TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1847.

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Original Poetry.

THE POWER OF BOOKS. (By the Rev. Robert Montgomery, A. M.)

Making, or marring, whatsoc'er they touch, With force magnetic! Whence their wondrous spell? Bethink thee, reader! and the résponse comes. The universe itself was once a Thought, A thought divine, in depths Almighty hid; And so, whate'er this mortal scene invests And so, whate'er this mortal scene invests
Of human action, is put plastic thought
Itself revealing, in some Forms without
Apparent — What is half these eyes behold
Of wondrous, beautiful, sublime, or vast,
But thought embodied into outer shapes, But thought embodied into outer shapes,
And answ'ring symbol?—Arches, cities, domes,
And temples, fleets, and armies, trades and towns—
Yea, all the might and moral of mankind
To this significance at length arrives,
And backward into thought may be resolved
By fair reduction. Now, if books be Thought,
By printing cloth'd, and palpably endowed
For its vocation,—whether art or lore,
Poetic vision, or prosaic truth,
Kingdoms immense, or individual souls
The aim of its predestin'd mission be,—
Forth to its work that printed Thought proceeds;
And who shall track it, as it rounds the world!—
Who can imagine, when 'tis once abroad,
However humble was its natal home,
The work it dares, the wonder it acts as 1 The work it dares, the wonder it actiones! Black as a fiend, or like some angel origin, That Thought in action may itself approve For printing, like an omnipresence, gives Its power expansion; far and wide it move Reaches all hearts, a host of minds affects, And executes what none, save God, controls!— Oh! 'tis enough to harrow breath and blood With chilling horror, thus to feel and know With chilling horror, thus to feel and know
That when the Thinker who debauch'd his mind,
And put damnation into print, for fame,
Is cited to the last and long accompt,
His Thought is living!—like a demon, still
Haunting the world of passion with its power And poison,—breathing a perpetual curse, And dropping hemlock into sensual hearts That love the venom which a lie instils; And thus, for ever!—not, perchance, to ccase, Till Thought and Thinker shall together stand, Cursed by their victims, at the bar of God!

London, 51 Torrington Square, May 31, 1847. A SERMON,

BY THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A.B. (Concluded from our last.)

Such, brethren, you will, I think, agree with me in regarding as the great leading principles which are to support and encourage us in the execution of our sacred office, -principles, whose truth are like Him from whom they emanate, ever unvarying and unchangeable, in no degree affected by the measure of our success,-capable of yielding as rich support and consolation to the faithful servant of Christ, whose labours seem unproductive of fruit, as to him upon whose ministry there rests a visible and signal blessing from on high. With the truth of God to preach, with God's commission to preach it, and with the promise of God to bless it, in the measure that seemeth Him good, the Minister of Christ may well be stedfast and unmoveable, even though, like Elijah, he seem to stand alone and the whole world to be against him. But, although it is the will of God sometimes thus to try His ministering servants, because He has given them principles that will support them under any trial, still He does not always subject their faith to so severe a test. On the contrary, He not unfrequently vouchsafes to them manifest tokens of His presence and favour, and enables them to apply to themselves, in its spirit, the argument of the wife of Manoah, "If the Lord were pleased to kill us, He would not have received a burnt offering and a meat offering at our hands, neither would He have shewed us all these things, nor would, as at this time, have told us such things as these," (Judges xiii. 23). And having, brethren, in a preceding part of this discourse, alluded to some of the local discouragements with which we have to contend in this Diocese, you will permit me briefly to advert also to a few of those cheering indications of the Divine blessing, which are so well adapted to make us thank God and

Of the state of the Church in Canada, previous to the period when the humble individual who now addresses you entered this Diocese, he cannot of course speak from personal observation; though, from oral histories of the Canadian Church, he has learned to honour as well the faithful men who preceded him, as those in whose ranks he was permitted to take a place; and he will ever esteem it a cause of thankfulness that his entrance into the Diocese was sufficiently early to gain for him the acquaintance and honoured friendship of two Right Reverend Fathers in God,* one of whom has long since entered into his sainted rest, and the other, faithfully fulfilling his course in a neighbouring Diocese, is still journeying towards the same bright and glorious inheritance. But taking the period of which I have spoken, let me contrast the then condition of this portion of the Church, with the state in which, by the providence and grace of God, it is at the present moment. Well then, brethren, fifteen years ago the Clergy were but few (about forty) in number, so widely scattered and dispersed, that personal communication was rare indeed, and the existence of many known to the others only from a printed report. Nor were they only few in number, but their hearts were cast down and dismayed by those dark clouds that lowered over the Church, -without combination among themselves, and with but little recognition by the laity of the principles of distinctive Churchmanship,-while the enemies of the Church were active and virulent, heaping upon her and her Ministers every species of calumny, and clamoring for the spoliation of her property, until that wicked rebellion broke out that was so promptly put down by the unaided loyalty of the people. And most of you, brethren, remember that it was at the juncture to which I have referred, that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was obliged to issue the announcement of an immediate reduction in the salaries of the Clergy, and of the ultimate withdrawal of its assistance almost entirely from this portion of the Colonial Church, so that the future maintenance of the Church in Canada became a question of painful interest, while the prospect of Upper Canada becoming a separate Diocese, with a Bishop of its own, seemed remote indeed. What, let me ask, is our condition now? Is it not a fact that, within the period I have mentioned, the number of the Clergy was nearly tripled,+ and that a combined action for the promotion of true religion and the welfare of the Church has been established among them, partly by means of Clerical Associations, but more especially by the Church Society of this Diocese, whose fifth cheering anniversary we yesterday celebrated, and whose progressive success has been so signal as to have called for the especial notice of the Society for Propagating the Gospel, in its Re-Port for 1846, as an instance of "the independent exertions of The Church Societies in the Colonies." Nor is the contrast less striking in reference to the sounder tone of feeling that now prevails with regard to the true principles of the Church. We now find the doctrine of Christ's visible Church becoming more and more recognised, together with the importance of maintaining its unity, and the evil and sin of religious division; and, as a necessary consequence, instead of the contributions of the members of the Church being distributed, with thoughtless inconsistency, towards the promotion of religious error in its various shades, they are now, with a far more liberal hand, as well as with a better conscience, poured into the treasury of the Church; and, hence, the Church has acquired that moral weight and influence, which, while they enable her to be more extensively useful, render it indispensable that her feelings and wishes should be consulted on all matters of a public nature affecting the interests of religion

* The late Bishop of Quebec and the present Bishop of Montreal.
† In the recent Charge of the Lord Bishop, the number of the Clergy now in the Diocese of Toronto was stated to be 118.

to conclude this hasty review without noticing one of the most encouraging circumstances to which I could advert, I mean, that, since the period I have mentioned, Upper Canada has been constituted a separate Diocese, under the Episcopal government of one, of whom, if I were to presume to speak, should not know whether to say, first, that his truly paternal kindness to his Clergy has secured for him their gratitude and love, or that his indefatigable labours and unwearied devoted-

ness in the discharge of his high and sacred office, have won their origin was thrown farther back. Who can tell for him the tribute of their respect and admiration; and now what questionings unanswered, what longings unsatisthat a provision has at length, with tardy justice, been made fied, filled the bosom of the heathen world? Death for the maintenance of the Episcopate, we may, on this occa- with its manifold mysteries reigning round them, sion, use the language of mutual congratulation and thankful- nature's shrinking from the idea of a dreamless and house of cedars, the ark of the covenant of the Lord race set before it! How many a gloomy night of sion, use the language of mutual congratulation and thankful ness, upon what we may regard as the permanent organisation of the Church in this Diocese, (rendered still more complete of the Church in this Diocese, (rendered still more complete of the Church in this Diocese, (rendered still more complete of the Church in this Diocese, (rendered still more complete of the Church in this Diocese, (rendered still more complete or brighten and thankful remained and thankful remained under curtains—(2 Samuel vii. 2.) A darkness and depression has prayer illuminated with before a real though an unknown Judge, gleams fainter or brighten and thankful remained under curtains—(2 Samuel vii. 2.) A darkness and depression has prayer illuminated with pious heart will not be so content. They who feel or brighten and thankful remained under curtains—(2 Samuel vii. 2.) A darkness and depression has prayer illuminated with pious heart will not be so content. They who feel or brighten and thankful remained under curtains—(2 Samuel vii. 2.) A darkness and depression has prayer illuminated with pious heart will not be so content. They who feel or brighten and thankful remained under curtains—(2 Samuel vii. 2.) A darkness and depression has prayer illuminated with pious heart will not be so content. or the Church in this Diocese, (rendered still more complete by the preservation of the Archdeaconry of York), not forby the preservation of the Archdeaconry of York), not forgetting to add our fervent aspirations for its still further extension, until every portion of this immense Diocese shall be
tension, until every portion of this immense Diocese shall be
fully and officiently complied with the ministrations of the

one, and our difficulties and discouragements many, greater yet ever disappointing, life and death within, life enis He that is for us than all that are against us. What though deavouring to quicken death, and death mocking at cording to that a man hath, it is accepted of him, and 1" addition to the ordinary obstacles attending the execution the said essential of the ministerial office, we have to contend with that excess have tossed in restless tumult before an eye, had there that build of marble for themselves, will meanly build ve care of this world, and that too eager desire for this been such, gifted to descry the vast working of the world's good, which are perhaps more peculiarly experienced spiritual universe. The mind thirsts and knows not God be meaner than their barns, they but insult Him Tara was the attempt made by St. Patrick to convert in a new country, -with that religious livision which so sadly abounds, -with the apathy and inconsistency of some among the laity,-and with that forgetfulness of their duty to the Church which is so often found in those who are in power,—still not Almighty authority that adopted them into the lanonly do we find abundant encouragement in remembering whose word we minister, whose commission we bear, and upon whose promised blessing we can rely,—but also seeing Jew nor Gentile was henceforth to be either clean or "the gift of God cannot be purchased with money." this time also the Irish chieftains were assembled at the clouds we once so much dreaded gradually breaking, and giving place to a screne and brighter sky,—beholding the to- Isaiah looked into "the last days," and saw there day, has made the house of prayer "a house of mer- it was the privilege of Tara, that none should presu kens of the Divine blessing in the increasing prosperity of our Zion, we are animated to thank God for the past and to trust Him for the future. And even though our hearts have been deeply saddened and perplexed by the departure from the world acknowledge the One True God; "many not keep back her mite. Whosoever thinks to worship when Leogaire, the Irish monarch, heard the fact, he the pure faith of Christ of some of our brethren in England, people shall say, Come ye and let us go up to the God, while he yields nothing to his service, does but became much alarmed. The story adds, that his vet even here we are not left without some alleviating considerations. That these perversions have been but few, we know, if in no other way at least in this, that the same unholy triumph by which those that have taken place have been trumpeted to the world, would have taken care to chronicle others also if rious Being, in Whom all the nations of the earth is with God. Your holding back is but the emblem of Ireland. Leogaire accordingly set out at once to they had occurred. We know, also, that the accessions of the should be blest (Gen. xxii. 18.), to Whom the gather- of your lean and famished soul. Let me say here put the unknown offender of his laws to death; but ministers of Dissent and Romanism to the Communion of the ling of the people should be (Gen. xlix. 10.); Who one plain and honest word. It is an affront to God, in this purpose he was disappointed. Having next Church, have been manifold more than the defections from it.* should have dominion from sea to sea, and from the And in regard to the general state of the Church in the Mother Countries, we have the following testimony from an Irish Prelate, whose piety, learning, and talents, are of the be destroyed, but should, break in pieces and consume God's ministers are sent by Him, His gifts to you, for invited Patrick to the palace of Tara. The invitation highest order, and to whose words, the fact of his having writinguest order, and to whose words, the fact of his having writ-ten with great power in opposition to the extreme errors of ten with great power in opposition to the extreme errors of the later numbers of the Oxford Tracts may perhaps impart the later numbers of the Oxford Tracts may perhaps impart of the earth, and then from the midst of the oxford the oxford the earth and then from the midst of the oxford additional weight. "I believe," writes the Lord Bishop of Ossory,† "that while at no former period did the clergy manifest more piety and zeal, there never was a period in which they were so soundly informed, and in particular the true principles of our Church were never so well known by her ministers, and never more deeply valued. I believe that this is the case in England. I am sure it is so among ourselves." And in contemplating the state of religion in even the most worldly minded. Such an one in it gence. "May I not do as I will, with mine own?" disciple Fiech, who afterwards lived a bishop at Sletty. ourselves. And in contemplating the state of religion in this Diocese, we have reason to bless God that not only has no defection to Rome taken place among ourselves, but that there is not, as far as I know, the slightest leaning in any quartowards fived a bishop at Sietty. It is even said that Leogaire himself—although he at beholds the miracle of a few obscure fishermen of Galilee founding, in the heart of a world of sensuality and sin, a religion of self-denial and faith; bearing witness to an improbable fact, and succeeding in teaching it to the world gradually subduing and incorporate in the success attending this first public preaching.

The success attending the state of religion in the beholds the miracle of a few obscure fishermen of Galilee founding, in the heart of a world of sensuality and sin, a religion of self-denial and faith; bearing witness to an improbable fact, and succeeding in teaching it to the world gradually subduing and incorporate.

The success attending the state of religion in the most worldly minded. Such an one in it gence. "May I not do as I will, with mine own? May I not do as I will, with mine own?

It is even said that Leogaire himself—although he at first withstood him—crying out with tears, "It is better to believe than perish," was added to the number of the faithful.

The success attending this first public preaching the fact, and succeeding in teaching it to the world gradually subduing and incorporate. determination, by the grace of God, to live and die loyal and devoted members of the Reformed Church of England.

And is not usine, my own? Hear what the Scripture of the Reformed Church of England.

And is not usine, my own? Hear what the Scripture of the Reformed Church of England.

And is not usine, my own? Hear what the Scripture of the Reformed Church of England. devoted members of the Reformed Church of England.

tion I will not venture,—when one of the weakest among value of all things and declaring strength to be weakyou speaks, be that language reserved for him whose office ness and poverty to be honourable, and bowing before doth not bear his cross, and come after Me, cannot be high rank, who were liberal in their donations to the ness and poverty to be honourable, and bowing before will give it weight. But while I refrain from uttering words will give it weight. But while I refrain from uttering words their gentle but energetic arm, all that is strong, and My disciple"—(St. Luke xiv. 27.) Hear what the infant Church. Conall, a brother of King Leogaire My disciple"—(St. Luke xiv. 27.) of exhortation, I may be permitted to use those of supplicagreat, and wise, and good upon the face of the earth. Scripture saith. "The silver is mine, and the gold is gave the ground on which his own hall stood as a site of exhortation, I may be permitted and wise, and good upon the face of the earth. Scripture said. The silver is unic, and the said. Scripture said. The silver is unic, and the great Head of the Yes, even to the worldling the Church of Christ mine, saith the Lord of hosts"—(Haggai ii. 8.) And for a Church. Enda, another brother, immediately Church impress upon us all the conviction of our own inherent exhibits an august and imposing appearance. It again, "So is he who layeth up treasure for himself, upon his conversion both dedicated his infant son to a weakness and insufficiency, and dispose us wholly to rely forces itself upon his admiration as the perfection and is not rich towards God"—(St. Luke xii. 21.— religious life, and consigned to the service of religion upon the power and grace of God,—may He cause us ever of human wisdom. It raises its fair towers and You cannot make a sacrifice to God, with that which the ninth part of all his lands and farms. to remember that we have the treasure of Christ's ministry graceful pinnacles in his sight, and though he may costs you nothing. You cannot be a scholar of the "in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God and not of us," (2 Cor. iv. 7.)-may He imprint upon our hearts still more deeply the great doctrines of Catholic truth, preserved in their purity by the exercise of the Protestant principles of the Church of England,-may He unite the Clergy of this and every other Diocese in affectionate and deferential attachment to their Bishop as the centre of unity therein,—and may He guard them against what is one of the great dangers to the Church at the present day, the tempgreat dangers to the Church at the present day, the temping the holy place by the long drawn aisles of penito his feet? "It is the Lord, let Him do what seemknocked at the door, which was opened by an old and tation to make passing events the occasion of exaggerating tence and prayer, that its Divine construction is eth Him good." "I know, O Lord, that thy judg- venerable man, with a beard silvered by age. "Fathose differences of opinion which, in consequence of human revealed. Then that which from without seemed the ments are right, and that Thou, of very faithfulness, ther," said the officer, "shew me a field where I may infirmity, and different degrees of advancement in religious mere caprice of a fantastic sense of beauty, is shown hast caused me to be troubled." "The Lord gave, set my troop to foraging." The old man complied, knowledge, must, in our present imperfect state, exist among to add weight, and strength, and balance; that which the members of the Christian Church. Happy is it for the peace of the Church, that while she requires a strict adherence to her fundamental principles, she yet, with the consciousness of truth, allows her children a certain latitude on minor points, neither insisting, as does each of the subdivisions of sectarianism, on a rigid conformity of modes of expression and even of thought, nor suppressing all discus-expression and even of thought, nor suppressing all discus-expression and even of thought, nor suppressing all discus-imprecies of David"; holding up to them the means of they enter into peace, and rest in their beds, each one immediately alighted, cut down the grain, trussed it, they enter into peace, and rest in their beds, each one immediately alighted, cut down the grain, trussed it, they enter into peace, and rest in their beds, each one immediately alighted, cut down the grain, trussed it, they enter into peace, and rest in their beds, each one immediately alighted, cut down the grain, trussed it, they enter into peace, and rest in their beds, each one immediately alighted, cut down the grain, trussed it, they enter into peace, and rest in their beds, each one immediately alighted, cut down the grain, trussed it, they enter into peace, and rest in their beds, each one immediately alighted, cut down the grain, trussed it, they enter into peace, and rest in their beds, each one immediately alighted, cut down the grain, trussed it, they enter into peace, and rest in their beds, each one immediately alighted it. sion as does the spiritual despotism of the Church of Rome; grace and the hope of glory—spreading over the whole walking in his uprightness; their bodies slumbering and remounted. The officer then said to his constitution and remounted and remounted and remounted and remounted and remounted and remounted. for, to adopt the words of a distinguished living divine, earth, nay, passing the grave and reaching to the cold in the peaceful grave, their souls living mightily unto ductor, "Father, you have given yourself and us un-"within certain limits the Church of England permits her and mysterious land of souls—our rest on earth, and God. The faithful departed are at rest. They rest necessary trouble; the first field was better than this." children piously to inquire, and fearlessly to discuss; for our happy home in heaven. unless this were so, either all discussion would cease, and the result would be a spiritual stagnation and apathy, than which few things can be more injurious to the cause of truth, or discussion would always lead to a breach of communion, and split us into factions and sects." May we, then, in the exercise of this liberty, ever preserve "the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." May the efforts of Rome on the one hand, and of Dissent on the other, impress upon us to tread in the steps of the other. Our Blessed Sa- and sorrow, from contradictions and the strife of the duty of "standing fast in one mind, with one spirit, vious doubtless bestowed the same care and culture tongues; above all, they rest from the temptations striving together for the faith of the Gospel," "with one upon him as II add upon the rest of the Apostles.— of wicked men and evil spirits, and from the painful it such a burden as wings to a bird, or sails to a ship. mind and one mouth glorifying God," taking our stand on HE addressed them not individually, but as a body: struggles of inbred sin. They "sleep in Jesus"; not —Countess of Warwick. what we all acknowledge to be the best exponent of Sacred they were all present when His Divine parables, and unconsciously, but as on earth tired nature is wont to Scripture, the Book of Common Prayer. And when at perfect rules of life were uttered: they did all eat the repose in her sweet restorer. They are dead-to the Heaven. To give is the greatest luxury. How inlength we shall be called to give an account of our steward- same spiritual meat, they did all drink the same spir- world, but alive unto God. When the hand of death dulgent, then, is God, to annex future rewards to what ship (last month's awful summons of a fellow-labourer warns itual drink; and yet how different was the result!— loosed the silver cord that bound them to this mortal is so much its own recompenser.—Ibid. us we know not how soon this may bes), when we are resigning at once our spirits and our ministry into the hands of God, may we be supported in the review of our manifold soil, and in the other upon a stony rock. His heart, hath no more dominion over them. unworthiness and imperfection, by an undivided reliance on ished with the dews, and basked in the sunshine of the blood-bought salvation of our Redeemer, Christ, and by the blessed truth, that whether as members or ministers of the Church of Christ, whether for time or for eternity, all growth, overtopped the good seed of the Gospel, and "our sufficiency is of God."

