form—Whitt, J. 6th " Tyner, J. }		7th Form-Marling, S. A. 5th Form-Clark, C. 6th " Simpson,
		7th Form: 6th " 5th " 4th "	E A	7th Form-Crooks, A. 6th " Armour, J	A.K.	7th Form- 6th "		7th Form- 6th "
FIRST PLACES.								

GREEK. 7th Form—Crooks, A. 6th Form—Armour, J. 5th Form—Clarke, C. 4th Form—O'Brien, W. 3rd Form—Dixon. 2nd Form—Thomas, A. 1st Form—Crooks, Arch.

Preparatory Form-McLeod, J. LATIN PROSE. 7th Form-Crooks, A. LATIN VERSE. 7th Form-Marling, S.

6th Form—Evans, G. 5th Form—Grier, J. 4th Form Simpson, Clark, A., 20q. 3rd Form—Dixon, F. 2nd Form

ARITHMETIC.

Form-Thomas, A. GEOGRAPHY.

3rd Form-Marling, A. 2nd Form-Thomas, A. 1st Form-Clarke, J. MAPS. 3rd Form-Peterson. 2nd Form-Thomas, A.

7th Form-Crooks, A. 6th Form-Ryan, Evans, Tyner, eq. 5th Form-Clarke, C. 4th Form-Freeland, W. 3rd

Form-Assignack, F. READING. 7th Form—Marling, S. A. 6th Form—Beaven, J. F. 5th Form—Freet, C. 4th Form—O'Brien, W. 3rd Form—Nelles. 2nd Form—Thomas, A. 1st Form—Nourse. Preparatory Form—Bilton, Marsh, &q. DICTATION.

5th Form—Freer, C. 4th Form—Clarke, A. 3rd Form—Marling, A. 2nd Form—Thomas, A. 1st Form—Cawthra.
Preparatory Form—Campbell, H., Maddock, eq.

United States.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. (Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.)

Washington, August 8, 1846. The House was taken by surprise to-day by a message from the President, demanding and appropriation of two millions of dollars, for the purpose of bringing the Mexican war to a ter-mination. Mr. McKay introduced a bill to put 2,000,000 dol. at the President's disposal for the purpose stated.

Washington, Saturday Night. The President has vetoed the French Spoliation Bill. The Bill appropriating 2,000,000 dollars, to enable the President to make a treaty of peace with Mexico, &c., after an exciting debate, passed the House by a vote of yeas 89, nays 79.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY Reverend Brethren,-You are hereby notified, that the next Meeting of the above Society will be held (D. V.) at St. John's mage, London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 26th

and 27th of August next. WILLIAM McMURRAY, Dundas, July 29, 1846.

BOUCATION. The parter of receive a limited number of voung Ladies as Boarders, to whom she devotes her most watchful care and attention, using every endeavour to promote their Moral and Religious welfare, intellectual improvement, lady-like deportment, health and happiness. That she has not been unsuccessful in these efforts, she is thankful and happy to state; and likewise requests that any persons wishing to send their daughters from home for educa-tion, will make some inquiry concerning the Establishment at Thorold, which is a pre-eminently healthy place, and from its delightful and retired situation, well adapted for a School; as,

in the writer's estimation there is a better hope for the character, when the imagination expands daring the period of youth, amid the fair scenes of nature: for these early impressions tend to pre-occupy the fancy, and to give a lasting direction to the taste. References kindly permitted to the— Rev. T. B. FULLER, Thorold, Rev. T. CREEN, Niagara, Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph, WM. RICHARDSON, Esq. Brantford. TERMs may be had on application to Mrs. Keefer. Thorold, August, 1846. EDUCATION.