former persecution.

For "foremonish," in the fourth paragraph, read "premonish."

And for "the destitution of her ordinances," in the seventh paragraph, read "their

* Out of a great number of facts that might be adduced to substantiate the correctness of this statement, let it suffice to adduce the two following. The first, as given in a late number of "The Church," is, that there are no less than 30 (other recovers say 40) great number of "The Church," is, that there are no less than 30 (other recovers say 40) great number of "The Church," is, that there are no less than 30 (other recovers say 40) great number of "The Church," is, that there are no less than 30 (other recovers say 40) great number of "The Church," is, that there are no less than 30 (other recovers say 40) great number of "The Church," is, that there are no less than 30 (other recovers say 40) great number of "The Church," is, that there are no less than 30 (other recovers say 40) great number of "The Church," is the perfection of the says, "Pray always;" "Pr than 30 (other accounts say 40) gentlemen, formerly Dissenting Preachers, studying at the College of St. Bees, in Cumberland, with a view to enter the every virtuous consideration in his mind—it soon in-Church of England. The second is, that the conversion of Roman Catholic Priests to the Church of England, had become so numerous in Ireland as to lead to the formation of a "Priest Protection Society" in that country.

Reformation."

§ The Rev. Thomas Fidler, late Missionary at Fenelon Falls, whose melancholy death by drowning is recorded in "The Church" of the 21st May.

Included the we see men, otherwise most and by it the messengers of God visit the by the habitual indulgence of a single vice? At first by the habitual indulgence of a single vice? At first by the habitual indulgence of a single vice? At first by the habitual indulgence of a single vice? At first by the habitual indulgence of a single vice?

COMING OF CHRIST. (By the Rev. George Edward Deacon, M. A.) Traditions of the truth came down to them, keeping The love of pleasure, of wealth, or of fame, have thus It is the key of heaven; and though the body be still

pace with the footsteps of time, but their voice grew fainter day by day, and spoke a less intelligible language. Ceremonies, borrowed from earlier ages, continued in outward shape, but their meaning (and what | habitually offends in one point, is guilty of all. they properly meant was true) became obscurer, as And now, brethren, what though our office be an arduous baffling conjecture, light seeming to offer revelations as that magnifical abode, which Solomon prepared for the paradise of God!

was not come. ing in sudden glory on the nations.

> THE CHURCH OF CHRIST. (By the Rev. Alexander Penrose Forbes, B. A.)

Brethren, upon this occasion, on the language of exhortaconquest of the stubborn heart of man, changing the your spirit, which are God's"—(1 Corinthians vi. 19, ing to the people in the surrounding districts, and in esteem it the record of decaying superstition, still he wonders at its marvellous beauty, and as he passes on as I will, but as thou wilt." to the engrossing business of this life, pauses to lift le, and an harmonious oneness of truth and beauty with that which costs me nothing. and holiness, surprises and overcomes their soul. Then the Church appears in its glorious reality, exceeding the old Law not more in the message it aninces, than in the graces it conveys; extending to the obedient, mercy, grace, and salvation-"the sure

THE BETRAYER OF CHRIST.

like the rest, was cultivated with care—it was nour-Gop's Holy Word; and yet the thorns and briars of sin, natural to the soil, and unrestrained in their them in all holy conversation and Godliness.

every virtuous consideration in his mind—it soon in- seasons of prayer, as a mean to this, God himself retroduced into his bosom seven other evil spirits more cognizes; and justifies us in adopting this mean by

within this Diocese. But, brethren, it is impossible for me STATE OF THE HEATHEN BEFORE THE it may appear but a little one, like the cloud which throne of Grace, and returns fraught with divine

GIVING TO GOD'S SERVICE. (From a Sermon by Bp. Doane.)

for what, for "The desire of all nations" (Hag. ii. 7.) with their offering; if, peradventure, they be not like the king and chieftains of Ireland. It was Easter-

REST OF THE FAITHFUL DEPARTED. (By the Rev. Henry Hopwood, M. A.)

and the shades of night invite him to repose. They was not mine." — Churchman's Companion. rest as the way-worn traveller rests, when his journey (By the Rev. R. Parkinson, B.D. Canon of Winchester.) is ended, and he sits down to recruit his strength. They rest as the wearied warrior rests, when the fight He is an instance of the utter inutility of the best is over and he awaits the hour of triumph, and the religious instruction, and the sight of the best Chris- rewarding wreath. They rest from bodily infirmity careful what he said. There is an all-recording pen tian models, to secure our salvation, unless there be and pain, from sickness and disease, from the cares behind the curtain of the skies, taking down our words within ourselves a disposition to profit by the one, and and troubles of this mortal life, from disappointments

> STATED SEASONS OF PRAYER. (From the Christian Observer.)

in the invisible realities of the unseen world; and to Rector that he had spoken vilely and contemptuously dance. Let us learn from hence, that knowledge, and exhibit to us, at regular intervals, just frequent enough of his Diocesan; he made the christian reply, "I am Errata in the portion of this Sermon published in the last number of The Church:

For "engaged by Him in the presence of His Father," in the first paragraph, read "the violence of former persecution," in the same paragraph, read "the violence of former persecution.

Errata in the portion of this Sermon published in the last number of The Church:

glad of it, for he has given me an opportunity of setto keep up the habit of contemplating it, a draught of
to keep up the habit of contemplating it, a draught of
to keep up the habit of souls should always be, in the subordination
of all their faculties before a felt presence of God.

Acrion better the wholesent, the made exhibit to us, at regular intervals, just frequent enough
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to keep up the habit of what our souls should always be, in the subordination
of all their faculties before a felt presence of God.—
Acrion better the wholeseant, he made out want ages, and the sight of contemplating it, a draught of
to keep up the habit of contemplating it, a draught of
to keep up the habit of what our souls should always be, in the subordination
of all their faculties before a felt presence of God.—
Acrion better the wholeseant, he made of the made of th Stated prayer gradually obliterates the old, and forms things, not talk them. - Minucius Felix. Again:—he is an awful example of a single over- new traces in the soul, in which at length the affecmastering vice, expanding by indulgence, till it spreads tions habitually move; and thus brings it neater and like a cancer throughout the whole mortal system, and nearer to the frame of continual prayer, to which the heaven; it is vocal glory; it is happiness in words wicked than itself. And how many examples of this his appointment, under the eremonial and typical dismelancholy result do we meet with in our daily expe- pensation, of the morning and evening sacrifice .the formation of the morning and evening sacrifice.

The Rev. Dr. Hook's "Call to Union on the principles of the English rience! How often do we see men, otherwise most Like Jacob's ladder, prayer conducts the eye of faith mon blessing; yet if, like the dew from heaven, it be rience! How often do we see men, otherwise most Like Jacob's ladder, prayer conducts the eye of faith mon blessing; yet if, like the dew from heaven, it be rience!

the prophet saw rising out of the sea; but it soon ex- blessings. It bridges the unfathomable and otherpands in breath and blackness, till the whole surface wise impassable gulf, which separates time from eterof even the purest mind is darkened with its shade .- nity, -this world from the dwelling place of God .when indulged, often led to the same ruinous conse- chained to earth, admits the soul to expatiate, and to quences as the grosser vices; verifying the Apostles' rest amid the green pastures and by the still waters of declaration, that he who keeps the whole law and yet anticipated paradise. At that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, how many a votive offering will be found suspended in His chosen temple, the human soul, to the God of prayer! To how many an anxious, carking care, has prayer proved a sweet and refreshing anodyne! How many a timid, doubt-It was a grief to David, that while he dwelt in an ing soul has prayer nerved to run with patience the fully and efficiently supplied with the ministrations of the how must it all have wrought within, and what a fever better for the house of their God, and the offices thereof ing amid the waves of this troublesome world, has how must it all have wrought within, and what a fever better for the house of their God, and the offices thereof ing amid the waves of this troublesome world, has how must it all have wrought within, and what a fever better for the house of their God, and the offices thereof ing amid the waves of this troublesome world, has Church of the Living God, the pillar and ground of the truth. of doubt and anxiety must have followed. Darkness their temple of hewn logs will be as welcome to Him, prayer caught up into the third heaven, and landed in

ST. PATRICK AT TARA.

cram Talla " History of the Ancient Church in Ireland.") The most interesting event that ever occurred at

Ananias and Sapphira, in keeping back from God. eve when St. Patrick, in the course of his journey But when He came, the words "clean" and "un- Again, when the house of God is built, its ministry from Ulster, had arrived at a place called in the Irish clean" were to lose their meaning, and the same and worship, preaching and prayers, and sacraments, language Ferta-fir-feic, or "the graves of the men of guage of the Church removed them from it. "What shall all be free to all who will. No doubt, it is as cordingly his companions lighted a fire, most probably God hath cleansed, call not thou common." Neither true of these, as in the case of Simon Magus, that to prepare their food. But it happened that about unclean. This, too, had been foretold in prophecy. No doubt, the mercenary use of Churches, in our own the celebration of one of their religious festivals; and mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of mock and starve his soul. It is impossible to find magi, equally terrified by their superstitious fears, Jacob, and He will teach us of His ways, and we will acceptance for the offering of that which costs us urged him to make prompt exertions to have that walk in His paths." (Is. ii. 3.) And all along the nothing. No matter what the endowment of the strange fire extinguished. They told him that, unless line of patriarchal and of Jewish history, the eye is Church may be. No matter what the wealth of it were put out before nightfall, whoever had caused constantly drawn towards some mighty though myste- them who minister before its altars. Your buisness it to be lighted would hereafter enjoy the sovereignty that darkness (Ib. 2.) the Sun of righteousness burst- of God. If the priest starves, it is Christ Jesus, whom following day, which was Easter Sunday. So favouryou starve, in him. And, when you leav a Bishop to able an opportunity for declaring the high objects of support himself, you take that which is another's for his mission the zealous bishop did not overlook; and, the Lord, and offer that which costs you nothing. notwithstanding the opposition of the pagan priests, THAT IS NO REAL SERVICE WHICH INVOLVES NO his preaching was most successful. He gained over SACRIFICE. It is for your instruction, who would to the Gospel several zealous converts. Among them The Church of Christ is an object that must strike make the Christian life, a life of ease and self-indul- were a celebrated bard named Dubtach, and his young

MISCELLANEOUS.

Again, THERE IS NO REAL SERVICE, WHERE THERE IS ANECDOTE OF A GERMAN FARMER.—In Germany, up one more look to its glorious but unworldlike form.

But if such be the outward aspect of the Church, how

Lord, Who lent them, first, has taken back, to be with far more lovely is it to those who "enter into God's Him, their precious objects of affection and delight. head of his troop, and marched to the quarter assigned courts with praise"—who worship the Lord in the Would they not serve him with their best? Would him. It was a lonely valley, in which one could perappeared strange and meaningless, becomes intelligi-"Here is what we are in search of," exclaimed the captain; "Father you are a true and faithful guide." "Wait a few minutes more," replied the old man, "follow me patiently a little further." The march was accordingly resumed, and at the distance of a mile Taken away, as Isaiah says, from the evil to come, they arrived at another field of barley. The troop as the toiled labourer rests, when his work is done, "Very true, Sir," replied the good old man, "but it

THE UNSEEN WITNESS .. - When Bishop Latimer was on his trial, he at first answered carelessly. But presently he heard the pen going behind the tapestry. which was taking down his words. Then he was and acts for Judgment.

He who takes up Christ's cross aright, shall find

It is a great honour to be almoner to the King of

It is said of Bishop Compton, that he loved to remember what was for any one's advantage; if any offended, he would ever prevent their asking pardon by his haste to give it; and among a thousand instances, it is not the least remarkable that in a quarrel between a London minister and his parishioners, the good Bi-These are designed to stimulate our languid faith shop being called in, and finding it proved against the

THE PROMISES OF GOD .- Every promise is a ticket, given us by God, to take up mansions of treasure in

HUMILITY .- The most advanced Christians are the most humble, as "the fullest and best ears of corn

DIVINE GRACE A FREE GIFT .- Grace is no com-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1847.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE First Page.

Original Poetry.—The Power of Books.

The Difficulties and Encouragements of the Christian Ministry:
A Sermon, preached on the occasion of the Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.—By the Rev. Arthur Palmer, A.B.—(Concluded.)

State of the Heathen bef Coming of Christ.
The Church of Christ.
Giving to God's Service.
Rest of the Faithful Department of the Faithful Dep

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordi-22nd August next. Candidates for Orders, whether of Priest or Deacon, are requested to be present for usual testimonials and Si Quis, on the previous Wednesday, (August 18), at 9 o'clock, A.M.

the hours stated; immediately after which, the Arch- Knox. deacon would be desirous of meeting the Clergyman, Injurious as such a confusion of truth and falsehood He would, at the same time, be happy to assist at which can be adopted by those, who desire to change public parochial meetings of the Diocesan Church the existing state of things, without division of the

may require to be instituted and inducted into his infidelity. We feel that we cannot too strongly im-Cure, will please notify the Archdeacon of such wish press upon the opponents of King's College, as it is, as soon as convenient.

Niagara	. Wednesday,	Aug.	25,	3 P.M.
Chippawa	.Thursday,	66	26.	11 A.M.
Bertie, St. John's Ch		66	"	6 P.M.
Fort Erie	.Friday,	н	27,	11 A.M.
Township of Dunn,				ad relation
Christ Church	Saturday,	-	28,	3 P.M.
Port Robinson	. Monday,	86	30,	1 P.M.
Thorold	.Tuesday,	"	31,	11 A.M.
St. Catharines				6 P.M.
Port Dalhousie	Wednesday,	Sept	. 1,	11 A.M.
Jordan	a hot will be		"	6 P.M.
Grimsby	Thursday,	"	2,	11 A.M.
A list of simi	lar appointm	ents	for t	he Home

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE RUBRIC.

month of September, will be published shortly.

The leading feature of interest in the English Ecclesiastical papers of last month is the judgment, by the Lord Bishop of Exeter, in the case of the Rev. W. G. P. Smith. The facts appear simply to be the following. The Reverend gentleman, whose conduct was brought under review, took upon him, on Easter Sunday last, to place a cross upon the Commi table of Saint John's Chapel, Torquay, (of which he is incumbent), with the addition of vases of flowers and other decorations not specified. His proceedings having given rise to much dissatisfaction, an inquiry was instituted under the Church Discipline Act, and the Commissioners, having heard evidence, decided that a prima facie case had been made out. Mr. Smith then consented that the Bishop should pronounce sentence, without further procedure. This he accordingly did, giving his grounds of judgment at considerable length.