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

LADIES' SEMINARY. THE MISSES SKIRVING would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that their School WILL BE RE-OPENED, after the Summer Vacation, on Wednesday, the

2d September, and that the same unremitting attention to the ests of their Pupils, which has procured for them so very liberal a patronage during the last seven years, will still be The best Masters for Music, Drawing, and French, if

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

PRIVATE TUITION. THE REV. M. BOOMER, A.B., INCUMBERT OF

TRINITY CHURCH, GALT, will be prepared to receive, on the 1st of October next, Four Pupils as Boarders, who shall in every respect be treated as members of his family.

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

Profession or Mercantile pursuit.

For terms apply to the Rev. M. BOOMER, Parsonage, Galt.

Galt, August 12, 1846.

473-tf

GOVERNESS. N ENGLISH LADY, a member of the Episcopal INDEPENDENT LINE TO KINGSTON DIRECT A N ENGLISH LADY, a member of the Episcopa. Church, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a private family, or, as Assistant Teacher in a School. She feels competent to instruct in the usual branches of English Education, with Music, Drawing, and French if required; address to T. H., Box 321, Post Office.

2-in

Toronto, August, 10th 1846. NOTICE. THE BOARD OF EDUCATION hold their Meetings, for the present, at the EDUCATION OFFICE, Bay Street, one door South of Wellington Street, on TUESDAY Mornings, at the hour of TEN o'clock. They request, that all Communications intended for the Board of Education, be addressed to the Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada.

By Order of the Board, J. GEORGE HODGINS, Recording Clerk. Education Office, Toronto, August 4, 1846.

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

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

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

£400 would be required to be paid down on the Buildings, and the remainder to be paid in six annual instalments, with

Furniture, Stock and Farming Utensils, might be had at a very reasonable valuation, and time given for payment of one-half the amount of purchase. August 13, 1846.

WANTED.

FOR a man who can be highly recommended, a Situation in a Family. He could take charge of a horse, and do the general work of a house. Small wages would be taken, if the situation was likely to be permanent.

Apply to Mr. Champion, at The Church Office.

Toronto, August 13, 1846.

QUEEN STREET, EAST GWILLIMBURY.

MR. MORTON, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, has made arrangements for receiving a limited number of Pupils, to whose Education his time will be exclu-

For terms and reference apply to Messrs. Rowsell or Scobie, Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, if by letter post-paid. August 6, 1846.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS INSTITUTION will be RE-OPENED, after the

Midsummer recess, on Monday, the 23d of August next, when auple accommodation can be given to a greater number when Auple accommodation can be given to a greater number of Pupils. AS BOARDERS.

The several and important repairs, additions and improvements, lately made to the buildings of the Grammar School, render it a commodious residence for the Master, and a Seminary well adapted for the reception of both out-door and in-

door Pupils.

The locality is in a central and healthy part of the city 7th Form—Whitt, J. 6th Form—Clark, C. 4th Form
—Clark, A.

ALGEBRA.

7th Form—Whitt, J. 6th Form—Armour, J. 5th Form
—Freet. 4th Form—Eliot.

7th Form—Crooks, A. 6th Form—Evans, G. 5th Form
—Grier, J. 4th Form—Clarke, T. 3rd Form—Peterson.
2nd Form—Thomas, A. lst Form—Thomas, C.

LATIN EXERCISES.

Ath Form—Maring, G.

4th Form

Ath Form—Clark, C. 4th Form

Ath Form—Clark, C. 4th Form

The locality is in a central and healthy part of the city: the apartments on the basement and upper story are spacious, airy, and pleasant; and the School Grounds are well enclosed.

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

Students prepared, privately, for the Law Society at Toronto, and for the University of King's College.

Cards of terms and other particulars may be had, on application to the Head Master.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Head Master, T. G. S.

Head Master, T. G. S.

Toronto, 31st July, 1846.

EDUCATION. 6th Form—Evans, G. 5th Form—Hutton, J. 4th Form
—Eliot, C., Clarke, A., eq. 3rd Form—Cosens, G. 2nd
Form—Cooper, W. 1st Form—Small, J.

HISTORY.

MRS. GOUINLOCK respectfully informs her friends and the public that, after a short vacation, she has resumed the Instruction of Young Ladies in French,

Music, and all the ordinary branches. 6th Form—Evans. 5th Form—Stinson, J., Watson, R., eq. 4th Form—Simpson, C. 3rd Form—Peterson. 2nd History, Geography &c., Plain and Fancy Needlework. ... 2 0 0 Terms, per quarter of twelve weeks: Needlework 2 0
The above branches without French ... 1 0
Young Pupils for English and Plain Needlework ... 0 12
Drawing ... Music, Vocal or Instrumental ...

471-9

79, Richmond Street West, July 29th, 1846.

EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HEROHMES, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:—

THOS. KIRRPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any peron who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

WANTED,

A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a Small School, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a Classical and General Education. Address, post-paid, stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B., at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal.

July 14, 1846.

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

Apply at "The Herald" Office, 36 1 Yonge Street.

Toronto, 4th August, 1846. CARD.

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

D. E. BOULTON.

JAMES COCKBURN.

Cobourg, July 7th, 1846.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846.

kinds made and repaired to order.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. NO. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO. A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver. Toronto, July 15, 1846. Just Received from England,

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

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

BROCK TUPPER, Esq. Price 6s. 3d. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. July 13, 1846.



NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH TO MONTREAL, From Lewiston and Queenston,

IN FORTY HOURS! THE STEAMER ADMIRAL.

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

Toronto, July 23, 1846. DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BETWEEN Lewiston, Niagara, Queenston, Hamilton, King Street, where the Toronto and Kingston, calling at the intermediate Ports, her permitting. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

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

UPWARDS-FROM KINGSTON TO TORONTO, Princess Royal, every Monday and Thursday Evening, at Six o'clock.
Sovereign, every Tuesday and Friday Evening, at Six o'clock.

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

Passengers are particularly requested to look after personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless entered and signed for, as received by them or their Agents. The Proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for

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

Money Parcels at the risk of the owners thereof.

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

Passengers from Lewiston or Queenston, by this Line, will reach Montreal within forty-five hours—distance, 425 miles. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, Toronto, June 15, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

at Nine o'clock.

The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER DESPATCH. CAPT. EDWARD HARRISON, WILL leave Toronto for Hamilton (touching at interme-

Toronto, May 4, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave TORONTO for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. INCORPORATED

N ACCORDANCE WITH AN ACT OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, IN 1846.

For the purpose of Assisting the Members of the Society in the Acquisition of Freehold and Leasehold Property, and in the Removal of Incumbrances or Liabilities upon Property already held by them, and to Enable them to Receive the Amount of their Shares in Advance, upon furnishing good Mortgage Security.

PROSPECTUS. SHARES £100 each.

ONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS, 10s. PER SHARE. - ENTRANCE FEE, 5s. PER SHARE. TRANSFER FEE, 2s. 6d. PER SHARE.

HON. S. B. HARRISON, President.
T. W. BIRCHAILL, ESQUIRE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM BOTSFORD JARVIS, ESQUIRE.
WILLIAM HENRY BOULTON, ESQ., M.P.P.
CHARLES BERCZY, ESQUIRE.
LEWIS MOFFATT BAQUIRE.
HON. JAMES E. SMALL.

Treasurer and Secretary.

N ASSOCIATION of this description may be considered

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

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

JOHN HARRINGTON,

Hardware Merchant,

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

JOHN HARRINGTON.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving direct from the Mannfactories in Birmingham, Sheffleld, Wolverhampton, Canon, &c. &c., a large assortment of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, which will be sold at wholesale and retail on liberal terms.

JOHN HARRINGTON.

Toronto, July 23d, 1846.