He stated inter alia that it was unlawful for any person to introduce novel ornaments into a Church at express prohibition against the act, because thus an conceive, how any Institution, retaining any religious end would be put to any thing like uniformity. The character, can be more perfectly free and open, than Lord Bishop then proceeded to show that no warrant King's College at the present moment is? But, say for the course pursued by Mr. Smith could be derived the agitators, we will not consent to the Professorship declares that "such ornaments of the Church and the Ministers thereof be retained and be in use as were in this Church of England by the authority of Parliament. in the second year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth." There was not the vestige of proof that such ornaments as flower-decorated crosses were in use at that period. Mr. Smith mainly grounded his defence upon the authority of Durandus, who says that the altar is the proper place of the cross; but this writer being a canonist, and afterwards a Bishop of the thirteenth century, was very little entitled to attention respecting the present law of our Church; the reasons which he gives, moreover, being shadowy and unsatis-

The learned Prelate then took occasion to express his own individual objection to the use of the cross on the Communion-table. The passage is lengthy, but it is so excellent that we cannot refrain from giving it at full. Speaking of Mr. Smith, the Bishop observes:

"He only saw, or thought he saw, in this exhibition of The proposition is too glaringly absurd to require a cross, something peculiarly appropriate to the sacrament in which we show the Lord's death till He come.—

And yet there is one obvious reason which may satisfy every considerate person of the solid ground of piety as Parliament, proves that the members of our Legislawell as prudence which guarded our reformers in rejecting this symbol from the holy table. Doubtless it is a memorial of the death of Christ; but is it the best and truest? Is it even auxiliary to a right appreciation of the full virtue of that blessed sacrament, of which our blessed Saviour said, "Do this in remembrance of me?" divinely-instituted sacrament, are memorials of the death of Christ, but man's invention looks at the mere death our Lord's ordinance to the sacrifice of the death-of Christ. For as he with his own blood entered in once for all into the holy place, now to appear in the presence of God continually to plead his own sacrifice of Himself ministers continually to commemorate and plead before God the same sacrifice upon earth, reciting his very words, and repeating his whole action when he instituted this sacrament. Again, the cross, man's invention, looks only to the crucified body, the body in its utmost humiliation Christ's ordinance regards the body not in its humiliation only, but also and chiefly the body in its glory. It is to us a memorial, indeed, of his death, being at the same time a memorial and communion of the inestimable benefit of that his precious death. We shew that death, by eating and drinking the elements of bread and wine, made by his blessed word to be to us verily and indeed his body and his blood, drawing near with faith, and taking that holy sacrament to our comfort; in other words, openly acting our belief that our souls will be as truly strengthened and refreshed by the body and blood of Christ, taken and received by the faithful in that sacrament, as our bodies are by the bread and wine. This is a true and full memorial and commemoration of our Lord's death; instituted by Christ Himself, observed by the whole Catholic Church throughout all ages, and which will never cease to be observed by it till he come; which will never cease to be observed by it fill he come; till faith be swallowed up in victory, till we shall know even as we are known. In truth, therefore, the outward and material cross is positively unsuited to be placed in contact with the sacramental symbols. Instead of exciting the mind to a due contemplation of the transcendent benefits obtained to us by our Lord's sufferings, it tends to chain it down to the sufferings themselves. Instead of being a mark of high veneration of the sacrament, it thus accords with the low and degrading notions of those who sake of peace, with the same unmurmuring acquiessee in this holy ordinance nothing more than a mere remembrance of what is passed and gone; and thus in the exhibition of the cross on the Lord's table, we have only a fresh instance of the foolishness of man's wisdom when it seeks to improve or add to the institution of Christ

We confess that the above decision, coming as it does from such an influential quarter, gives us much satisfaction, and that for two reasons. It furnishes a it assigns for the delay is, perhaps, not improbable.most emphatic answer to the taunt of our Dissenting We abstain, however, from pronouncing any opinion, adversaries, that, to all intents and purposes, discipline and merely lay it before our readers as a subject for is dormant in the Church, and that fanciful theologians may indulge with impunity their notions of sym-Again, the judgment is seasonable, because it gives effect to the great principle, that the service of the United Church of England and Ireland, is to be regulated strictly by the letter of her Articles and Formularies; allowing no deviation on the plea of antiquity, however venerable or imposing. This is the ground on which to take our stand in these days of controvers. on which to take our stand in these days of controversy

and party-spirit. "So says the Rubric," is a sufficient and incontestable reply to all, who, from whatever motive, put the question in reference to any of our administrations-"WHEREFORE DO YOU SO?"

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

Strongly as we have always been opposed to any infringement of the chartered rights of King's College, or any spoliation of the property conveyed to her by Royal Grant, yet we must confess that we should much prefer the present measure, even with its obvious defects, to either of the plans introduced by former Administrations. The monstrous error, which characterised both of these, was the combination of nation in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on Sunday, the different Faculties of Divinity in one University, and the consequent authorisation by Academic sanction of ulgation of contradictory religious tenet s .-Examination at the Rectory, at Cobourg, with the In what estimation-we would ask any intelligent person, however unacquainted with the details of the subject-in what estimation, would an educational establishment be held, which would bestow the distinction THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to visit the of D. D., with equal complacency, on those who several Parishes and Missions in the Niagara District maintained the pure doctrine of the Church of Engon the days mentioned below. Morning, or Evening, land, and those who defended the corruptions of the Prayer will be held in the Churches therein named at Church of Rome-on the followers of Wesley and of

Churchwardens, and other parishioners of those places, would be to the reputation of any University by which respectively, on business connected with the temporal it was sanctioned, and destructive as it would prove to and spiritual well-being of their parishes or missions. the interests of real religion, it is the only alternative, Society in the several places named in the following endowment; and yet would hesitate to inflict upon the country the disgrace and mison of having in -at least on those among them who profess to have any regard for religious truth—that the alternatives, between which their choice is to be made, are-o University with one religious system, or several with different. Any other arrangement must ensure the evils of reckless indifference to, or total abnegation of, the distinguishing doctrines of Christianity.

The result of the agitation on the subject, which, it has been all along but too apparent, has been con- clusion deduced from these premises is correct, viz., ducted mainly with reference to the selfish objects of that proof is thereby furnished of "the more extensive parties and individuals, has been, that the Government success of Wesleyan Methodism." For it must ever has been compelled to interfere for the preservation of be borne in mind, that there is a wide difference bethe peace of the community, and are forced to adopt tween the United Church of England and Ireland and the principle of appropriating portions of the endow- the Methodist body, as regards the qualifications which ment to the support of separate Universities, as the they deem essential to be possessed by a candidate only alternative which has been left for settling the question to the satisfaction of the country.

King's College, it is well known, by all who desire to know the truth, has been conducted, during the classical and literary attainments are of a respectable four years in which it has been in operation, with the order; but still we are convinced that our contempomost perfect impartiality and freedom from what is rary will concede that the standard of acquirements and still numbers, amongst its Professors and Students that which the Church considers a sine qua non. If individuals belonging to different religious bodies.

England, the Church of Rome, and the Established ments which he imperatively requires, there cannot be

Its Lectures have been attended by, and its honour conferred on, Churchmen, Romanists, Presbyterians, Congregationalists, &c., without reference to their religious distinctions. The Professors are not required to attend any religious service, or to take any religious test whatever as a qualification for admission to their Chairs. The Students have but to state, that they do not belong to the Church of England, and they are at once exempted from attendance in Chapel, or at Lectures on Divinity. In the Faculty of Divinity itself, the majority of the Students in Hebrew are not his own discretion, even though there should be no members of the Church of England. Is it possible to of Divinity being held by a member of the Church of England, nor to the service of the Chapel being per- give value to such acts. It is equally certain, howformed according to the ritual of that Church. What ever, that an individual may cry, "Lord, Lord," and then is to be substituted? A mixture of all kinds of religion, whereby truth will be deprived of its distinctive features, and the same University rendered the instrument for propagating Episcopalianism and Presbyterianism,—the doctrines of the Bible and the inventions of men-the confession of the triune God and the denial of the Divinity of Christ! Is this the improvement which the reformers of

King's College desire to introduce? And do they really think that any conscientious believer in the truth of any system of Divinity, will be induced to regard, as the perfection of religious equality, the abolition of the distinguishing features of the system, in which he believes, that any sober-minded Christian will esteem the obliteration of the distinctive features of Christianity as the best guarantee for its successful inculcation on the minds of youth?

The proposition is too glaringly absurd to require argument, and the failure of the two measures of this ture are not disposed to try so mad an experiment, as the project of fusing together the discordant systems

The only course, then, which remains, if the present system in King's College is to be altered, and yet Divinity to be retained, is that which has been adopted as the principle of the Government measure. No arrangements under it will, we are persuaded, be as good as might be obtained by retaining the endowment unbroken for the support of one Provincial University,

The great defects of the present measure are the constitution of the University Endowment Board, which must engender discord—the injustice of cramping the progress of King's College, by restricting her for ever to the allowance of £3000 per annum, and the want of provision for the erection of suitable buildings-and the crippling of the efficiency of Upper Canada College, by withdrawing the means for her support, and what is almost worse, by imposing on her such a Board as that, under whose management it is proposed to place her.

If these defects are removed by giving to King's College, for her exclusive use and management a portion of her endowment, at present producing £3000 per annum, and adequate means for building, with her grounds, apparatus, &c., by securing the continued efficiency of U. C. College, as an intermediate establishment between the District Schools and the University, and by exempting both from the pestilential influence of political intrigues, we have but little doubt, that the Church, though deprived cence, with which she submitted to the settlement relative to the Clergy Reserves.

No word has yet been received of the second reading of the University Bill. The following paragraph -"important if true"-appears in the Montreal Correspondence of the Cobourg Star. The reason which reflection :-

"The University question is for the present suspended

THE CHURCH AND METHODISM.

The Christian Guardian, of the 7th ult., contains a long and respectably written paper, headed, "The Episcopal and Wesleyan Churches." To the tone of this article we have no exceptions to offer. The labours of our beloved Diocesan are spoken of in terms of such respectful commendation as must call forth the approbation of every Churchman. Referring to his Lordship's Charge, the writer remarks, with equal candour and good feeling,-

"It is a very excursive and elaborate document, and exhibits abundant proof of his Lordship's pains-taking and unwearied oversight of his Diocese,—of his careful and prompt attention to every department of its temporal interests,—of his zeal and ability in organizing and extending various benevolent institutions in the Church,—
of his tact in calling forth acts of benevolence, and of his
warm appreciation of them in every prominent instance.
Very few voluntaries could equal, much less excel, the very few voluntaries could equal, much less excel, the Lord Bishop in devising measures and exciting efforts of the voluntary system. It is very clear that his Lordship is the originating, guiding, and animating spirit of the Church of England in Western Canada, and that, during his short Episcopate, he has done much to promote her efficiency and extend her success."

Such language is worthy of one who holds the name of John Wesley in respectful remembrance, and furnishes a refreshing contrast to the savage abuse, and inmitigated vituperation, which mark such miserable journals as the Toronto Examiner, -journals whose characteristic standing motto should be, "ENVY, HATRED, MALICE, AND ALL UNCHARITABLENESS."

It would have been a source of no small gratification to us, if we could have closed here our notice of the Guardian's remarks, but dissenting, as we do, from some of his propositions, it would be a dereliction of Our contemporary observes:

"The Lord Bishop states, that at the last Visitation the Lord Disnop states, that at the last visitation (three years since) the number of his clergy was one hundred and three, and now their number is one hundred and eighteen,—increase of the clergy during the three years, fifteen,—less than half the increase of the Wesleyan tlergy in Upper Canada during the same period."

Now it is not our intention, at this time, to call in question the correctness of our contemporary's statistics, and shall therefore assume that the increase of ministers in his association is what he represents it to be. But most emphatically do we deny, that the confor the ministry. Right willingly we grant that the Methodist body, both in Great Britain and Ireland and our Province, can boast of many individuals whose nominated sectarian prejudice. It has numbered, adopted by the body he represents is much inferior to his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto had seen fit to re-Its Chairs are filled by members of the Church of lax the rule which he has laid down, as to the attain-Church of Scotland, and possibly of other denomina- the shadow of a doubt but that the number of our clergy would have been at least doubled during the currency of the last three years. In that period the requests for additional Pastors have been incessant from almost every quarter of the Diocese,-requests, in many instances, coupled with an offer of security for the stipend of the Missionary or Incumbent.

Again, the Christian Guardian remarks:-"The Lord Bishop gives several minute narratives of individual benevolence, stating names and places. It would be equally edifying to have narratives of awaken-

Far be it from us to inculcate, directly or indirectly, the Romish doctrine, that there is any justifying merit in good works, but still we must hold with St. James, that "faith without works is dead." Readily do we admit that a man may bestow all his goods to feed the poor, may give his body to be burned, and yet be destute of that living Gospel principle which alone can exhibit many tokens of conviction, such as tears, and groans, and sighs, and professions, while at the same time his heart is far from God. Felix trembled under the sermon of St. Paul, and Herod not only heard the Baptist gladly, but "did many things" at his exhortation, and yet neither Felix nor Herod were true peniter.ts. In our humble opinion, therefore, his Lordship adopted the safest course, when he confined himself to the recording of acts of substantial Christian benevolence, leaving it to the decision of Him who cannot err, whether those acts originated from a love to His only begotten Son. In these days of worldliness and spiritual apathy, there cannot be a better prima facie evidence of a man's heart being touched, as with a live coal from God's altar, than when he gives liberally of his substance to advance the Redeemer's kingdom. Mere profession is a cheap and easy way of bearing

We may, at a future opportunity, recur to the article of our contemporary.

DEATH OF DR. GRASETT.

In a portion of our last week's impression we anounced the death of this amiable and highly respected gentleman. It occurred on Friday morning, about seven o'clock, in the house of his brother, the Rector of St. James's Church, and adds another item to the sad catalogue of those who have fallen under the pestilence with which God has been pleased to visit us.

It is not usual for us to dwell at any length upon the decease of individuals in private life, but Dr. Grasett can hardly come under this catigory. During his short residence in our city, he acquired for himself a high and well-deserved reputation, by his unwearied and disinterested labours among the poor and destitute,-among those who had nothing to give in return for his offices of love, save the tears and prayers of affectionate gratitude. At a season like the present. the loss of this lamented gentleman must be deeply felt by many, who, in addition to the evils of poverty, have to struggle against the virulence of a ghastly

One consolation remains to the bereaved relatives of Dr. Grasett, but that is the choicest and the best. He was, in the widest sense of the word, a Christian! and, both in private and public life, manifestly proved that he lived daily under the influence of the Gospel which he professed to believe.

THE REV. MARK WILLOUGHBY.

It is with pain that we have to announce the decease of the Rev. Mark Willoughby, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Montreal. The Rev. gentleman fell a victim to the epidemic which is playing such havoc among us, and the disease was contracted during his attendance on the sick and dying at the emigrant sheds.-In Mr. Willoughby the Church has lost a zealous and most indefatigable servant,—one whose whole attention was devoted to the work of his sacred office; and on whose tomb-stone it might with truth be inscribed, that he did spend and was spent in the service of his

The Bishop of Madras arrived at Southampton, from India, by the last steamer. His Lordship's health, though improved, is still in a very delicate

AN INFALLIBLE CHURCH

The Rev. Dr. Miley, speaking of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., thus expresses himself: "The glory and the wonder of Christendom is dead! Dead, No! O'CONNELL IS IN HEAVEN. The spirit which had

"Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following extract from the Edinburgh Evening Post:

"PRIEST'S PROTECTION SOCIETY.—We notice, from some papers sent to us from this society, that the Rev. Mr. Ryder, formerly a Romish priest, but who renounced his old errors in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin, (30th Nov. 1845), has returned to the scene of his former ministry, experiencing a hearty welcome from the people. The Rev. gentleman thus describes the event in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Scott, Hon. Secretary of the Priest's Protection

"'I hasten to inform you of the result of my experiment. I am landed in Craughwell, in my native place, and no words could express the joy they (the parishioners) manifested on seeing me; their welcomes were long and hearty. My lodging is thronged from morning until right with people coming to see me and welcome me.— The priests are confounded; their influence is gone.— Hitherto a priest who would change his religion should change his residence also, and fly for his life; but the state of things is altered,—a new era is opening on our unhappy land,—the people begin to laugh at popish anathemas, and to see that Protestants, who are so kind to them in their distress, are not the wicked people they are represented to be."

DIOCESAN PRESS.

The Meeting of the Board of Audit of the Diocesan Press appointed on the 4th June, 1847, (consisting of the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Rev. W. M. Herchmer,
And'w. Kerby, Esq., L. Lawrason, Esq., Angus Bethune,
Esq., and Mr. Sheriff Ruttan) will be held on Wednesday the 4th August, at noon, at the Office of The which opened to him an extensive sphere of usefulne Church Newspaper, No. 5, King Street West, Toronto. and a course of duty for which he was highly qualified

A Meeting of the Stockholders in the Diocesan Press will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 5th of August, 1847, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing the Committee of Management, and on general business.

THOS. CHAMPION,

Office of the Diocesan Press, 15th July, 1847.

Communication.

Mr. Claris's letter, which we are very glad to admit into our columns, affords a very pleasing statement of particulars regarding the Church in Westminster, in addition to the general observations which appear in the late Charge of the Bishop of Toronto. If the assistance received from England be less than we supposed, this fact of course adds to the credit of the exertions made by "Mrs. Watson and her neighbours." Mr. Claris's contribution, in particular, is a very gratifying display of Chris-

To the Editor of the Church.

SIR,-In a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, on the 3rd of June, 1847, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, as published in your paper of June 25th, I find the following remarks with respect to the Church in the Township of Westminster, London District. "The Church in the Township of Westminster we owe the vigorous and unwearied labours of Miss Watson, a lady who came to Canada principally with the view of establishing her nephews on land. On arriving in this

establishing her nepnews on land. On arriving in this township, where a purchase had been made on her behalf, she found it unprovided with religious ordinances.