TORONTO, July 23d The shares of the Society are £100 each, and are paid up by

To a party already possessing leasehold or freehold property, having incumbrances on it, the Society holds out peculiar advantages; for, instead of being liable to be peremptorily called upon for the repayment of the principal sum borrowed, and being subjected to severe loss and expense if unable to meet the demand, the mere payment of the interest (in addition to the monthly subscription) absolutely exempts him from all such

Again, to a person becoming a member without any intention either of purchasing, building, or borrowing, a mode of investment is presented which experience has proved to be most 469-tf profitable and satisfactory; as, from the united accumulations arising from bonuses, interest, &c., the full amount of the shares will be realized long before the same thing would take place by means of the mouthly payments.

Among other beneficial results to be anticipated from the establishment of a BUILDING SOCIETY IN TORONTO, may be

enumerated the following:

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

2. Assabling persons of small but regular incomes to apply a portion of their savings towards the acquisition of property and independence.

independence, with greater ultimate profit than can possibly accrue from a Savings Bank; and with this additional advantage, that they are at all times in a situation to take advantage of any cheap purchase of landed property that may present itself, by beappwing from the Society on the easiest possible

terms.
3. Merchants, builders, mechanics, labourers, and clerks in commercial, banking and other establishments, are among the 4. Proprietors of building lots will be enabled to dispose of

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

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

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

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

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

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

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

By this Conveyance, Passengers from Lewiston or Queenscribers.

Toronto, 19th June, 1846.

NOTICE. Further information may, for the present, be obtained by applying to the President, or to the Acting Secretary, at the office of Messrs. HARRISON & FOSTER, Wellington Buildings,

King Street, where the names of intending subscribers will be PORTRAIT OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND

The Lord Bishop of Toronto. It is proposed to publish an Engraving of his Lordship the Bishop of Teronto, from a Painting just completed by Mr. Berthon. The size and style of the Engraving will be similar to the Portrait of His Excellency the Governor General, re-

Sovereign, every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock, p.m.

City of Toronto, every Tuesday and Friday, at One o'clock, p.m.

Princess Royal, every Wednesday and Saturday, at One o'clock, p.m.

On the arrival of the Steamer Transit from Niagars. Proofs, £1 0 0
Prints, 0 12 6

The Painting may be seen, and Subscribers names received

n. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. September 10th, 1845. ECLIPSE, from Hamilton, meet the above Steamers daily at Leaded Windows, Garden Glasses, &c. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish LEADED LIGHTS for Church and Cottage Windows, and HAND-GLASSES

for Gardens, of any shape or pattern, at the lowest possible rate.

WM. GRIEVE. Cobourg, June 16, 1846. BIRTHS.

On Monday, the 10th inst., in Peter Street, Toronto, at the residence of Lewis Moffatt, Esq., Mrs. Ogflvy Moffatt, of Montreal, of a son.

At Port Talbot, London District, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Alexander McCormick of a son:
In Stratford, on the 29th ult., the wife of the Rev. John In Stratiore, MARRIED.

On the 24th ult., in Downie, by the Rev. John Hickie, Mr. James Rogers. to Miss Marrion Brooks.
On Wednesday, the 5th of August instant, by the Rev. W. H. Hobson, Rector, Mr. Daniel Ross Van Allen, merchant, of Dawn, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Mr. John Williams, of

o'clock.

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at Nine o'clock.

The Armine o'clock.

The Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

The Armine o'clock.

At Newfoundland, on the 27th ultimo, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop, Lieut. R. W. Brettingham, Royal Artillery, to Harriet Frances Josephine, youngest daughter of the late William Sheppard, Esquire, of Clifton, DIED. diate Ports, weather permitting) every Morning (Sundays excepted) at Half-past Seven o'clock; will leave Hamilton for Toronto every Afternoon, at Two o'clock.

On Saturday, Aug. 1st, at Blythe, in the Township of Fen-

lon, at the mature age of 80 years, deeply and deservedly la-mented, not only by an attached circle of relatives and friends,

but also by an extensive neighbourhood, to which she had, for many years past, been an exemplary and bountiful benefactress, Ellen, relict of the late Thomas Langton, Esq. LETTERS received from Friday, Aug. 7, to Thursday, Aug. 13: Rev. Wm. Ritchie, rem.; Rev. F. Mack, rem.; H. W. Peterson, Esq. rem.; R. Lindsay, Esq.; Rev. J. Shortt, add.

sub. and rem. 457 "An Enquirer" is under consideration.

Carmina Liturgica;

OR, HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David."

LXIV .- THE TENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. L.M.

LET Thy merciful ears, O Lord, he open to the prayers of Thy humble servants, and that they may obtain their petitions, make them to ask such things as shall please Thee; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

O God, within "the House of Prayer," a To all Thy Saints let grace be given,
Their bumble part aright to bear,
And find Thine House "THE GATE OF HEAVEN."6

When here we ask for help Divine, We pray Thee, lend a gracious ear! Conform our Will, O God, to Thine, And then our Suit in mercy hear!

Thy Temple cleanse from all that's vain, And make each heart a "house of prayer;"—
"Cast out," O Lord, each thought profane;
Allow no Mart of MAMMON there.

III.d

The SPIRIT send from heav'n above! O, send Him forth with Gifts of grace! e Come, Holy Ghost! Celestial Dove, And keep the heart a "holy place!"f

'Tis Thine to bid the tongue confess That JESUS CHRIST is God and Lord; a 'Tis Thine to teach the Saints to bless. His holy Name with sweet accord.

vi.h O, blessed Lord! We here present Time - Talents - Gifts - our ALL to Thee: May ev'ry life to THEE be spent, And ev'ry act an Off'ring be!

a The Gospel—(Luke xix. 46).
b Genesis xxviii. 16, 17.
c The Collect.
d The Gospel—(verses 45, 46).
e The Epistle—(1 Cor. xii. 1, 4).
f 1 Cor. iii. 16, 17, and vi. 19, also Matt. xv. 18, 19, 20, and Isaiah
lyii. 15.

g Verse 3 of The Epistle.

OLD ROBERT GRAY. (Continued from our last.)

Years had passed away. In a low, dark, dirty ragged walls, and heaps of things which lay over the told you. That saying of the Lord's Prayer! It happy." room, with bits of carpet and drugget thrown over them, was his idea of the oldest thing in his life. other stood by his side—a stouter youth, with merry | there. face and laughing eyes, who seemed to be used to trouble himself about nothing.

hooks.

"They're late," said the tall pale boy. "Hark ye," said the other, standing in a listening position : "didn't ye hear that?" He placed his finger gave it him. He never saw any one who spoke a kind

A long, low, shrill whistle was heard outside, at the far end of the street.

then for the sport." The pale boy sighed, and looked vexed.

our life. None would think you had been bred to be taught him, and the work was not quite gone away. a robber these ten years. You're not half a man. When they do come home with something good, you it was opened by Fielding, who met him with an oath never look pleased. Any one would say you were a and a blow in the face, for having so nearly betrayed parson: for one would think you thought it wicked to them. Charles was used to this; but, somehow, he steal!

it's been; but, for all that, I knew once what was it off. right, and I know it now, very often to my cost: I wish He prayed longer to-night than usual; he thought I didn't." always odd: the difference 'twixt you and I is, that I'm know how to get better, yet he felt a kind of relief in a born thief, and you're a bred one; for I never had a being able to say his prayers; and he was long upon

turn, except for stealing, and no conscience neither; his knees, saying the words over and over again, tryno one ever taught me right, I know that. Let them | ing to feel them and think of them; and then he found as know right do right.'

close to the door; the bars and bolts were taken off ago; while in the next room, over the little smouldersilently and cautiously, and two men stepped quickly ing fire, sat the rough men of the gang, who were and softly in.

bundle on the ground. "Fasten the door, Charlie; them as he knelt down on his wretched bed. down with the bolts: we can't wait for Bill; he must fight his own battles."

distance up the street-footsteps hurried past the of his disturbing us." house-a pistol was fired, and all was still.