"Her first step was to appropriate ten acres of her farm for the site of a Church, Church-yard, and Parsonage; she then appealed to her friends in England for assistance in aid of her own and her neighbours' efforts, and she has now the satisfaction of beholding her exertions crowned with success, in a very commodious Church with a res-

pectable congregation."
I would briefly observe, that the cost of the Westminster Church, in which the strictest economy was observed,

Of which sum I gave The inhabitants in the neighbour-hood in which the Church was erected subscribed, in consequence

of the conditions attached to my 45 0 0 Mrs. Watson collected from her 15 0 0

The Charge is correct in stating that Mrs. Watson appropriated ten acres of her farm for the site of a but that was subsequent to my gift.

I am, Sir, your obed't serv't,

St. Thomas, July 19, 1847.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of To-ronto, to be applied to the fund for the support of Cathedral Church, Toronto

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-per Rev St. George's Church at P	oh Cu	alph,			6	5	0	-
Church at D	valinat	егри,	3	7 6				10

Church at Ingersoll, per Rev. H. Revell, ... 37 Collections...... £130 1 7 T. W. BIRCHALL, 22nd July, 1847.

-per Rev. A. Palmer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL FETE IN LLOYDTOWN. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-Should you have received no other communication on the subject may I beg a place in your columns for the following brief notice of a Sunday School fete which took place at Lloydtown on the 23rd ult.

On driving into the village, the first thing that arrested

our attention was a booth, tastefully encircled with branches of the hemlock, immediately before the incum-bent's house, whilst a Union Jack, with the red, white, and blue ensigns, waved proudly and gracefully over it.

At 2 p.m., we proceeded to the Church, which the good
taste and exertion of some of the young people, had
adorned, by wreathing the lancet windows with evereens, in a manner which excited the admiration of all. O'Connell is in Heaven. The spirit which had moved the world took its flight so peacefully, that all who were there, except the angels who were waiting for it, were in doubt if it had departed." So far Dr.

Dut the most striking object was a group or enituren occupying the free seats, whose happy faces plainly declared that to them it was indeed a day of pleasure. The evening service was performed by the Incumbent, the having been swept away in two months. The distemper was in which had departed." So far Dr.

Fever is dreadfully prevalent in Liverpool; it has made the "The University Endowment Board," and shall have perpetus clared that to them it was indeed a day of pleasure. The evening service was performed by the Incumbent, the having been swept away in two months. The distemper was in wake anew the same, and shall and may, by the name aforesaid every instance contracted by them while visiting the sick. But the most striking object was a group of children

Miley. Per contra,-Dr. McHale affirms that the children on the duty of obedience to parents, pointing Miley. Per contra,—Dr. McHale affirms that the soul of the "Liberator" is still in Purgatory, and enjoins that masses shall be performed throughout the Diocese of Tuam for the spiritual repose "of the late dutiful and heroic champion of the Church." chism, on the Faith and Duty of a Christian, and the smaller children in the "Child's Catechism." The answers of all were most creditable both to the teachers and children. The very little ones especially, were so ready, that grea pains must have been taken with them. The examina tion over, the children, about 100 in number, were arrangd at the tables, a blessing was asked, or rather sung, and then the cakes and tarts rapidly disappeared. Again the children were arranged and the most diligent rewarded. An appropriate original hymn was then sung, the bene-diction pronounced, and all returned to their homes with out having experienced one thing to mar the pleasures of the day. The weather was beautifully fine, the singing such as is seldom heard in a country church, and the affectionate regard which is evidently felt for the worthy Incumbent and his excellent wife, was most gratifying to

> It may not be amiss to observe, that the parishioners had sent, as a free-will offering, all that was necessary for the feast, cakes, tarts, tea, sugar, &c., liberally. One feeling of unmixed gratification and pleasure evidently

> Those who remember what Lloydtown was a few years nee, and see what it is now, may well exclaim, what hath God wrought.

> > DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE LATE LIEUT. LLOYD. - With deep concern we record the death of Lieut. Lloyd, R.N., Assistant Secretary of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese. We mentioned his illness in our last number; he contracted it at the visits which he voluntarily paid to the suffering and dying; and it terminated in his release from all

by zeal for the glory of God and the good of man, as well as by sound judgment and habits of business. God has seen fit to disappoint the hopes of those who looked for great furtherance of the Society's efficiency through means of his labours: He has called the servant to rest whom we thought we required as yet for much labour amongst us on this earthly field of duty. Acknowledging the dispensation as a merciful one towards the departed who is delivered from trial and suffering, it must be our endeavour to believe also in the wisdom of it, as regards the work from which he is taken away, and the family most of them at this time in England—who will mourn his loss. To all of us, however, this is an affecting call to be found watching when the Lord shall summon us to his presence, as servants who are to give an account of their stewardship .- The Berean.

With deep concern we state that the Rev. W. Chader-on expired this morning at ten o'clock.—Ibid.

It becomes our painful duty to announce that the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, the much respected minister of Trinity church, departed this life at half past 12 o'clock yesterday morning. This is another victim of the dreadful disease with which it has pleased Providence to afflict us. God grant that we may have none other such losses to deplore.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal proceeded to Montreal on Thursday last to preside at the meeting of the Central Board of the Incorporated Church Society; His Lordship went on to Coteau du Lac, where he held a Confirmation on Sunday last; he returned to town last Thursday.

The Rev. E. C. Parkin proceeded to Grosse Isle last
Friday, to relieve the Rev. R. Lonsdell of the pastoral duties

The Rev. John Torrance, who, it will be recollected, spent some time in attendance upon the sick at Grosse Isle several weeks ago, has been laid up with fever since

The Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, enjoying at present a cesation from his ordinary scholastic duties, has tendered his services for aid in visiting the sick at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, and has been in daily attendance there, in conjunction with the Rev. George Mackie, since last Friday.—Berean.

We observe by the table of estimates sent down to the House on Thursday evening, that the ministry have sent down a recommendation for a grant of £500 to the Bishop's College, Lennoxville,—Montreal Gazette.

(From the Patriot.)

We give from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser a brie notice of this arrival, by which it will be seen that a great luction has taken place in the price of flour, and a cor uent improvement of the money market.

The Buffalo paper, by express, which we usually receive just

previous to closing our paper, has not come to hand, in consequence of the detention of the Admiral at Niagara. Should it rive in time, we shall be enabled to give further particulars.

Office of the Com. Advertiser, Buffalo, } July 17, 1847, 2 o'clock, P. M.

The market opened this morning with the sale of 5,000 bushels Cleveland wheat in store at 1D. 03c -300 barrels "Clarkson" Ohio flour at 4D. 69c. -1,000 bushels mixed corn at 43.—3,300 bushels oats in store 29c., seller paying 1c. storage,—and 105 cks. highwines at 22c. Shortly afterward the arrival at Boston of the steamer Britannia was announced by telegraph, the effect of which was to check operations, and the most intense anxiety was evinced to learn the nature of her advices. About 11 o'clock we received a despatch from our advices. About 11 o'clock we received a despatch from our attentive correspondent at New York, containing the Liverpool quotations of the 4th, by which it appears that flour has declined some seven or eight shillings sterling per barrel and corn 3s. 6d. per quarter. The receipts from the West during the past twenty-four hours have been large, which has had a tendency to cause a slight advance in freights, and boars are loading at 70c, on flour to Albanya. 10s 20c, or 10s or ing at 70c. on flour to Albany-19c. to 20c. on wheat, and 10c. to 17c. on corn.

> By Telegraph, exclusively for the Buffalo Com. Advertiser. NEW YORK MARKETS

NEW YORK, July 17, 3 P. M. The stock market to-day is rather firmer, but there was nothing done. Sales of Treasury notes at 106—Gov. Sixes (1862) 105.

Freights are quiet, but not so active. The advices per steamer Britannia completely unsettled the market, and it was difficult to give quotations. There are some sellers of Genesce and Michigan at 5D. 50c., with buyers at 9D. Nothing of importance done.

Corn may be perhaps quoted at 60c. for mixed—65c. for

round yellow.

Nothing doing in wheat or other grains. Indeed there is no narket for anything. One large flour operator stopped payment to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. - DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS. BUFFALO, 11 o'clock, A.M. LIVERPOOL, July 4th.—Large sales of Western flour at 34

lings, but that price cannot be realized for any considerable quantity. Richmond and Alexandria 33s. per barrel. Philaelphia and Baltimore 32s. New Orleans 31s. Ohio 31s. Canada sour flour 28s. to 29s. Indian meal 20s. to 21s. Indian corn 44s. 6d. to 45s. per quarter.

Cotton has advanced 3d. per pound since last steamer. By Telegraph, for the Buffalo Morning Express, July 19.

The rumours of the potato disease are exceedingly conflicting and not reliable; and the growing crops are in a state of the utmost forwardness.

The weather could scarcely be more favourable than it is.

Provisions.—Prices generally have been steady for the last two weeks, so that scarcely any important alteration can be

Forestands at 10r prime bless, new, per barrel, 70s. to 70s. Old, 65s. to 70s. Prime 56s. to 62s. Hams in pickle sell freely, but there has been no market for dry.

There is no important change in metals. Iron continues firm at the prices quoted by the last steamer. The money

market is considerably improved, and greater confidence has been infused into all branches of trade. Not only is a growing liberality evinced by the Bank of England, but the Provincial Banks generally manifest a spirit of enlarged accommodation.
The paper of the Bank of England in actual circulation, including seven days and other post bills, decreased last week from £18,815,051 to £18,741,490, being a difference of £73,-561 while the increase of bullion was £14,808.

The royal steamer Hibernia arrived on the 28th.

ampton on the 17th. The steamship Sarah Sands put into Cork, in consequence

We subjoin to the above summary the few following extracts from English Papers. The arrival of English Files is much behind the announcement by telegraph :-

Parliament was expected to be prorogued on the 231 of July and it was generally rumoured that it was to be dissolved the An immense reduction has taken place in the Liverpol dock

uties; this boon to ship-owners will amount to £40,000 per The Earl of Clarendon, the new Viceroy of Ireland, has as

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to

passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto James Earl of Eigin and Kincardine, and John, Earl of Stair. The Morning Chronicle says, "We regret to have to an anounce the stoppage of the old and much-respected firm a Messrs. Sewell & Co., in the sugar trade. The amount of the lightities was manual or 200.

liabilities was mentioned on 'Change to be fully £50,000.

Rev. Mr. Newman.—An English gentleman resident in London:—"Mr. Newman regarded by the B. regarded by the Romans as mad. He complains that neith ope nor cardinals do their duty, and insists that the Inquisis tion be restored. The only serman he preached here was in so violent a tone against the Protestant Church, that even the Romans were disgusted, and the Pope in consequence has for

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday July 14. 1847 Mr. Malcolm Cameron moved that an address be presented this Excellency setting forth the miserable and destitute state of the Emigrants arrived, and arriving, on our shores from Grest Britain and Ireland, and suggesting that tracts of wild land up the Ottawa should be granted to them, and also, that support be granted to the emigrants for a period of one year, to enable them to settle upon their lands; and strongly deprecating the continuance of such a large immigration without better regulations being adopted for the support and preservation of the emigrants.

Mr. Baldwin seconded the motion.

Mr. Cayley opposed the motion: he considered the idea of settling the emigrants upon wild lands, and of supporting them for a year, to be a very bad one, as, in his opinion, the emigrants would be found quite as helpless at the end of the year as at he beginning, and not a single acre would be cleared, he also thought more time should be seen as a support in the see ore time should be given for the consideration of the prol

Mr. Cameron, seeing that the opinion of the house was against motion, withdrew it.

Mr. Boulton moved, seconded by Mr. Petrie, that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire if more commodious buildings than the present ones could not be obtained for the use of the Government and Legislature. He had no objection to go any where the house might see fet he where the house might see fit to go, either to Quebec, Kingston or any other place. He had no objection to come down here to attend to his Parliamentary duty, as long as he could do so with safety to himself; but he must say that he was not prepared to sacrifice his life in attending to them, as he had other duties hesides thought is considered. besides those to his country.

Several members spoke against the motion, and characterians are spoke against the motion, and characterians are specific and the motion of the second sec

the attempt of the hon, member to bring about a discussion the removal of the seat of Government as an electioned Mr. Lafontaine said, it made him think that a new election

was at hand. The motion was put and lost, Ayes, 12; Nays, 41. Mr. Att'y. General Sherwood, in moving according to the that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty praying for a that an address be presented to Her Majesty praying for a that repeal, or at least a modification of the Navigation Laws, as as regards this Colony, said, that the repeal of these laws was a The Rev. E. C. Parkin proceeded to Grosse Isle last Friday, to relieve the Rev. R. Lonsdell of the pastoral duties of the Quarantine Station. Mr. L. returned to town on Saturday morning, too indisposed to perform any public duties on Sunday; we are in hopes, however, that the means promptly applied will prevent his being subject to any serious illness.

The Rev. John Torrance, who, it will be recollected. many indications which led him to believe that it would go by
the United States, and it was therefore, necessary to do every
thing that could be done to avert such a calamity, which he
thought could only be averted by a change in the Navigation
Laws. He considered it a question upon which not only the
commercial prosperity of the country, but its political existence
depended; for he considered that if the trade was diverted to
the States the Province would suffer most materially, especially
Lower Canada. The commercial Palian of the Comment had Lower Canada. The commercial Policy of the Government had been lately exhibited in the house, it had been shown that they wished for the extension of trade. But they desired to get more Public works finished as soon as possible, that they might be able to retain their carrying trade, and reduce the tolls so as to policy was such as would enlarge the trade of the Country. The question before the house was one of so great importan one which had been discussed so much, and one, upon which the members had no doubt reflected so much, that he thought read the draft of the address which he intended to prop The hon, member then read the address, which rep that the late Commercial changes in Great Britain had produ-ced much embarrassment and difficulty in this Colony, which unless properly met would injure it very much; that a large public debt had been incurred in improving the Canals, in the hopes of attracting the trade of the Western States to this province, which would be readered as the states to the states.

vince, which would be rendered useless, if they failed in that vince, which would be rendered useless, if they failed in that object, a failure which they feared was inevitable, unless some changes were made in the navigation laws. It was therefore prayed that the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence might be made free to all nations. The hon, gentleman was loudly cheered from all parts of the house upon sitting down. Mr. Moffatt suggested that the Address should be printed, and taken into consideration on Friday. Although he entirely concurred in the object of the address, he thought that some parts could be amended, and he intended to propose some amendaments.

The address was ordered to be taken into consideration on

Friday.

Mr. Att'y. General Badgley then moved that the house do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into conderation the Message from his Excellency, recommending grant or pension of £200 per annum to the widow of the Chief Justice for the District of Montreal, Vallieres de St. R. The motion that the Speaker leave the Chair was then put and carried—Ayes, 40; Nays, 15.

and carried—Ayes, 40; Nays, 15.

The house then went into a committee of the whole; and when the Governor's Message was read;

Mr. Badgley moved a resolution to the effect that a pension of £200 per annum be granted to the widow of the late Chief Justice Vallieres de St. Real.

The resolution was accounted to the widow of the late Chief

The resolution was put and carried. The Committee then rose and reported the resolution; upod the question being put "when will the house receive the Re" Mr. Badgley said to-morrow.

Mr. Gowan said for the purpose of having his vote against the principle of granting pensions recorded upon the Journs of the house he would move that the report be received that the three months. Seconded by Mr. Munro, which was put at ost ayes, 7; nays, 44. The house then went into Committee of the whole on the Custom's Bills.

A clause was added, declaring that it should come into force not before the 5th January, 1848, or on such a day after time as might be fixed by Proclamation.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to alter and amend the Charter of the University of King's College. Whereas it is expedient to restore to the University of King's College its original Charter, under the Letters Patent issued by His late Majesty King George the Fourth, bearing date as Westminster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of His Reign, with contain His Reign, with certain exceptions therein, and for that purpose to repeal a certain Act of the Parliament of the Province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of the Reign of His late Mejesty King William the Fourth, and intituled "An Act to amend the Charter of the University of King's College Be it therefore enacted, &c.:

Be it therefore enacted, &c.:
And it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the said Act be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, That for and notwithstanding anything in the said Charter contained, the Chancellor and President of the said College shall be from time to time, as yacang the said contained to the said College shall be from time to time, as yacang the said contained to the said College shall be from time to time, as yacang the said college shall be from time to time, as yacang the said college shall be from time to time, as yacang the said college shall be from time to time, as yacang the said college shall be from time to time, as yacang the said college shall be from time to time, as yacang the said college shall be said college. cies shall occur, selected by the Convocation of the said College, by a majority of the votes of such Convocation at any lawfu meeting of such Convocation; Provided always, that the said Chancellor and President shall be members of the Church of England, and shall severally subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion as declared and set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, before entering upon any of the duties of their respective offices.

An Act to Incorporate "The University Endowment Board," and to vest certain Estates therein, and for other purposes

Whereas the endowment conferred by the Crown on King's College was originally designed for the purpose of general Education within the Province of Upper Canada; And whereast for the more general extension thereof, and for facilitating the instruction of the youth of this Province in the various branches The Washington steamer arrived on the 28th.

The Bogue Ports on the Chinese Seas were captured and completely destroyed by the British naval forces on the 26th April: 876 pieces of artillery were seized and spiked in 36

Cation within the Province of Upper Canada; And when the third the Province of Upper Canada; And when the thir

Father Matthew has received a pension of £300 a-year from immediately after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be immediately after the passing of this Act, it shall and may be the Crown. Rumours state that the Pope had declined to make him Bishop of Cork.