"They've settled one of them," cried one of the men. The tall boy turned pale, and shook all over. "What's the matter, Charlie? No one would think you were used to this work so long."

'I wish I never had been," said he. "Be still, can't you!" growled one of the men, throw- up-stairs." ing a bill he caught up from the table at the boy: it

struck the wall opposite, and Charlie was still. luggage down," said the men; and the other boy the crevice of the creaky door; the rough heads of quickly opened a trap-door down which he thrust the the robbers were all put together over the fire, and bundle they had brought in, and it was as quickly the men who were speaking looked so grim and cruel. closed again. The bars were carefully undone from The young robber shuddered; he heard them say his

came to him: he coloured up; he had often lied, he | till his eyes were nearly starting out of his head, so had been taught from a child by the robbers; but eager he was. he could not tell why, he could not tell one now. He The dark man looked suddenly round, and his eye began to stammer, and grew confused; the robbers fell on the lad. Charles started away; but not quick behind him struck out the light, and a blow on the enough, or before Fielding had rushed at him with a head dashed Charlie to the ground. "Take that, whis- knife in his hand, and seizing him by the hair, dragged pered the robber; and, stepping forward, said to the him to the ground. "You will listen, will you, young

men. " No such man lived there." search the room; they could find nothing, and left I'll stop your tongue. Dead men don't tell tales."

The blow on the boy's head was a bad one: he lay all, all you tell me; don't kill me!"

very picture of misery.

"They're all out, and they've left me; they dont care ended with an oath. whether I am dead or alive. I'll just go and follow

many persons look at him as he passed, and they drew the young robber felt calmer in his mind. and which led him to hold back from many little things that made him feel he ought to do so again.

sentence after another. he said that every night and morning in bed; he had robber woke up with a start. house, in a narrow lane of an old town, two youths always done that; he would not leave it off for the The room was still dark, and the men were fast were standing together inside the door, watching eager- world. He had remembered some of the words in asleep; Charlie had such sweet thoughts come across ly, as if for something they expected to come from the the daytime, and it made him think he should not do him; and he felt "so happy like," he determined he street without. The room was dirty and wretched; a wrong thing; and yet while he used the prayer, if would leave the robbers. a little oil lamp shed a pale light round on the torn you had asked him who God was, he couldn't have happened to him; he would go; he would now be

The first grey light just glimmered through the patch- Strange scenes came back to his mind: he didn't a robber-boy? These were questions he did not ask ed panes of the narrow window. It was like a house know what they were-about people and places, ways himself. Poor lad! he had no friends in the wide where things went on which ought not. The lamp light of doing things—like things we dream of—so strange world. But never mind, he was so happy to-night, shone faintly in the faces of the boys: one was a tall and yet so pleasant. All through the prayers he thinking of going away; it didn't matter where: he youth of sixteen, his face was very thin and pale; his seemed half to know what to do, and then again for- would try and serve the great God he once was taught hair of the palest hue, almost white; his eye grey and got himself, and stared about him, and yawned, and to please—and this made him happy. So he fell restless, and a look of great anxiety on his brow: he looked so wild and strange, that the people looked at asleep again, and had another dream about the old leant with his ear against the keyhole, listening; the the young robber, as if they thought he had no business man with the long grey hair, and the little lad who

bring pleasant thoughts and feelings to his mind. He side where the little lad slept, which little lad was Both were dressed in the most slovenly manner, felt as if it was all right; but yet it seemed to him as himself-that was always Charlie's dream, when he with clothes which had been good, but were now old, if there ought to be somebody there besides himself. had happy dreams. He didn't know why; it was ragged, and torn. The fair boy had on a coat which Somebody, or something—he didn't know what—he his only idea of a happy dream; he never had had any was once black, and a loose blue neckcloth, which was felt as if it was some one he had to take care of .-- other which he could remember. So he slept all tied in a knot round his throat, leaving his thin neck Such a strange thought for the young robber to have! night quiet and peaceful, because he had determined bare; his shoes were slipshod, and his whole appear- but so it was. He went out of the church with all to serve God better and mind his conscience. ance wretched. The other was more tidy in his look, the people. He strolled home to the dark house in Morning came at last and broke in upon poor Charthough it was more from being a tidier boy than from the alley. He had many thoughts as he walked along. lie's happy dream about the old man, and the long being better dressed. The door was barred and bolted He felt unhappy; he had often been so before, and green lanes, and the old farm-house, and ended his inside; a heavy chain was hung across, swung upon yet he scarcely knew why. He had felt so when he happy night. used to say his prayers: but he did not understand his feelings. He felt as if there was some reason for altering his way of living; but he did not know what word to him, or a good word either. He had been to church; and the quiet holy place had a great effect upon him. All the trouble he had had about leading "They're near, Charlie boy; they'll soon be up, and a bad life came back to him; but he didn't know what to do, or how to mend; he had no one to go to to teach him. Stillhe had been taught once; and, though "Oh, you're always so odd, and don't half enjoy he could not recollect who it was by, some one had

When he knocked at the door of the robbers' cabin, felt it more than ever to-day. He slunk away into "Well, and is't not?" said the other quickly and the corner. The rest of the day passed away as usual. sharply.

"Well, for that matter, I don't know much about the rest in parcels to take to exchange-shops to sell.

Night came on again; and faint from the loss of blood, The men were busy dividing stolen goods, and putting the matter. It doesn't do for a bred thief to have a Night came on again: and faint from the loss of blood, Charlie drew away to lie down. He knelt down to "But if one has got one, what's he to do with it?" say his prayers before he went to sleep, and he always said the other sorrowfully. "I know I've been a bred would do that; no one could laugh him out of it: he thief these ten years, and a wretched, wretched life had been taught to do so once, and he dared not leave

more of what he said; and though he was so ignorant "Well, well, Charlie, we won't fall out; you were and had lived in such bad habits that he did not his eyes staring round the room, and his attention all Charlie shuddered, and looked hurriedly round the gone again. It was strange to see the young robber kneeling, with his lank face and ragged hair, saying The low whistle was heard again outside in the lane, his prayers, because he had been taught to do so years plotting what they should do next to make their wicked "Be quick, my lads, fasten up; quick, for they've got gain. They began with talking in a low tone, and So saying, one of the men threw a large gradually it became louder, so that Charlie heard

"We must take the long narrow lane," said one; "its dark and still, so as we go late enough at night." Down went the bolts and locks, and all was quiet: "True, true," said the elder man, whom we call the little lamp was put out; the room was in darkness Fielding. "The old man, they say, always goes to they listened in silence—sounds were heard at a bed early, and sleeps alone. There 'll be no chance

"But," said the other, "they say he keeps his money up in the room where he sleeps, all hoarded up in a bag, and other valuables, which, they say, he keeps belonging to some child of his he lost years ago. We must clear the lower part of the house out first; and we mustn't wake him, or we shall lose the things

Fielding thought a moment. "I've hit on a plan," said he, and he spoke lower. Footsteps again approached the door. "Let the Charles strained his ear to hear. He looked through the door: men entered, who asked, "If a man named name, "Charlie, the boy Charlie, the sooner we get rid of him the better," fell on his ear. The boy turned

gipsey? and will spy on us, and then peach against us, But their suspicion was raised, and they would will you? But you shan't no longer, young fellow;

"Oh, save me, save me!" eried Charlie. "I'll do bleeding on the ground; it was some hours before he The boy screamed so loud, that the men who stood most approved style, and on moderate terms. same to himself; and when he did, he was alone. - by the fire were afraid lest he should be heard, even Toronto, July 1st, 1845.