Mr. O'Connell's remains were expected to arrive at Southof Regiopolis," severally to appoint one proper person; and that such five persons so appointed as aforesaid, shall be, and the of an accident to her machinery. She was expected to sail yesterday.

She was expected to sail same are hereby ordained, constituted and declared to be a body corporate and politic in fact, and by and under the name of contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and

be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in all Courts and places whatsoever, and be answered unto in an Courts and places whatsoever, and by and under the name aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law of acquiring, taking, having, holding and enjoying by gift, grant, conveyance, devise, bequest or otherwise to them and their successors, any estate real or personal, to and for the use of the said Board, or to, for or in trust for any other use and of latting leasing. any other use and purpose whatsoever, and of letting, leasing, selling, conveying or otherwise disposing thereof, from time to

most earnestly pray, that in the settlement of the question, selling, conveying or otherwise disposing thereof, from time to time as they may deem necessary or expedient.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Governor, and for the said four Colleges, from time to time, and at their discretion severally, to remove the persons respectively appointed by them as aforesaid, and to appoint others in their stead, and in case of death to appoint a successor or successors; and that the person so from time to time appointed by the Governor, shall be ex officio Chairman of the said Board.

III. And be it enacted, That within — calendar months after the passing of this Act, the members of the Board shall meet for the purpose of organization and for the transaction of business, at the City of Toronto, after one months notice of such meeting being given in the Canada Gazette by the Chairman shall then or at any time be a quorum for the transaction of business; and that the said Board shall after the said first meeting, meet at may appoint; provided, that the said Board shall meet at least once in every — months.

III. And be it enacted, That within — calendar months after the passing of this Act, the members of the Board shall here to time appointed by the Chairman of the said Board shall then or at any time be a quorum for the transaction of business; and that the said Board shall after the said first meeting, meet at may appoint; provided, that the said Board shall meet at least once in every — months.

III. And be it enacted, That within — calendar months after the passing of this Act, the members of the Board shall meet at least the City of Toronto, after one months notice of such that the said Board shall meet at least once in every — months.

III. And be it enacted, That within — calendar months after the passing of this Act, the members of the Board shall meet at least the City of Toronto, after one months are the present by the Chairman of the said Board shall meet at least once in every — m IV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of

once in every — months.

IV. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act, all and every the lands and other real estate and effects heretofore granted by the Crown to the said University of King's College, by the name and style of "The Chancellor, President, and Scholars of King's College, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada," or by any other name or style, and all monies, debentures and securities for money, of what nature or kind soever, arising from the sale or rental of any lands so granted as aforesaid, or purchased, procured, or taken by, for, or through the means of any such lands, or any sale or leasing thereof, or for the security of any debt due to the said University of King's College, now in the possession of the said University of King's College, or to which the said University of King's College is legally or equitably entitled, shall be, and the same are hereby declared to be vested in and the property of the said University Endowment Board; always excepting therefrom, the tract and parcel of land in Toronto, whereon the University building has been lately erected, and the lands, grounds and premises belonging or attached thereto, together with the said building and all and singular the avenues, ways, privileges and appurtenances unto the said tract of land belonging or in any wise appertaining, and also excepting all books, maps, plans, philosophical apparatus and instruments now in the possession of the Chancellor. President and Scholars of King's College.

wise appertaining, and also excepting all books, maps, plans, philosophical apparatus and instruments now in the possession of the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, which tract or parcel of land, building and premises with the appartenances and every part and parcel thereof, together with the said books, maps, plans, philosophical apparatus and instruments shall be, remain and continue vested in the said Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College.

V. And be it enacted, That all debts due to The Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, at York, in the Province of Upper Canada, shall be transferred and become due to the said University Endowment Board, and that the said University Endowment Board shall have the same power to sue for and collect and recover the same, and to bring any actions or suits whatever in respect of all or any of the aforesaid property, estate and effects, or any contract, lease, or agreement relative thereto. state and effects, or any contract, lease, or agreement relative thereto, in their own corporate name, in like manner as if such debt had been incurred to, or such property, estate and effects had originally belonged to, or such contract, lease or agreement had been made by and with the said University Endowment Board, and to the same purpose and effect as if such action or Board, and to the same purpose and effect as if such action or suit had been brought in the name of "The Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, at York, in the Province of Upper Co.

VI. And be it it enacted, That all debts and liabilities, covenants, contracts, and agreements, entered into and incurred by The Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, at York, in Upper Canada, shall be paid, discharged, fulfilled and performed by The University Endowment Board, and that The University Endowment Board shall be liable to any suit, action or proceeding, on account of any such debt, liability, covenant, contract or agreement which could or might bave been brought against the said Chancellor. President and Schotars of King's College, at York, in Upper Canada, in respect of any such debt, liability, covenant, contract or agreement.

Such debt, liability, covenant, contract or agreement.

VII. And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be held or construed to entitle The University Endowment Board to any other lands, real estate, property and effects now betonging to or held by or in trust for The Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College, at York, in Upper Canada, than what is set forth in the fourth and fifth sections of this Act.

VIII. And he it enacted, That on the — day of — in each and every year after the passing of this Act, the said Board shall pay to King's College the sum of —, to Queen's College the sum of —, and to the college of Regiopolis the sum of —.

IX. And he it enacted, That if the rents received by the Board and the interest annually accruing on the proceeds

aid Board and the interest annually accruing on the proceeds of the sales of lands, and the dividends received on the debenres, stocks and other investments made and held by the said oard, shall during any year be insufficient to pay the said ums to the to the said several Colleges, then and in such case the shall for that year make a rateable deduction from the ments so to be made to the said and several Colleges.

And be it enacted, That after making the said annual ments to the Colleges, the Board shall, out of any surplus is, interests and dividends that may remain, annually pay the Receiver General of the Province of Canada, for the effect of the grammar, schools in Honey Canada, the said of the grammar, schools in Honey Canada the tuent of the grammar schools in Upper Canada, the sum of the said sum, then the whole of the said surplus shall be paid the Receiver General for the purposes aforesaid.

XI. And be it enacted, That after payment of the said sums

to the said several Colleges and to the Receiver General, any dends, shall be invested by the said rents, interest and divitares bearing. dures bearing six per cent. interest, and the dividends from time to time accruing six per cent. Interest, and the dividends from time accruing on such debentures shall in like manner between the same shall be appropriated by the Legislater for the endowment of any College or Colleges that may be reafter be incorporated within Upper Canada, or for the purposes of proposal control to the same in such manner as Poses of general education within upper Canaca, in such manner to the Legislature may hereafter seem expedient.

To the Honourable the Legislative Assembly in Provincial Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the Principal and Masters of Upper Cauada College, humbly Sheweth—

College, humbly Sheweth—

That they have heard with alarm and astonishment that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature which virtually puts an end to the existence of Upper Canada College as such.

Your petitioners respectfully submit that Upper Canada it has sent out from within its walls about twelve hundred your men whose respectability and character in society present the best comment upon its efforts; that the Institution has time past it has had on its books a greater number of pupils it has any former period of its existence; and that to destroy would be to destroy it in its fullest vigour.

Your petitioners would further state that no comparison has lost in the past it has had on its looks a greater number of pupils it now would be to destroy it in its fullest vigour.

Your petitioners would further state that no comparison has lost in the present of pupils or their respective standard of to such results as generally are allowed to have their due weight in such cases as the present. That to reduce Upper College.

a results as generally are allowed to have their due weight ch cases as the present. That to reduce Upper Canada to to the naturally limited resources of a District School lly to exclude all except a favoured few from the opobtaining as extensive an education as possible, that at a University. That with the destruction of Canada College there ceases to belong to Western Canada College there ceases to belong to Western Canada College there ceases to belong to Western Canada College public school as a connecting link between the et School and the Universities. That so far from curtailipowers of usefulness, Upper Canada College should be in a position of being more extensively useful even than sent by being enabled to afford to those whose means will low them to go to a University, all proper facilities of beallow them to go to a University, all proper facilities of heing acquainted by experimental illustration from the use of osophical apparatus of its own with the grand features of ural and control of the control of th

Aurent expenses of the Institution in its present effective hdition—that the remnant of its endowment consists for a part of lands of unsaleable character, and that therefore arown upon the present Masters of Upper Canada College would be led services.

Petitioners would also humbly state that, even if ample re provided, the plan of the "Board of Management" College as proposed by the bill is highly objectionable, ey are wholly at fault in seeking for the principle which ided its formation. That the nomination of the Superof Management of Upper Canada College is anomalous, seeks "Superintendent of Education for Common Schools" se as " Superintendent of Education for Common Schools" at the head of the Common Schools only, whereas Upper da College becoming by the bill a District School belougs of establishments of a higher grade than that of Com-Schools. Schools. That the objections to the Superintendent of ation for Common Schools being on the "Board of Mator of Upper Canada College apply with still greater to the Head Teacher in the Normal School, with the additional schools with the superinters." bjection that two persons are taken to represent an inter-net from the College, and thus a fair opportunity is lost ding in the management of Upper Canada College some atterest which has a constant to the community with

the management of Upper Canada College some naterest which has equal claims on the community with the Normal School already represented by the Superent of Education for the Common Schools.

I petitioners also humbly submit that the management property of Upper Canada College should not be placed hands of the University endowment Board, because the pal has not a voice in that body; and because the constitution of the University of the place of the University of Upper Canada College should not be placed by the University of Upper Canada College should not be placed by the Upper Canada College should not be placed by t

Your petitioners would respectfully state that they have con-

fined their petition solely to that part of the bill relating to Upper Canada College.

Your petitioners would, however, much rejoice to see the University question, which has for too long a time convulsed the country, fairly and finally disposed of; but your petitioners most earnestly pray, that in the settlement of the question, Upper Canada College, which has faithfully done its duty to the country, may not be the only Institution which is not only not improved, but is most materially injured in its position and canabilities.

John's College, Cambridge. Mathematical Master; G. MAYNARD (Clerk), M. A., Caius College Cambridge. Second Classical Master; W. H. RIPLEY (Clerk), B.A., Uni-

versity College, Oxford.
Third Classical Master; W. STENNETT, B.A., King's College,

Thrid Classical Master; Trootto.

French Master; J. P. DE LA HAYE.

First English Master; M. BARRETT, King's College, Toronto.

Second English Master (pro. tem.); J. GOUINLOCK.

Architectural Drawing Master; J. G. HOWARD.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE .- After giving the two (Univer-UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—After giving the two (University Bills) a careful perusal, we do not perceive that anything material has been omitted in the summary we have given of the main features of the measures, except, indeed, as regards Upper Canada College, which, on a cursory view, would seem to have had her present position and her future prospects strangely overlooked—that is to say, if this great provincial institution, which was endowed by Sir John Colborne as a central School of learning, is to be reduced down to the meagre proportion, and comparatively insignificant character, of a District Grammar School. We cannot, however, bring ourselves to believe that such is the intention of the framers of the present measure, and we shall, therefore, suspend our judgment until this portion of the scheme has been fully explained to the Legislature. In the meantime we look to those gentlemen in the Assembly to whom meantime we look to those gentlemen in the Assembly to whom Upper Canada College has been the Alma Mater, and to whose admirable training much of the advantages they now enjoy are most assuredly owing, to protect her welfare and violicate her rights. "Esto perpetua" they must remember is her motto, and she looks to her numerous offspring to stand by her integrity, and shield her usefalness from injury or curtailment.

RESOLUTIONS To be submitted by Mr. Boulton on Monday next, 12th July, on an Address to her Majesty, relative to the removal of the Seat of Government to Upper Canada.

1. Resolved .- That by the Official Returns made to Parlia-1. Resolved.—That by the Official Returns made to Parliament, of the Census of Lower Canada in 1831, the population of that section of the Province is shown to have been 511,919; and in 1844, that population only amounted to 678,590, showing an increase in thirteen years of 106,671, giving an average annual increase of 12,813, or 2½ per cent. on the Census of 1831

2. Resolved.—That should the population of Lower Canada 2. Resolved.—That should the population of Lower Canada continue to increase in the same proportion until 1854, the population of 1844 will have advanced to 848,240, being 16,865 per annum, and 168,650 in the aggregate in ten years, 3. Resolved.—That by the like returns it appears that the population of Upper Canada, in 1832, amounted to 276,953 being little over one-half the population of Lower Canada, while in 1843 it had advanced to 506,055, in eleven years, and

at the rate of 20,829, or nearly 8 per cent, which shews a population in Upper Canada, in 1844, of 526,829

4. Resolved.—That should the population of Upper Canada continue to increase with the same rapidity until 1845, the population of 1844 of 526,829, will have advanced to 948,239, billion of 1844 of 526,829, billion of eing at the rate of 42,146 per annum, and 421,460 in the ag-

pering at the rate of 42,146 per annum, and 421,460 in the aggregate in ten years.

5. Resolved.—That the foregoing data prove conclusively that Upper Canada doubles its population in the same period that Lower Canada increases only one fourth.

6. Resolved.—That in 1864, a short period to look forward to in the age of a country, the population of the Western section of the Province will, on the foregoing calculations, have increased to 1,750,000, while the Eastern will only have attained a triple over a 1,000,000.

the Seat of Government in the less populous and less increasing section of the Province.

8. Resolved.—That independent of the foregoing considerations, it is the opinion of this House, that the extreme heat in summer and severe cold in winter, together with the smaller agricultural advantages for supplying the ordinary Market of the Capital of the Country, Montreal is not a desirable position for the permanent Seat of the Government of this Province; for the permanent Seat of the Government of this Province; but that the same should be placed in the Western section of the country, where salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and the great increase of population, all conspire to point it out as the proper place at which the Public Affairs of this great country

may most conveniently be administered in all time to come.

9. Resolved.—That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, embodying the foregoing Resolutions, and praying that the Seat of Government may be permanently established in the Western section of this Province. NAVIGATION LAWS .- The following is the address moved

by the Hon. Attorney-General Sherwood:

That an humble address be presented to her most Gracious Majesty, assuring her Majesty of the steadfast loyalty of the people of this Province, and their profound attachment to her person and government, representing to her Majesty that the changes which have recently been made in the commercial policy of Great Britain have produced embarrassments and difficulties in the trade of this Colony, which, unless promptly met, may ultimately prove highly injurious to the empire.— That this Province has incurred a large debt for the construction of public improvements, chiefly for rendering our access to the ocean more easy and less expensive, and for maintaining our trade with the Mother Country and with foreign nations, through the channel of the St. Lawrence, in the hope of shortly attracting through the same route the vast products of the western portion of this Continent. That the continuance of the protection in the British markets, which her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects in this province had hitherto so advantageously enjoyed, would have fully realized their expectations in this respect, but that the commercial changes which the wisdom of the Imperial Parliament had deemed it prudent to adopt, compel us, under the existing altered circumstances of this province, which otherwise would have been unnecessary

our trade to seek for changes in the Navigation laws affecting That measures have been adopted in the neighbouring Republic with a view to divert the Trade of this Province to and from with a view to divert the Trade of this Province to and from Great Britain through the Railroads and Canals of that country and thereby to secure to them a large accession of carrying trade, and from which a revenue was yielded last year of about £700,000; and that there is too much reason to fear that their attempts will prove successful, unless other and further inducements than at present exist are offered in favour of the route by the St. Lawrence. That to afford such inducements, and to prevent a calamity so much to be apprehended, this House humbly pray, that her Majesty will be most graciously pleased to sanction the free use of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence by all nations, and that, to that end, she will be further graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial will be further graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament, to repeal the laws of navigation so far as they, in any manner, relate to or affect this colony .- Montreal Herald. The Bill for repealing and coasolidating the Customs' Duties was read the third time in the Assembly, on Friday last, 16th instant, and a ryder, moved by Mr. Smith of Frontenac, was negatived, on a division; the Bill was then passed on the fol-

lowing division: yeas 57, nays 12. THE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUSE.

Mr. Baldwin moved his threatened resolutions relative to Mr. Buldwin moved his threatened resolutions relative to the Clergy Reserves. He said the subject had been the cause of great excitement throughout the whole length and breadth of Upper Canada. There was a discrepancy between a circular which had been issued by the Crown Lands' Department, stopping the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and the answer to a certain address upon the subject, which was calculated to shake public confidence. The conduct of the Administration had been disgraceful, and they should not attempt to shirk, &c.—In fact, the learned gentleman said some very hard things, and moved his resolutions, which the party had been reckoning upon during the vacation with much confidence. Mr. Cayley answered as follows:

"He said that these resolutions were got up for the purpose "He said that these resolutions were got up for the purpose of renewing a charge of deception on the part of the Ministry; but the charge was founded on a misconception of the wording of the circular in question. The sales were suspended in consequence of a despatch from the Imperial Government calling the attention of the Government here to the fact that the lands were selling far below their value, and not by order of the Imperial Government. He said that at the time when the perial Government. He said that at the time when the address was moved, for any despatch ordering the stoppage of the sale, and the answer returned, the despatch which he referred to was under consideration, and it was not possible for them to communicate it to the House."

After a short debate, the motion was lost by a vote of 32 to 26. Six of a majority against Mr. Baldwin on these most unanswerable resolutions, which were vauntingly published in the Radi-

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA. Easter Term, 10th and 11th Victoria.

In the present term of Easter, the following gentlemen wer called to the degree of Barrister-at-Law :-On Monday, 14th June.

Edward Epworth William Hurd, Esq., James Crowther, Esq. On Satuaday, 19th June. Charles Werley Lount, Esq. On Tuesday, 22nd June.