The men were gone. The light of morning broke in in that dark, dismal lane; and, besides, the other poy on the dirty wretched floor: the remains of the bundle had pity for his young companion, and running for they had divided lay scattered on the ground; a few ward, laid hold of the robber's hand. The eyes of embers were burning on the hearth. The boy got up, the robber were fixed furiously on Charlie, as if he weak with loss of blood-faint and confused by his could destroy him. He had hated him long. Charlie blow. It was Sunday morning; the bells were ring- never was hard-hearted enough for a robber; he always Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; ing outside for church, so loud and gladly through the shewed pity for those who were harshly treated; beair; they came pealing over the roofs, and down the sides which his conscience still sometimes spoke to lane, and into the room where Charlie was. He was him and held him back. Fielding hated him. Bad leaning with his face against the ledge of the window, men are always jealous of those who have got any his straight fair hair standing round his for head, his better feelings than themselves-and he was always grey eyes looking so hollow and sunk—he looked the afraid of "Charlie's peaching," as he said, But he flung the knife away and let go of his hair, saying with "Those church-bells," said he to himself, "how a threatening look, "You'd better do the work I have pretty they sound! I wonder what church is like? for you to-morrow night, with no flinching, or woe be-How quiet all the people look who go by; they are tide you! That's what I say; and if I dont keep my all happier than me!" He thought a few moments. | word, I'm not Joe Fielding." And the fierce robber

The poor boy, pale terrified, and trembling, crept some of them church-folk. May be, I may bring away to his wretched bed, shuddering all over. He and in a high state of cultivation. some of them church-tolk. May be, I may bring and thoughts came pressing into something back which will put Fielding in a good lay down, and many sad thoughts came pressing into the premises. humour; and if not, it'll be something to do:" so his brain. He tried to sleep, but he could not so saying, the ragged boy undid the bolts and strolled he began to pray, to say his old prayers which he could do, for he had been taught once, and told God, in his His dirty strange dress, his worn thin face, and way that he wanted to be better, and mend his ways, ragged uncombed hair, his wild unsettled eye, made and leave off his bad life; and he meant it too, and

for Charlie was but a robber-boy, though he had good dark, wicked faces of the two men he shuddered again, feelings left. He always had had feelings that he was and began thinking how he could get away from them. wrong-feelings which made him unhappy and uneasy, He tried to sleep; he did not know whether he went to sleep or not, but very pleasant thoughts came into the others did. Still, he did not know what the feel- his mind. He was looking at the things in the room; ing was: it seemed if he had done right once, and that and by degrees it had become a garden—such a sweet garden to his eye, and the two sleeping robbers turned He strolled into the church, and sat down in the into an old man; such an old man, with long grey aisle. Good people stared at him. "They're all hair, and a high stick, and such a blue eye, which afraid of me," thought the boy; "other people look looked so kind on Charlie. He never saw any one happy-other people have friends to love them, and look so kind on him before, so that the young robber why shouldn't I?" The service began, and Charlie smiled in his sleep. And then there was a garden, stood up: when the Confession came, he knelt down and such red apples in the garden, through a little and tried to say the words, as if he knew them, one wicket-gate, which turned out of a path, and it was called "Charlie's path;" and in his dream this Char-"It's very odd," thought he; "I was never in lie was himself. And then he saw the same lad in church that I remember, yet I know what to do."- the churchyard, leading the same old man to church; The Psalms were read-he listened; he was sure he and he saw the little lad go among the graves, and he knew some of the verses, he was able to finish them; spoke to him, and asked why he went among the it was very strange. When the Psalms were over, he graves; and, in his dream, the little lad turned into sat down; and when people stood up, he stood up. himself. So odd dreams are! And then the bells. He wondered at himself. He said the Lord's Prayer rang round so loud and merrily, and there was the quite right all through; but he did not wonder, for old church-tower under the hot sun; and the young

"So he didn't care what

But where should he go to? Who would care for turned out to be himself, and the wicket-gate, and the He felt odd, and yet he liked it: it seemed to bed in which the old man slept, and a little crib by its

(To be concluded in our next.)

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