George Evre Henderson, Esq.,

John Majoribanks Lawder, Esq.,
John O'Hara, Esq.

And on Tuesday, 22nd June, the following gentlemen were
admitted into the Society as members thereof, and entered on
the Books as Students of Law, their examination having been

the Books as Students of Law, their examination having been classed in the following order:—

In University Class—Mr. Boulton, J. Vankoughnent, B.A. In Senior Class—Mr. John Whitelaw.

In Junior Class—Messrs. Charles Hamnett Pinney, Wm. Ambrose, Peter McGill McCutchon, Charles Magrath, Peter Ball Loug, Wm. Elliot, Barnabas Harlitt Brennan, Thomas Clarke, Neil McIntyre, Jeremiah B. Schram, John Billings, Daniel Home Lizars, Wm. E. Alma, Wm. Mercer Wilson. Daniel Home Lizars, Wm. E. Alma, Wm. Mercer Wilson.

DESTITUTE EMIGRANTS.—A public meeting was held in the Old City Hall, on Friday evening the 16th inst., for the purpose of devising means of relief for certain classes of indigent Emigrants. Alderman Gurnett was called to the Chair, and Mr. M. P. Hayes was nominated Secretary. Among those present were, the Lord Bishop, the Hon. the Chief Justice, Hon. W. Allan, Rev. Dr. Beavan, Dr. Connor, Dr. King, Dr. Telfer, Messrs. W. A. Baldwin, J. Cameron, R. Yates, H. Scobie, J. Duggan, M. Scollard, M. J. O'Beirne, J. Craig, A. T. MacCord, E. H. McSherry, A. McDonald, M. O'Donohoe, E. McElderry, E. G. O'Brien, T. J. O'Neil, J. Beatty, J. McMaster, &c.

McMaster, &c. The 1st resolution was moved by the Hon. the Chief Justice,

The 1st resolution was moved by the Hon. the Chief Justice, and seconded by Dr. Connor, viz. —

That it is highly expedient that a house of refuge should be provided in this city for the temporary reception of emigrants discharged from the hospital as convalescent, who are too weak to earn a subsistence, and for the widows and orphans of those who die; and that the the establishment of such a refuge would enable the benevolent efficiency to co-operate with the civic and government authorities in the relief of the destitute, by contributious of money, elothing and food. contributious of money, clothing and food.

That a committee be appointed for such purpose, and that such committee be requested to hold immediate communication with the government emigration agent, and the board of health, as to the best means of carrying the first resolution into effect; and that such committee shall be further requested to communicate with the Irish Relief Committee; and to express the hope that any balance of the Irish Relief Fund remaining in the treasurer's hands, or yet outstanding, should be placed at the disposal of the committee appointed by this meeting for the purposes in the first resolution mentioned.

Mr. Cameron remarked that a sum of £750 remained in the hands of the Highland Relief Committee, and that as he was

Mr. Cameron remarked that a sum of £750 remained in the hands of the Highland Relief Committee, and that as he was one of that committee would be most happy to co-operate in placing a certain portion of that fund at the disposal of the committee appointed at this meeting.

The 3rd resolution was moved by J. Duggan, Esq., and seconded by Hugh Scobie Esq., viz.:—

That George Gurnett, Esq., Viz.:—

That George Gurnett, Esq., Drs. McCaul, Connor and Hayes, and Messrs. W. A. Baldwin, John Duggan, O'Neil, O'Brien, R. H. Brett, J. Craig, and all members of the Relief Committees, together with the clergymen of all denominations, do constitute a committee for the above purposes, seven of whom shall form a quarum.

o. Resolved.—That in 1864, a short period to look forward to in the age of a country, the population of the Western section of the Province will, on the foregoing calculations, have increased to 1,750,000, while the Eastern will only have attained a trifle over a 1,000,000.

7. Resolved.—That with these facts so forcibly exhibiting themselves to the notice of the House and to the public, it would be extremely unwise, as well as unjust and inconvenient to the great bulk of the inhabitants, permanently to establish the Seat of Government in the less populous and less increasing section of the Province.

51.; A. T. McCord, 22. 10s.; M. Scollard, 32.; J. J. Hoyes & Scherry, 12. 5s.; A. Macdonald, 12. 5s.; M. & J. O'Beirne, 3c. 5s.; M. Macdonald, 12. 5s.; M. Scollard, 32.; E. H. McSchery, 12. 5s.; A. Macdonald, 12. 5s.; M. & J. O'Donohoe, 24. 10s.; Mr. M'Bean, 5s; Mr. Wiheron, 5s.; a Friend, 5s.

W. A. Baldwin, Esq., having taken the chair, the thanks of the meeting were cordially given to Mr. Gurnett, for the prompt and efficient manner in which he had met the views of the requisitionists, in calling the meeting, as also for his able and dignified conduct in the chair.

(Signed)

M. P. D.

THE EMIGRANTS AGAIN .- In accordance with the Resolu-THE EMIGRANTS AGAIN.—In accordance with the Resolutions passed at a meeting recently held in this town, the Committee have made application to Government for funds to aid them in their charitable design of relieving the distresses of the poor emigrants at present relying on the charity of the inhabitants. Mr. Gardner has been appointed local agent for the purpose of investigating the state they are in, and aiding the control of the purpose of investigating the state they are in, and aiding the control of the purpose of the toward in proparing amplications. the purpose of investigating the state they are in, and aiding such as are able to work, in procuring employment: the farmers in the surrounding neighbourhood would do well to take advantage of such an opportunity, as there are many of them both willing and able to perform manual labour. Dr. Keast has very generously proffered gratuitous assistance to the sick; he visits the sheds, and the different houses where they are, so where they are the sheds, and the different houses where they are supplied and does all in his power to relieve them. It is a he visits the sheds, and the different houses where they are, regularly, and does all in his power to relieve them. It is a most fortunate thing that the poor emigrants are favoured with the valuable services of this physician; and we hope that his kindness to these distressed people in the time of need will not be forgotten by the inhabitants of Brantford; and here we be forgotten by the inhabitants of Brantiora; and here we would be wanting in our duty were we to omit mention also of Mr. Higinbotham, Druggist, whose indefatigable exertions in prescribing to their wants is deserving of all praise. At a subsequent meeting a Resolution was passed to the effect that due precautions should be taken in rendering that assistance so highly essential to the interests of all concerned; and we are in gnly essentiat to the interess in a concern, and posterior of the placed on a better of ting—provided Government will lend that aid so necessarily demanded. We are happy to state that the Rev. J. C. Usher, Episcopal Clergyman, is untiring in his efforts to render assistance, not only in visiting the pallets of the dying sufferers and administering to them the Word of Life, but in providing for their temporal comforts. We also understand that the Rev. J. Quinlan, R. C. P., is very actively engaged in the work of mercy. There have been 14 deaths up to last evening among

emigrants .- Brantford Courier. EMIGRANTS IN MONTREAL. - Opinion seems now so decided in favour of having the chief infirmary and sanatory depositary below this city, that it seems almost useless to discuss the question, and though there are many cogent arguments, as every candid man, who is not led away by mere clamour, must admit, for pursuing the plan recommended by the Emigrant Commis-sioners, we think the balance of reasons is against them. With near two hundred fever patients in the hospital, a great many scattered over the town, and those cases which, in spite of all scattered over the town, and those cases which, in spite of all practical precaution, will arise among emigrants, there will, we fear, be ample means of tenanting the sheds at Point St. Charles. The general alarm is, in itself, reason enough for removing to a distance from a populous city such a focus of infection as 1600 diseased persons who cannot be, under the circumstances, attended to as they would be in established and organised hospitals. Not do we believe there are any moral or physical means of established and organised hospitals. tablishing an effective cordon sanitaire, as can easily be done

The only real question appears to us to be where this sanito-ry station shall be located; whether on St. Helen's Island, on the nearer Boucherville Island, or the lower one, all of which are sufficiently accessible from the city. Or whether, having one at Grosse Isle, it should not be extended and put into a state of complete organization, so that emigrants may remain on it for a longer period and in greater comfort, and be despatched upwards in smaller numbers, after the lapse of a period of time, which might afford reasonable assurance that the seeds of disease were not latent in them.— Gazette.

THE HOSPITAL.—We visit the Hospital and snews once, twice, or thrice a-day, and know most that is going on there.

Although the Hospital is not yet by any means what it ought to be, it is very different from what it was a fortnight ought to be, it is very different from what it was a fortnight ought to be, it is very different from what it was a fortnight ago, when we commenced our labours in reference to it. Most of the patients, numbering (with those in the shed), about 300, have been placed on bedsteads, and on clean beds filled with straw, having a cotton sheet placed under them, and another over. Very few pillows have yet been made for them, however. The want of these will be apparent to every intelligent medical The want of these will be apparent to every intelligent medical

Yesterday the "Sisters of Charity" visited the Hospital. It is their intention, we understand, to indulge their benevolent feelings by watching over the sick. Although little is to be feared, under ordinary circumstances, from an approach, to the poor people, whose distress they have undertaken to alleviate, pool people, whose distress they have undertaken to have they yet, from the very improper manner in which they have been crowded into Hospital, and are still being crowded, in their filth, the disease has been rendered highly contagious.

The Sisters will observe that great care is taken to sprinkle the floors of the Highly contaging and policy described to the floors of the Highly they have the still the floors of the Highly they have the still the floors of the Highly they have the still t

the floors of the Hospital with a solution of chloride of lime, to prevent as they will be told, the operation of the contagion.—
We implore them to pay no attention to this; for however inclined we might be to admit chlorine to be a disinfecting agent, the filth which is daily brought into the Hospital on the bodies and in the clothes of the patients. The floors of the Hospital must undergo a thorough ablution with boiling water and soap. The persons of the patients must be washed with warm water and soap. The persons of the patients must be washed with warm water and soap,—beds and bedding which have been soiled, must be thrown out of the window of the building, and the straw burnt,—no patient must be admitted into Hospital without being washed and having his clothes immersed in boiling water.—Throw away, for a time, the chloride of lime, and substitute soap and water. After a free use of soap and and water, other disinfecting agents may be used by these who have well as these who have the soap and water. and the control of th

Wakefield submitted to public auction 97 acres of land, situated on the 2nd concession of the township of York.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, each containing 5 acres, were knocked down to Mr. Porteus, at £23 10s. per lot. Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, a similar parcel, at £28 10s., to Mr.

Lots 13, 14, 17, 18, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 33, and 34 each containing 15 acres, at £16 per lot,—these were situated in the rear of the two first parcels. E. F. Whitmore, Esq.,

was the purchaser.

Lots 12 and 16, each containing 2\frac{1}{2} acres, fell to Mr. G. H. Gordon, at £18 per lot.

Lots 11, 15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 27, 28, 31, 32, were knocked

down to Mr. A. Porteus, at £17 per lot of 12½ acres each.

Lots 35, 36, 37, and 38, each containing 9 acres, found purchasers in Messrs. R. Owen and F. Chapman, at £15 15s.

Lots 43 and 44 were knocked down to Mr. James Price,

cach contained 10 acres, at £16 10s.

Lots 42 and 40, of the same dimensions, were bought by Messrs. W. Burns and Geo. Thomas, at £17 10s. each.

Lot 39, containing 5 acres, was secured by Mr. T. Sanford, at the sum of £15 5s.

Lot 41, a similar plot, was knocked down to Mr. A. Porteus, at £15.

Lot 45, a parcel of 18 acres, was purchased by Mr. W. Hannoh, for £19.—Heraid.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., a young man named George Lowden, resident in Victoria street, and engaged in the erection of a building upon Messrs. Jacques & Hay's wharf, came to his death in the following melancholy manner:—While working at the windlass, which it appears was not properly secured, some part of it gave way, and the battering ram fell across his body, breaking his thigh bone, and so severely bruising his body, internally, that he died on Saturday morning at 5 o'clock. The deceased was a young man of strictly moral and temperate habits, and his death is deeply regretted by his employer, fellow-workmen, and all who knew him.—Herald.

CARRENGE OF A SUPPOSED MUNDERDER At the latter and the Depository of the Diocese of To MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE. - On Wednesday evening, the

all who knew him.—Herald.

CAPERING OF A SUPPLIES AT THIS CONSTRUCT, and of last week, two of the members of the Irish constabulary arrived in Toronto, bearing a warrant for the capture of one John Broughy, who had recently left Ireland, charged with the munler of his son-in-law. It appears that Broughy left Dublin in The Sisters, for Quebec. The officers having taken passage by the steamer, anticipated his arrival here by some days, and through the exertions of Mr. Ald. Gurnett, aided by the High Bailiff, and some gentlemen, whose names we do not deem it meet to mention, he was traced to the farm of his brother, in the Gore of Townut.

The 2nd resolution was moved by John Cameron, Esq., and the conded by W. A. Baldwin, Esq., viz,:—

That a committee be appointed for such purpose, and that such committee be requested to hold immediate communication

The 2nd resolution was moved by John Cameron, Esq., and there, in the Gore of Toronto.

The presiding Alderman immediately despatched constable Trotter and one of the officers from Ireland, to the spot, and Bloughy was brought in, late the same night, and is now in

So far as we have been enabled to gather particulars, it would seem, that on the marriage of the deceased with the prisoner's daughter, be (the deceased) paid Broughy £100 in consideration of his giving him the use of 15 acres of the land owned by the prisoner. Wishing to dispose of the land before emigrating to America, and finding the lieu of the deceased an obstacle,

he was sacrificed by Broughy.

Another son-in-law, who was an accessory after the fact, is pernitted, we believe, to give evidence on the part of the crown.

FIRE IN GUELPH .- On Sunday night last, at 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in Guelph, in a house part of which was used as a sarpenter's shop and part of it occupied by a man named Cevis, the house being the property of the relict of the late Mr. Dyson—and which was consumed, together with the tools of the workmen, and other valuable articles; a large shed ad-That George Gurnett, Esq., Drs. McCaul, Connor and Hayes, and Messrs. W. A. Baldwin, John Duggan, O'Neil, O'Brien, 54.; A. T. McCord, 24. 10s.; M. J. O'Beirno, 54.; A. T. McCord, 24. 10s.; M. Scollard, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; M. Scollard, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; M. Scollard, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; M. Scollard, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; M. Scollard, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; M. Scollard, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; M. Scollard, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; M. Scollard, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; M. Scollard, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; J. J. Hayes & Sons, 54.; T. Webb, 24. 10s.; J. Fitzgerald, 34.; E. H. Mc-Sherry, 14. 5s. *A Meadewald Mayer and other valuable articles; alarge shed adoining was also pulled down with a view to stop the progress of the frew which the voiled two working and other valuable articles; alarge shed adoining was also pulled down with a view to stop the progress of the frew which the workmen, and other valuable articles; alarge shed adoining was also pulled down with a view to stop the progress of the frew which the workmen, and other valuable articles; alarge shed adoining wa

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS arrived at the Ports of Quebec and

ontieal, from the 26th June to this date:—	
	Steerage.
From England,	3898
Ireland,	9782
Scotland,	436
Cormons	956
Lower Provinces,	45
Total,	15114
Previously reported,	32922
Total,	47736
To same period last year,	21921
Increase in favour of 1847,	25815
A C Brown	

C. BUCHANAN, Chief Emigrant Agent.

Commercial. (From the Circular of Messrs. Sandars & Sons.) The next two months will be a period of great general interest. The "food question" is one interesting not only to the British Islands, but to, we may almost say, the whole world to an extent never before known, the stocks of each country being so far encroached upon that existence almost depends upon the result of the coming harvest; if all goes well, we may revert to moderate but not low prices, but in the event of only partial failure in any considerable consuming country, the balance of demand or supply, now so critically adjusted may be destroyed, and much disarrangement ensue. estroyed, and much disarrangement ensue.

Already we hear from Odessa that drought has caused serious injury in some districts almost total destruction) in the territories supplying the extensive exports of that place.

These remarks, however, upon a subject so dependent upon weather did other uncertainties, are offered merely as passing considerations.

Wheat, 70 lbs., United States White 10 4 to 10 8

NEW BOOKS,

FROM The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, AT THE DEPOSITORY

JUST RECEIVED

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. CAPTIVE CHILDREN, THE

City Apprentices, The . Criterion, The, (Bishop Douglass)
Dew Drop and the Mist Family Quarrel, The ... French Revolution, History of the Figures of Euclid Forest Trees of Britain, parts 1, 2, and 3, each Hat and Feathers..... ory of Greece (Historical Series No. 3)..... Instructions in Household Matters Johnson's Rural Spelling Book
Lessons derived from the Animal World— Ass, The Bee, The, parts 1, 2, and 3, each
Stanley (Lord) on the Parables..... Stanley (Larger of the Farables.
New Testament Characters
Outlines of Grecian History
Outlines of Roman History Outlines of History of England
Outlines of History of France Robin Goodfellow
Stories of a Fishing Village, parts 1, 2, and 3, each...
Sketches of Rural Affairs—The Poultry Yard....... Sketcues Similitudes used in Scripture Stephens's Ecclesiastical Statutes, 2 vols. 8vo.......

Trimmer's (Mrs.) Ancient History Do. do. Roman do.
Do. do. Fabulous do. Useful Arts and Manufactures-No. 7, Linen Yarn 8, Woollen Goods " 9, Woven Goods, part 1
" 10, " " part 2. part 2. Bleaching part 3, Calico Printing " part 4 " 13, Silk ... " 14, Hosiery and Lace . " 15, Carpets and Floor Cloths Nos. 1 to 12, in cloth

Vanerable Bede, The Useful Arts employed in the production of-

MR. WAKEFIELD'S LAND SALE .- On Thursday week Mr. CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH'S WORKS. In Separate Volumes, 18mo.

CONFORMITY AND THE CONVENT BELL Floral Biography, or Chapters on Flowers..... Judah's Lion. Letters from Ireland Osric, a Missionary Tale, and Izram, a Mexican Tale, and other Poems

Passing Thoughts, and Falsehood and Truth

Personal Recollections

Principalities and Powers in Heavenly Places Principalities and Powers in Heavenly Places
Rockite, The, an Irish Story.
Siege of Derry, or Sufferings of the Protestants
Alice Benden, or the Bowed Shilling, and other Tales
Church, The, Visible in all ages
Female Martyrs of the English Reformation
Flowers of Innocence, or Rachel, and other Tales...
Glimpses of the Past, or the Museum
Philip and his Garden, and other Tales...
Simple Flowers, and other Tales
Tales and Illustrations
Charlotte Elizabeth's Works, Complete in'3 Vols. Svo.,
cloth, bpards

cloth, boards The usual Allowance to Members. For Sale at the Depository of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. AMY HERBERT; A Tale, Edited by the Rev. W. SEW

ELL, B.D., Cloth, 4s. 6d. Ditto, extra gilt, 6s. 3d. ALSO, BY THE SAME AUTHOR: LANETON PARSONAGE. Cloth, 1 vol., 4s. 6d. MARGARETT PERCEVAL. Cloth, 2 vols., 9s.

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of

NOTICE. THE Public are hereby notified that arrangements are now in progress by Fire Engine Company, No. 2, in conjunction with the Hose Company, for getting up an Excursion to the Falls of Niagara, on Monday, the 2nd day of August next, the proceeds to be applied to the Relief of the Destitute Emitary and the contract of the proceeds to be applied to the Relief of the Destitute Emitary and the contract of the contract

grants now thronging our shores. More ample notice will be given as soon as the arrangements are completed.

EDWARD EVANS, Secretary,

Fire Engine Company, No. 2. Toronto, July 14th, 1847. COW FOUND. CAME into the Premises of the Subscriber, ten miles from Toronto, on the Lake Shore Road, in the Township of Etobicoke, on the 18th June last, a RED MILCH Cow, with

broad horns and a brown face, supposed to be about 8 years old.

The owner may have her upon paying expenses.

DANIEL MURPHY. Toronto, July 19th, 1847.

Diocesan Press. THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or at the office of The Church, No. 5, King-Street West, Toronto, an Instalment of Five Per Cent. (being the Seventeenth Instalment) upon the amount of their respective Shares, on or before the 10th of July part.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be payable on the amount of the Stock paid up, at the office of The Church, on and after the 10th of July next.

H. SCADDING,

Sec'y. & Treasurer. Toronto, July 1st, 1847.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS OF THIS INSTITUTION, at which the Election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of Business of the Componation, George Street, City of Toronto, on Monday, the Second day of August next. The Chair will be taken at TWELVE o'clock at

noon, precisely. By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL, British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 15th July, 1847.

WANTED, A GOVERNESS, fully qualified to Teach Music and Drawing, the former both in theory and execution.—Apply, if by letter post-paid, to Thomas Champion, Esq. July 9, 1847. 520-tf

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BUILDING SOCIETY. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. SHARES £100 EACH.

Monthly Subscriptions 10s. 0d. per share. 2s. 6d. per share. Entrance Fee. Directors:

W. B. JARVIS, Esq., PRESIDENT. JOSH. D. RIDOUT, Esq., VICE-PRESIDENT. E. G. O'BRIEN, T. BRUNSKILL, BOBT. BEEKMAN. Esquires. THOS. CHAMPION. J. W. MUTTLEBURY, Secretary and Treasurer: A. B. TOWNLEY.

Solicitor: J. W. MUTTLEBURY. Bankers: BANK OF UPPER CANADA. Office :

No. 2. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING ST., TORONTO, (Over Mr. T. Bilton's Store.)

SEA BATHING LONG BRANCH, NEW JERSEY,

THE Subscriber will open his House, for the reception of Visitors during the Summer, from the 21st June to the 10th September. Long Branch, June 21, 1847.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF UPWARDS OF 200 TOWN AND PARK LOTS,

IN ELORA.

Capt. Justin Freniere, of the Steamer Canada, died at Lachenaic, on the main or Post Road (leading from the Township of Nichol, District of Wellington, and twelve miles from the District Town of Guelph; its position is very beautiful, being upon the banks of, and at the junction of, the Grand and Irvine Rivers, which, together with the "FALLS OF ELORA," present scenery of a most romantic description.

Stores, with the various trades; it has also the convenience of the Mail and a Stage three times a-week. the Mail and a Stage three times a-week.

ELORA has likewise the advantage of being in the midst of a fine healthy, well and respectably settled country, (Fever and Ague unknown). adjacent to the millions of acres of Government lands, which are rapidly settling, while the proposed Rail Road from Toronto to Goderich will pass within a short distance. The country around is admirably watered by rapid Rivers and Creeks, in which are abundance of TROUT of most delicious flavour; while the lands in the neighbourhood, which are of excellant country around for sale at reasonable prices.

Thus may Elora be considered as destined shortly to become a place of the highest importance, and therefore a most favourable opportunity is now presented, not only to tradesmen, (who are much required), but to capitalists and others, who may be desirous of settling in a quiet and most eligible section of the country.

Sale to commence at ELORA, on THURSDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at ELEVEN o'clock, forenoon, requested to make their remittances to us in money of the Bank when Plans may be seen and terms of Sale known, on application to Andrew Geddes and Charles Allan, Esqrs., at

vate bargain, with from 50 to 70 acres cleared. Elora, 1st July, 1847.

A T a Special Meeting of the Board of Directors to the indulgence in any gross sin," "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," held on Saturday, July, 1847:

The useful communication on the subject of Building Societies is unavoidably postponed. the 3rd July, 1847: ORDERED-That parties subscribing for Shares in the "TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY," are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of Three Pounds and Ten Shillings per Share, after this date.

By Order, W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, July 5, 1847.

RICHARD SCORE. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

S. takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends, for the very liberal patronage extended to him since he commenced business, and respectfully acquaints them (and the public generally), that he keeps constantly on hand a very superior Stock of WEST OF ENGLAND BROAD-CLOTHS, CASSEMERES, DOESKINS, and Rich VEST-INGS; all of which he is prepared to make up in the best style, and on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

N. B.—University work done in all the different orders; also Judges', Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the

most correct style, and at his customary unprecedented low Toronto, June 9th, 1847. NEW IMPORTATIONS.

SERVICE & PORTER RESPECTFULLY inform the Public of Toronto and Vicinity that they have opened those Premises No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street, (a few doors West of

Wellington Buildings, King Street, (a few doors West of Church Street,) with an entirely new and carefully selected Stock of British and Foreign Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, comprising the newest designs in Dress Muslins and Delaines, also a very large assortment of Summer Shawls, in every variety of style and texture. Their Bonnet department will be found to contain the newest London and Paris Fashions in Plain and Facor Street. Plain and Fancy Straws.

S. & P. have determined on charging only the smallest remunerating profit, consequently no deviation from the price first stated can be made.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. MERCHANT TAILOR,

North Side of King Street, Toronto, June 15th, 1847.

No. 2, Wellington Buildings, BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentry of Canada West, that he is in receipt of his regular supply of the Best West of England Cloths, Kerseymeres, Rich Vestings, Patent Cashmeres, French Cloths, Scarfs, Opera Ties, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, &c., &c. In fact his present Stock comprises that choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment.

choice selection of Goods, only to be met with in a first-rate Establishment.

The Tailoring department will continue to be conducted on those principles calculated to insure a continuance of the distinguished patronage already received.

Carocks, Clergymen, and Queen's 'Counsel's Gowns, Barrister's Robes, &c., made in superior style.

Toronto, June 2nd, 1847.

515-13

GOVERNESS.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of engaging in a Family where the advantages of a liberal Education are sought.
Apply at the Office of this Paper.
June 8th, 1847.

BOARD AND EDUCATION. CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY YORK STREET.

R. LOSCOMBE respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public that he will RE-OFEN HIS SCHOOL, on Monday, the 7th September, in a new and spacious School House, on the Corner of York Street and Boulton Street West, when he trusts, by pursuing a course of unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of that support which has hitherto favoured his exertions.

Mr. L'SCOMBE has removed into a spacious brick house in Yonge Street, opposite to the new Protestant Free Church, and has vacancies for Four Private Boarders.

Sutisfactory references can be given.

Satisfactory references can be given. Toronto, August 20, 1846.

CONSUMPTION.

There is, perhaps, no disease with which our country is affected, which sweeps off anoually so many victims, as that fell destroyer of the human race—Consumption. What a vast amount of suffering might be saved the human family if they would but avail themselves in season of the remedies which nature has provided for her children, and which science has reduced to such a form as to be within the reach of all. Far be it from us to tamper with those who are suffering from this painful disease. In offering you a remedy, we do not ask you to rely upon the representation of those who might be actuated by selfish and pecuniary motives, but we give you the deliberate testimony of some of the most respectable Physicians, that Wista's Baleam of Wild Cherry has established for itself a reputation that cannot be assailed. Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N.C., writes, under date of May 1, 1846, as follows:

"I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma and chronic cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in those cases of great nervous mobility, and irritability, to which phthisical patients are subject. I have no doubt it is the best form in which the effects of Prussic acid may be had as a sedative on the constitution without danger to the patient. Every one knows the reputation of the Turpentine and Balsam constituents in protracted coaghs. The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is ingenious and judicious."

Medical meu are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous humburs and poss-

Medical meu are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous humbugs and nostrums and those medicines which have proved salutary, and in many well attested cases curative. For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also, by Druggists generally. July, 1847.

BIRTHS In this city, on Wednesday 14th instant, Mrs. Stanton of a daughter-still born.
On the 17th inst., Mrs. A. Foster of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 6th instant, at Bellevue, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, M. A., Rector of St. Paul's, London, C. W., James Shanley, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Eliza Emma, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel Ball.

daughter of Lieut. Colonel Ball.

In London, C. W., on Monday, 12th instant, at the residence of James Hamilton, Esq., Bank of Upper Canada, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, M. A., Rector of St. Paul's, John Mulholland, Esq., Merchant, Toronto, to Miss Anna Jane Hill, of the Same place.
On the 28th ult., by the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth,
Mr. Robert Wood, of North Elmsley, to Miss Margaret Wathur,

At Christ Church, Montreal, on the 8th instant, John R. Chamberlain, Esq., Merchant, to Erie Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Jephson Pardey, Esq., M. D. DIED.

In this city, on the 18th inst., in the 29th year of her age Marie Zelie, wife of G. T. Berthon, Esq.

In Guelph, on the evening of the 15th inst., Murray, Jarvis, infant son of W. D. Powell, Esq.

At the residence of his father, in Nepean, on the 30th ult., of Consumption. Consumption, Adam Dawson, Esq., some time past Editor

of the Bytown Gazette.
On the 26th May, at Liverpool, England, after a protracted 518-8 and painful illness, born with patience and submissive resignation to the Divine Will, Eliza Anne, youngest daughter of the late Harrison Chilton, Esq., of Whitby, Yorkshire, and sister of Mrs. Mewburn, of Danby House, Stamford, near the Falls

On Thursday evening, the 15th inst., Waddington Ogden, Esq., fourth son of the late Chas. L. Ogden, Esq., of Montreal. Capt. Justin Freniere, of the Steamer Canada, died at Lachenaie, on the 9th inst., of fever, contracted on board his boat

The Town Plot is well laid out into a variety of Streets, with reservation of squares for Market and other purposes; it already contains about 150 inhabitants, with the great acquisition of Governor and Command of the south-west district, he was appointed Lieut.—

Grist, Meal. Barlay, Carding, Edil. reservation of squares for Market and other purposes; it already contains about 150 inhabitants, with the great acquisition of Grist, Meal, Barley, Carding, Fulling, and Saw Milles; Post Office, Crown Lands Office for the District; Episcopal and a Methodist Church, a good School, an excellent Tavern, two Stores, with the various trades; it has also the convenience of the south-west district, he was appointed Lieut,-Governor and Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia. On his return from North America, he was selected as Governor of Ceylon, to which colony he proceeded in 1840, and remained there up to Viscount Torrington being appointed Governor, a great and of the south-west district, he was appointed Lieut,-Governor and Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia. On his return from North America, he was selected as Governor of Ceylon, to which colony he proceeded in 1840, and remained there up to Viscount Torrington being appointed Governor, a few months ago.

At Sheffield on the 20th June, the Rev. E. Goodwin, M.A.

Assistant Minister at the Parish Church. TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. Our best thanks are due to the Rev. Robert Montgomery, for his acceptable communication. We trust to hear from him as often as may suit his convenience.

Canadian Colloquies, No. 2, in our next.

Our Subscribers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are of British North America.

It is requested that all notices of Births, &c., may be certified Elora; and, in the mean time, any other information may be obtained from J. T. Gilkison, Esq., Hamilton; D. M. Gilkison, Esq., Brantford; or Dr. Boys and David Gilkison, Esq., Toronto.

N.B.—Also two or three excellent FARMS for sale by private bargain, with from 50 to 70 acres cleared.

Elora, 1st July, 1847.

S20-4

NOTICE.

We are sorry that a passage in our brief notice of the Rev. Mr. Shortt's pamphlet should have been misunderstood. By the expression, "those who have not felt the chastening pang and struggle of separation from babitual sin," no more was intended to be meant than that "there are some who are assisted and enabled, by Divine grace, to abstain from a course of indulgence in any grees sin."

LETTERS received to Thursday, July 22:

Chas. Brent, Esq., add. sub. and fem.; J. Grover, Esq.; A. McPherson, Esq.; Rev. Hy. Patton, add. sub.; E. Flint, Esq., rem.; Rev. A. Palmer, add. sub.: Rev. W. Macaulay; Thos. Mercer Jones, Esq.; Ven. Archdeacon Bethune; Rev. H. C. Copper.

520-tf Cooper.

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LUCIUS, OR THE FLIGHT OF CONSTANTINE. (By the Ven. R. I. Wilberforce, A. M.)

CHAPTER IV. THE CONFLAGRATION.

Noise, call you it, or universal groan, As if the whole inhabitation perished? Blood, death, and dreadful deeds, are in that noise, Ruin, destruction, at the utmost point. Samson Agonistes

With a joyous heart did Lucius leave Nicodemia a few days after the last conversation, riding in the heartlessness of the one, and of the solitude which he experienced amidst the crowded streets of the other. He was stationed with a small force in a somewhat wild part of Phrygia, where his office was to guard against those predatory incursions which were occountry, while his business led him to pay occasional to which he had alluded in their first conversation. visits to the adjoining towns. During one of these that on that occasion the man's appearance had evidently avoided him, until accosted in a friendly manner, and reminded of the place of their meeting.

"In such times as these," he then said, "every one whom we meet, but especially those who bear any public office, may be seeking our lives." Lucius immediately understood that he was flying

from persecution, and was glad to hear something respecting the events in the capital, concerning which little had found its way into that remote neighbourhood.

either by torture or by fire. Several hundred, after befallen each of you. being cruelly tortured, have been sent, mutilated or mained, to the mines. And I only," he added, "have appearance, who was evidently suffering from some

escaped alone to tell thee." at having been removed from the sight of such an "I bear about me," he said, "the mark of the Lord afflicting scene. In his secluded region he had heard Jesus," at the same time shewing his foot, which had nothing but that many Christians had been punished, been so cruelly burnt as to render him a cripple for

and their worship prohibited. opinions have not spread at all through the villages; them. 'You may burn me,' I replied. By favour of and the small towns which lie to the northward of us one of the emperor's officers I was dismissed thus are so shut off from all communication, that I have mangled." heard of no attempt at enforcing the emperor's edict there. Indeed, I know not whether they contain any

further conversation. But Lucius, who was pleased "that though you suffered great cruelty from the heawith his manners, and thought from his appearance then, yet that at last you took that which was profane that he needed assistance, would not allow himself to in your hands, even if you did not defile your mouths be thus repulsed. Calling up his servants, who were with words of treachery." leading a spare horse, he insisted that the wanderer should mount, and ride with him. As they were to one another, but their different manner indicated crossing one of those barren plains which are to be that their condition was widely distinct. Both found in the heart of Phrygia, the traveller could not were elderly men of serious and thoughtful counterefuse to accept his offer.

before night."

stranger's appetite showed that he had cause to be what was done by the heathen. When I was brought sequence," he said. Rushing out of the church, he thankful for Lucius's kindness. He had been wander- before the judge, I refused to sacrifice, as those around posted a detachment of soldiers before its doors. ing for some time in utter destitution, having been me witnessed; and when frankincense was put into allowed to escape from torture by the sacrifice of his my hands by force, my voice still testified that I took he occupied. What could it portend? He could East. The young Briton made no scruple of expres- my knowledge and consent." sing the favourable impressions which had been prohad been betrayed.

"You must abandon however," he added, "the your system could not be suppressed, and that the became, in some sort, partaker in their sins." power of Rome would be put to the worst before it." the more filled with the confidence which we ever the exactness of their rules even during the height of

possessed." "Are not your churches shut up or destroyed? Is not your public worship at an end? Are not your bishops put to death, or banished to the mines? Are tent in the exterior part of the church, before he could you not blotted out of the nations? You have just participate in the full privileges of Christian commutold me that the emperor designs to erect a column in memory of the utter extinction of the Christian name."

the travellers had reached a more cultivated part of to the communion; while some who had yielded with the plain, where a few enclosed spots had lately been out necessity, were sentenced to take their places for sown with maize. The Christian pointed towards them, and said, "What if winter were here to set up his icy columns in token of his victory over last year's seven years in the class of penitents, and finally to herbage? We have a proverb, 'The blood of the worship for two years with the faithful before they martyrs is the seed of the Church.' So will the emparticipated in the holy eucharist.* peror find it. But the greatness of Rome, its wealth to a speedy overthrow; and the temporary victory of of the Christian rules should not be somewhat modiantichrist makes us believe it at hand."

"But what are your people doing?" said Lucius; "which of them has made any opposition? Have they not submitted in silence to the emperor's com-

"The Christians have offered no opposition to the emperor's laws, because they are taught to honour every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. Nothing can be more at variance with their principles than that stubborn resistance to oppression, and that love of independence, which heathen writers so highly praise. These they leave to worldly men; yet you would find that they were never more firmly joined together in one body than at present; nor was their faith ever stronger in the permanent existence of their Church." What proofs do they give of it?" said Lucius.

"The interest they take in one another's endurance is a proof of that united feeling which is the neverfailing sign of Christ's Church; and their faith is shewn by their enforcing, even more strongly than at other times, those rules of discipline which exclude

offenders from their communion. Lucius remembered the scene which he had witnessed in the house of Anthimus, and was curious to learn something further on the subject. "Perhaps," said his companion, "I may be able to give you some proof of this, if you are making any stay in the town

which we are approaching." in want. "You know," he said, "that we Christians were committed in his own immediate neighbourhood, brotherhood; and though my relations have removed required. After a few weeks, however, he received a from the neighbourhood, yet I have been received cumstance which harmonised so well with the letter canon.

which he had brought from home, and pressed to know more of persons who had among them so attractive a called upon to take part in them. He was ordered to principle, in which the world around was so grie-

his arrival at the capital had been so prolific in inci- we draw on us the attention of the magistrates."dents, that he could scarce believe that but a month When satisfied that Lucius was not actuated by any portion of their worship. It was conducted in a cavern near the town; and Lucius observed that the
from bringing with them their heavier engines. He

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,
from bringing with them their heavier engines. He Far different was his life in the service of Constantine. prayer for the emperor, which he had heard formerly could see, therefore, every thing that passed within, in Christian Churches in Britain was not discontinued. and observe that the church, which stood in the centre When looking around on the assembly, he felt con- of the town, was at this time open for worship. Close vinced that many persons were present who must be before the walls of the place was ranged the legion casionally made by bands of brigands from the North- visitants from distant parts. He told his surmise to which had preceded his own, commanded by the chief eastern portion of Asia Minor. Here his time passed his fellow-traveller, when they met next day, and authorities of the province. They evidently expected pleasantly enough, in a cheerful and rather romantic asked him likewise, what were the rules of discipline

"That, I think, I can shew you," said the other, he fell in with a person whom he had formerly met "if you will go with me to a house where the Bishops tiers of the empire, it required fortifications for its with in the house of Anthimus. He remembered and clergy of the neighbourhood will shortly assemble." Lucius accompanied him. Two hishops were present, sitting on raised seats in front; behind them sat marked that out as a person of distriction, and there sent, sitting on raised seats in front; behind them sat the priests; the deacons and people stood around. dress was now squalid and neglected. The man The persons whom Lucius had seen the preceding evening, and taken for strangers, were there. The subject in discussion proved to be, whether these persons might be admitted to the Holy Communion. This the Bishops were to decide. They occasionally referred to the priests; but the deacons and people

took no part, except as spectators.
"You, my friends," said one of the Bishops, "have ome from various cities, having either undergone, or fled from persecution. But since the martyrdom of our holy brethren, the bishops of your several Churches, to himself, "who knows that it may not encourage "All the great towns," said the man, "all Syria prevents you from bringing us commendatory letters and Egypt, are one scene of slaughter. Anthimus, as proofs that you are indeed members of the Church's the excellent bishop, at whose house I met you, has communion, and since it is said that some have failed been beheaded. The emperor's attendants, Doro- in the fiery trial, and therefore need the discipline of theus and others, who were most in his favour, have repentance before they can be admitted to their place not been allowed so easy a death. They have perished as members in the Lord, we desire to learn what has

The first who came forward was a man of reverend great bodily infirmity, as it was only with the help of Lucius now found fresh causes for thankfulness two persons that he could advance into the circle. life. "They demanded the sacred books for the fire "In this country," he said to the Christian, "your __those 'useless writings,' as they profanely called

Respecting this person's acceptance there was no question. He was followed by two others, who seemed to be regarded with more doubt. "We have His companion made no reply, and seemed to shun heard respecting you, my brethren," said the Bishop,

The persons to whom this was spoken stood next nance. Both had the appearance of having suffered "Wearied as you plainly are," said Lucius, "you bodily injury. In neither was there any shade of will scarce be able on foot to reach a resting-place self-conceit. But while one was calm, quiet, and cheerful, the other was evidently labouring under some Lucius was anxiously waiting the result. They soon approached a wooded glen, where the deep and disturbing emotion. The former spoke first. servants of Lucius produced the provisions which "I call God to witness," he said, "that no words of they had brought for the day's meal; and the mine, nor even my silence, gave any countenance to the anger of the deputy. "You must take the conwhole property, and was on his way to seek shelter no part in the proceeding. At length, when I fainted not design the massacre of so large a body of persons. from some distant relations. When his strength was under the blows which were heaped upon me, I was But his intention was speedily apparent. The doors somewhat restored by food, he grew communicative, drawn forth by the feet from among the crowd which of the church were no sooner shut, than he ordered and gave a more detailed account of the fearful scenes surrounded the tribunal; and if the soldiers who rewhich had been passing in all the great cities of the moved me said that I had sacrificed, it was without body of soldiers then dispersed into the adjoining

"I wish," said the other who stood by him, "that duced upon him by what he had himself witnessed in I could clear myself of guilt as well as my brother and a little difficulty in keeping back his own soldiers, the house of Anthimus, and deplored the ferocities companion. I was taken with him before the tribuinto which the seemingly mild nature of Dioclesian nal and refused to sacrifice; but at length, overcome by the blows of my tormentors, when frankincense was put into my hands by a soldier who stood near, I confidence which your party used to express, that allowed him to say that I had sacrificed, and thus

Lucius was much interested with a proceeding "By no means," said the Christian; "we are but which shewed how little the Christians had relaxed persecution. The first of these two parties was admitted, he found, at once into communion; but the second was ordered to wait for six months as a peninion. Others there were who were subjected to a longer trial. One person, who had given up the At the moment when Lucius uttered these words, sacred books, was deprived for ten years of admission three years with those who were only hearers in the outer division of the church, then to continue for

Lucius could not help expressing surprise, when he and fame, are doomed, as your own prophets declare, and his friend were alone together, that the strictness fied during the severity of persecution. "It speaks great boldness in your rulers," he said, "that they should not be afraid of disgusting persons, at a moment when so little is to be gained by continuing in your ranks."

"We consider that never was the time when more was to be acquired," said the other. "The blessings which the Church has to give are of a spiritual nature the peace of God in this world, everlasting joy in the next. When were these more near at hand? And we have ever found that the Church has flourished most when its discipline has been most rigid. It is like those trees which shoot the stronger, the more they feel the pruning-knife. For its strength does not lie in the soft and careless, but in serious and selfdenying spirits. However," he added, " these persons may obtain an abatement of their time of penance, of wind, which opened a passage through the smoky either through the obvious sincerity of their own repentance, or the intercession of others. In this place, moreover, the fire of persecution has not yet begun to burn, perhaps never may; indeed, there is a of the surrounding soldiery, or be thrown back by town at no great distance, which, being entirely them into the flames. Lucius had hid his face, when secluded, and happening to be under a Christian he was recalled by a dull and heavy sound, as the magistrate, still enjoys the advantages of public wor-

ship without fear or concealment." Lucius often thought of this last statement, when, on his return next day to his own quarters, he was told that a new Roman deputy had arrived at the Their arrival at the town where Lucius meant to seat of government, whose orders were, to see the halt broke off their conversation; but during the days imperial commands respecting religion more strictly he remained there he had several opportunities of obeyed. His own troops, and the other legions in the meeting the Christian. The stranger had found neighbourhood, were to hold themselves ready to aid rians, Eusebius and Lactantius. friends in this distant quarter, and seemed no longer the civil power. And now various acts of cruelty have every where connexions: our baptism is a tie of although the aid of the soldiery was not at first

as a brother." Lucius was impressed with a cir- * This was the sentence of the Council of Nice in its 11th

occupy a position near a town about forty miles to the vously defective. "I have neither friends nor rela- north-eastward of his quarters. Though not as yet tions within some thousand miles," he said, "though alienated from heathenism, he had seen enough of the there are many who pretend good-will to me, now that | Christians to resolve that nothing should induce him I am a prince's favourite; yet I would fain know to stain his hands with their blood. Whatever loss or something of persons who have this friendly feeling danger he might draw upon himself, this was his firm towards a fugitive. It must be a strange thing, this resolve. Happily another legion was ordered out baptism of yours, which makes all men of one blood." before him; so that when he took part on the heights The Christian was at first unwilling to make him where he was commanded to array his troops, he found acquainted with the place to which his brethren re- that he was only wanted to cover the retreat of the train of Constantine, and already entrusted with a sorted. "Though no open persecution has commenced assailants. He soon learnt that the neighbouring town command among his troops. The short period since here, yet we think it prudent to meet in secrecy, lest was that of which he had heard as enjoying the signal advantage of a Christian magistrate, and the unre stricted exercise of its public worship. The rocks previously he had sailed into its harbour full of expecunfriendly motive, and informed that in Britain he had
upon which he was standing so completely overlooked tation from the pleasures and interest of a palace and occasionally been present at parts of the Christian the place, that it might almost have been used for a great city. And now he left them, sick of the service, he took him as a spectator of the more public military operations, had not the difficulty of the ground

summons which made him fear lest he should be

security against the surrounding barbarians. Considering the mountainous nature of the country, and the difficulty of obtaining provisions, together with the risk which might be apprehended, supposing any of the adjoining tribes were to cut off their retreat, Lucius thought it very likely that the attack would be abandoned, if the besieged shewed any resolution in

opposition, as the town was strong from its natural

position, as well as from the union which prevailed

among its inhabitants. Being situated on the fron-

With these expectations he looked on with considerable hope that the attempt against the place would be unsuccessful; a hope which was increased by information that the ground all round the city had been surveyed, and found nearly inaccessible. "And if the Christians are successful in this place," he said them to self-defence in others? They form the decided majority in many parts of the country; and whereas the empire is divided into various portions, and ruled by persons who have little affection totowards one another, they are one body wherever they are dispersed. There can be little doubt that Constantius would be well pleased were Galerius to be hampered in his proceedings by a Christian insurrec-

Such were Lucius's thoughts as he saw the troops of the empire form under the walls, and a herald advance to the gates of the city to demand admission in the name of the emperor. But what was his surprise and disappointment, when a person advanced upon the walls, and proclaimed aloud, that though the Christians of the place would rather forfeit their lives &c., Engraved. Coats of Arms Emblazoned. Jewelry neatly than take part in any idolatrons service, yet that as than take part in any idolatrous service, yet that, as their religion taught them to obey their temporal prince, they should immediately open the gates to the troops of the emperor. No sooner was this done, than the soldiery rushed in. The streets and houses they found deserted. All the city, it seemed, was assembled in the large church which Lucius had seen. The royal deputy entered it, and called upon the governor and the chief citizens to take part, according to the emperor's order, in a heathen sacrifice. "You have opened your gates at the prince's summons; now open your hearts to his command." "Here," said the chief man of the place, "we cannot obey him. 65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, To Cæsar we have rendered what was Cæsar's-we Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of To Cæsar we have rendered what was cooled assemmust give what is God's to God." The whole assemtheir favours.

N.B.—Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both
N.B.—Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both with one voice, "Amen." The distant sound of their

esponse could be heard as far as the station where The fervour and unity of the people only inflamed them to be nailed up securely on the outside. A houses. Lucius supposed that the property of the Christians was to be given up to pillage; and he had who desired to take part in the proceeding which was going on under their eyes. But soon he saw a tall centurion, who had been the first to lead the pillagers, return, carrying upon his shoulders the door of an adjacent building. He was followed by others with similar burdens. In a short time each side of the church was piled up with a confused heap of materials. It was a wooden structure, of rough but solid construction; its small windows somewhat high up in the walls. While all this was going on without, the low murmur, as of persons engaged in prayer, mixed with the occasional burst of a chanted psalm, proceeded from the building, alternating, like the sound of a waterfall on a stormy night—the deep sound waxing more full and distinct at each occasional hush of the tempest. But this sound was speedily overmastered by one far more awful to those who have ever heard it. The loud crackling of flames arose from the wood and furniture on the sides of the building, to which the tall centurion had now set fire. A moment more, and the walls of the church had kindled. The view from above into the town, which had hitherto been so distinct, that Lucius could discern every step that was taken, was now obscured by volumes of smoke, which, meeting over the roof of the building, rose up thence towards heaven, as though to bear witness against the atrocity of the deed. Lucius looked around him; and as, in the stillness of a clear evening, he saw the vast mass of smoke ascend in a compact column, till, reaching the level of the lofty mountains among which the city was situate, it was gradually dissipated by some currents of air which were moving in the upper sky, he thought, that if there were any trust, to what he had heard respecting the interference of superior beings, it must be in the prevention of such a wickedness, thus publicly acted before earth and heaven. He lived afterwards to see the footsteps of God's providence in the signal fate of those to whom these fearful scenes were to be attributed; but for this doomed city there was no earthly relief, nor any present intercessor. The shrieks of the miserable victims, as the fire gradually made its way into the interior of the building, which even the roaring of the flames could not drown, haunted him for weeks to come. A flaw curtains which enveloped the place, shewed him the fate of a few persons who had forced their way through the windows of the building, to perish by the weapons

and the human sacrifice complete.* * This occurrence is mentioned by two contemporary histo-'At that time," says the first, "soldiers surrounded a city

rafters of the roof fell in together. There was one

cry of deep but smothered agony, and then all was

still, save that a vast gush of fire rose up for a moment

with more than its usual intensity. Then came the

shout of the victors, as their work of wrath was over,

in Phrygia, and burnt the inhabitants, men, women, and children, while they called upon Christ the supreme God. For the whole inhabitants of the city, the treasurer, and governor, and magistrates, refused to obey those who ordered them to sacrifice

Lactantius says, that the governor of Phrygia "burnt the people, with their place of assembling."—Ins. Div. v. 11.

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Information Wanted.

MR. HENRY PENTLAND is anxious to know in what part of this Diocese his two younger Brothers are, who came to this country, last year, from the South of Ireland. A aformation respecting them will be thankfully received. His address is MR. HENRY PENTLAND.

Care of the Rev. J. Grier, Belleville. Belleville, 27th April, 1847.

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Is hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will b recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate

the articulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who i authorised to collect and receive the same. 398-tf New York, February 14, 1845. THE EMIGRANT SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION

TORONTO.

WILL receive applications from persons in the Country who require Mechanics, Labourers or Servants, Male Persons applying are respectfully requested to state very par-ticularly, the kind of Servants required, the rate of wages that will be paid, if with or without board, the length of time they are likely to require them, by what means they are to be for warded to the place at which they are wanted.

Those persons who desire to have men with families will also state whether they can find them suitable cottages to live in. Persons applying should in all cases state how long they will

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Persons having Farms to sell or lease, by forwarding a de-Persons naving rarins to sent or lease, by intracting a un-scription, with the Price or Rent can have them registered on the usual terms. References to the Proprietors or Agents au-thorised to sell or lease will be required, as the Association will not undertake to transact any business of this description. It is particularly desired that Gentlemen in the country will forward information with regard to the number and description of Emigrants that might be employed in their respective neigh

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ENTRANCE NEXT DOOR TO MR. DIXON'S SHOP. Toronto, Nov., 1846. 486-tf

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG,

Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE.

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New York, Sept. 1, 1846.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,

200

Montreal, 10th March, 1846. NOTICE is hereby given, by order of his Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received Locations of Land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832; and also to parties cated previous to that date, who located previous to that date, whose locations are not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that, unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents ithin two years from this date, the land will be resumed by

the Government to be disposed of by sale. Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., viz.: Wellington . Amaranth 8 ...
Johnstown ... Bastard Broken lot 27, and E. part of broken lot 26 E. half 11 ...

... E. half 11 19 ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 27

do. ... W. ½ 17, W. ½ 2, do. ... Broken lots 39 & 4 5 and 6, North side Talbot Road, South Simcoe Collingwood .. stern Cornwall E. half 14 .. Part N. half 20 .. (Town of) } 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. 2 14 & 15, " " 16 11, " " 17 3 & 4, " " 35 3 & 4, 19
18, 22, 24 & 34
23 28
front \(\frac{1}{3} \) 33
12, 17, 18 & 34
W \(\frac{1}{1} \) 19 W. ½ 19 15, & E. ½ 25 N. half 30 E. half E. half 17 W. half 12, 16 Do, do. ... North Crosby. E. half N. half 7 Prince Edward Picton [Town] South half 14 W. half 14 lictoria Rawdon 9, 11, 12, 13 & 14 didland Richmond Do. do. Sidney Prince Edward Sophiasburgh Sombra..... 5 on Clifton Street
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(weather permitting) every day (Sundays excepted) (weather permitting) every day (Sundays at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, until the 10th day of June and from the 10th of June to 10th September, at 1, 1

precisely; from 10th September, to close of the Season, a Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sunday) excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely. Royal Mail Office, Toronto, April 15, 1847.

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